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BUILDING COSTS IN 1926

The year 1926, despite the General Strike, was not one in which the prices of building materials and rates of wages showed great fluctuations. The General Strike certainly had an effect, but not so potent a one as might have been anticipated. The prolonged coal stoppage (and the threat of a trade stoppage in the early months of the year) resulted in the conservation of money which might otherwise have been spent on building; the economic result being that the demand for building materials, having slackened at the beginning of the year, there was little encouragement for or hope of higher prices. The Building Trade, however, made a fairly good recovery from these industrial troubles, and we may convince ourselves that the apparently growing boom in the Iron and Steel Trades will reflect some of its glory on the Building Trade.

A considerable increase in business would not, at the moment, necessarily mean an increase in prices. The available supply of building materials at the present time is quite equal to coping with increased demands, and we can, therefore, reasonably anticipate that prices will remain on a fairly stable level. A factor which will militate against any big increase in prices is an apparent falling off in housing generally. Extensive new schemes by local authorities are not so plentiful as they were two years ago, and opinion in some quarters leans towards a reduction in or entire disappearance of the subsidy, if there is a heavy deficit on the current year's Budget.

The speculative builder has slowed down recently and, while there is a probability that this feeling will continue for a little while, increased prosperity in the Country generally should convince him that there is still a market for the well-built moderate-sized house. It must be admitted, however, that in some districts it is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of newly-built houses. The feeling is not general, but there is no doubt that, in many London suburbs and in the Provinces, house property is on

the decline and prices are not ruling as high as they were a year ago. From one point of view, of course, this is all to the good, there being many thousands of people who, for various reasons, do not wish to purchase the house in which they live, preferring to rent. Houses "to let" would be the natural outcome of a further fall in the cost of house construction.

So far as labour is concerned, wages do not show any reduction during the past year, but there have been some small increases. It is most gratifying to note that Labour's output generally is improving, thus helping materially in maintaining stability of building costs. In Liverpool there was an increase of wages in all trades in the early part of the year, and Manchester showed an increase in Plasterers' rates of pay. The former may be regarded as practically permanent, as Liverpool has always claimed outstanding rates; but the Manchester increase is most probably due to the shortage of labour in the Plastering trade throughout the Country, and will undoubtedly adjust itself as the balance in that trade becomes more even.

Amongst building materials it cannot be said that there were any great increases or reductions. Apart from timber, materials are not carried on stock in large quantities by the average building contractor, cost of storage space and handling charges forbidding such a course. Few important trades work on such hand-to-mouth principles as the Building Trade, and one big result of this is that manufacturers endeavour to keep pace, more or less successfully, with the demand. This practice or custom tends to keep prices at a level which is only disturbed by excessive demand in the Trade. A factor which has assisted considerably in post-War years in stabilising prices, and preventing rapid increases in the cost of any particular article, is the facility which both the architect and the builder have shown in devising alternative methods of

construction at the slightest sign of famine in any branch of building material supplies.

Importation of foreign bricks has shown a falling off, possibly on account of relatively poor quality, but, more probably, due to the increased availability of the home-produced article. In the early part of the year British bricks were rather scarce. Imported tiles, however, seem to hold their own, with perhaps a slight increase in popularity; and prices in both these materials have shown little alteration throughout the past year. So far as cement is concerned, there has been practically no alteration in price throughout the year; but the foreign product was less in evidence, excepting during the latter part of the coal stoppage. Castings were at one period almost unobtainable, but no such great increase in price has resulted as might have been anticipated. The present high cost of coal will undoubtedly continue to affect this trade considerably more than others. Stone for masonry remains probably the most stable in price of all the building materials in general use.

Timber has shown a fall during the year particularly in the northern Counties where, during the Summer, over-importation produced something of a glut at an inopportune time, and some of the lower grades were almost given away to save dock charges. The demand for hard woods, however, remains steady with possibly a slight increase, but showing little alteration in price during the latter part of the year. The importation of Australian timbers has not yet had any vital effect upon the Market, although the demand for these and other Empire-grown timber shows an increase.

Lead does not seem to have fluctuated so much as in past years—probably due to a fairly consistent demand with ample supplies.

Amongst "finishings" there seems to have been a general reduction which, though small, is none the less welcome, and we feel quite safe in predicting still further reductions. Competition is now so keen between Home and Foreign productions that prices cannot soar. Empire-produced composition and plaster boards are still well to the fore and the cost of freight and handling remains sufficiently low to keep selling prices in this country at a reasonable level. Painters' and decorators' goods have shown slight reductions during the year 1926. These are mainly manufactured from imported raw materials which were available throughout the year in normal quantities and at somewhat easier prices.

Generally speaking, orders do not seem to have been so evenly distributed throughout the building material trades as usual. We have heard of works in one particular trade running to considerable overtime, while others, in the same trade, within a reasonable radius, have not had sufficient work in hand to keep normal staffs employed. This again is a factor which has helped to keep prices down. Taking all things into consideration, the year 1926 has not been one over which the Building Trade has much ground upon self-congratulation, but there is considerable evidence of a more optimistic feeling in the near future. We feel confident, therefore, that the year upon which we are now embarking, although it may not be equal to those which immediately followed the War, will certainly show a huge improvement upon 1926.

Notes and Comments

Westminster and Housing

Since our note on this subject last week, the Vice-Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Westminster City Council and his critic, Canon Woodward, have had a further interchange of views in the columns of *The Times*. The Vice-Chairman disclaims any attempt, by his previous letter, to establish a principle that each London borough is responsible only for the housing of those who actually work within its borders. In the case of Westminster, that would be naturally impossible if there were to be any places left for people to work at. He agrees, however, that it is necessary to house the working-class population whose services are required for the vast community that come into Westminster daily to their work; and he claims that but for the influx of working people from other districts, there would be ample accommodation for those who must necessarily live near their work in that City. What he maintains is that it is an extravagant suggestion that, in such a valuable and highly assessed area, provision should be made for a surplus working-class population from other boroughs, whose places of occupation are so situated that they might be housed quite as conveniently in far cheaper localities. Canon Woodward agrees on the impossibility of Westminster housing all those who work there; but he deduces from Mr. Schomburg's latest reply a desire to create an enclave for the well-to-do together with such working-class people as may be required for the service of such a community. This is an arguable policy; but such a segregation of the classes he has always understood to be regarded by students of

social problems as one of the most unfortunate social phenomena of recent times. Both the reverend gentlemen seem to us to be in the right, but it is probable that economic factors will settle the matter, and that, in a way, contemplated by neither of them.

Oxford's Future

The City Council of Oxford will meet in three days' time to make a momentous decision about the future development of its district, as it has to consider whether it will permit the South Parks land to be built upon, or whether, as an alternative, this area shall be sterilised and the offer of a hundred acres of land near Marston be accepted for an independent model village. The latter scheme, advanced by a number of people interested in preserving the amenities of Oxford, is part of a general proposal to provide for future expansion by creating a number of small townships on the hills around, instead of allowing the city to straggle outwards in dreary suburbs. The Council finds great difficulty in deciding between these conflicting ideas, upon which, nevertheless, a decision must be reached. We see no inherent reason why suburbs properly town-planned, containing houses designed by capable architects, should be dreary; but there is only too good reason to fear that if suburban expansion is decided upon that neither town-planners nor capable architects will have much say in the matter. The treatment of the approach from Folly Bridge to Christ Church is still undecided. The vacant land in St. Aldates is being used as a parking-place at present, and one or two



STUDY FOR A TERMINAL. By THOS. S. TAIT, F.R.I.B.A.

building proposals have been rejected as unsuitable. A final decision in regard to this site is awaited with some anxiety by those anxious to preserve the amenities of the place.

Wooden Houses

Reading between the lines of recent reports, it would appear that the London County Council's technical advisers are not altogether satisfied with some of the wooden houses erected on the new housing estates of the Council. Whether this is attributable to faults in the material or in the design of these dwellings of foreign provenance is not clearly disclosed; but it seems that a number of the houses erected have proved not to be weatherproof, and that other defects have necessitated a considerable amount of repair work. The cost, too, shows no appreciable saving over other forms of construction which carry a longer loan period; and the Council's Finance Committee are, therefore, strongly advocating that the erection of wooden houses should cease forthwith. The Housing Committee, on the other hand, feel that a policy deliberately embarked upon some time ago cannot be so suddenly scrapped; and this led to a rather animated debate between the Chairmen of the respective Committees at a recent Council meeting. These little differences are not, perhaps, so remarkable as the contrast between the behaviour of these imported systems of timber construction in their own countries and in ours. It is popularly believed that the climate of Sweden is much more rigorous than ours; and, naturally, one would expect that methods regarded there as sound would be equally satisfactory over here. We do not think that the L.C.C. is relying on plywood as an essential part of the construction of their wooden houses; but a correspondent of *The Times* last week reported that it forms the principal material used in large numbers of Swedish wooden houses. Interior walls, for example, are said "to consist of two layers of 6 mm. plywood with a 5-in. air space between," and a great saving in cost is said to result from the employment of plywood, which is also largely used for ceilings and in roofs. The experience of the L.C.C. will no doubt confirm the slogan of many architects that there is nothing like brick; but we should be sorry if it militated against the erection of the traditional English weather-boarded cottage, which, in numerous instances, has maintained a sound and weather-resisting life of a hundred years and more.

Building Trade Wages

The review of building costs in 1926, on another page of this issue, pays tribute to the increased output of building labour as having a steadying influence on prices. At a meeting of the Grading Committee of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, held in London on December 29, claims were put forward by the Operatives' representatives for the up-grading of wages in 100 towns; and application for degrading certain towns were advanced on behalf of the employers' side. About 70 per cent. of the towns in the Kingdom are already graded A and it will be apparent that a considerable addition to that number will mean a rise in the general level of building labour rates unless the continuance of increased output maintains the steadying influence to which reference has been made. Provided that obtains, there can be no reasonable objection to the increase of pay. The value of high wages as an incentive to good work and better work, has long been demonstrated in America, where building labour is among the most highly paid in the world. Well-paid labour should produce a better type of mechanic, one not only interested in his work for its own sake, but also in the building to which it is contributed. It is the constant regret of many of our leading architects that they have few opportunities of coming into

touch and becoming better acquainted with the craftsmen upon whom they must rely for the execution of their designs, or of discussing with them points in connection therewith which would be better solved by an interchange of views based on the expert knowledge which each possesses. The Royal Institute has endeavoured to further that better understanding between designer and craftsman by a series of special meetings, held recently, and Mr. Coppock, the the operatives' secretary, has paid tribute to the purpose for which these gatherings were instituted. It is not well that the building craftsman should be a poorly-paid and inarticulate hand; and we have heard many architects express themselves strongly on this point. The general level of skill to-day is higher than in the days of the mediæval Craft Guilds and, although we do not think it is possible to resuscitate such organisations it should be feasible to apply some of the spirit that governed them to our modern methods. There is, of course, a "but," and that but turns on the diligence with which building labour applies itself to giving good value for the money it receives. Unless that essential fact is recognised, there is bound to be a slump in building, consequently in employment and wages. 1926 has shown a new spirit in this matter; we trust that 1927 will see it continue and expand.

Babel

A modern Tower of Babel is apparently still an ambition of speculative building enterprise in New York City, for plans have been prepared for a new super-skyscraper, which is over-top all other skyscrapers on the American continent. The Larkin Tower Building, as it is to be called, is to be 110 stories high, rising 1,208 feet from the pavement level, and will occupy a site of 500,000 square feet on the south side of Forty-Second Avenue, the block between Eight and Nine Avenues. The building will rise 12 stories without a break, and then under the zoning laws, will have three set backs to the 18th storey. Above this will be a tower-like structure with set backs at the 63rd, 69th, 75th, 85th, 95th and 100th stories. On the financial side, the building is estimated to cost 3½ millions, the site just under a million and the revenue is expected to be £625,000 per annum. We are assured that such structures are impossible in London, because London has not the rock foundation which Manhattan possesses and because the rays of the sun are never so vertical here as in New York. We are constantly adjured, however, that we shall have to build higher or go down deeper into the ground. Except that it will mean extra profit for one or a few individuals, there seems to be no very good reason why. If, however, building higher means a large number of buildings like the new Larkin structure, it would seem to matter very little whether we built up or down, since sunlight and air would be equally conspicuous in our streets by their absence. It is not stated how many people the Larkin Tower is to house. The day population of the Woolworth Building, which is about half as high, is said to be 13,000, and it takes an hour and thirty-five minutes to empty it. What the Larkin building will connote in this respect leaves one, as the French say, furiously to think.

The North London Magistrate recently made some strong comments on summonses brought by the L.C.C. to recover fees in respect of a survey made by a district surveyor of premises certified by him as dangerous. He thought that the system of paying the district surveyors no salary, but leaving them dependent upon fees for surveys made, was not fair either to the public or the officials, as the latter might be open to the suspicion of saying property was dangerous in order to get fees.



Built to accommodate the tastes of a people very different from those to-day, the Italian Palazzo, as a home, has long since fallen into disfavour. But gradually these houses, often unique in design and their historical associations, are coming into their own again, and, altered to conform with modern ideas of comfort and efficiency in management, are being more and more sought after. In Milan the singularly beautiful House of Atellani has recently been restored by the distinguished Italian architect, Piero Portaluppi. The illustration of the cortile shows how well the original character has been preserved, and although modern conditions demand great restorative measures, the character peculiar to the palazzo has in this case been unaltered.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE—I

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

Is it likely that there will be evolved a type of domestic architecture which will bear the mark of the twentieth century and will hereafter be described by reference to that period and that period alone?

"The Twentieth Century House" seems a reasonable proposition, but a quarter of the century has now run its course, and this distinctively twentieth century house is not yet in evidence. It is not, however, to the first twenty-five years that I would direct attention so much as to the seventy-five years which are to come, in which the century will, as it were, find itself and declare its true character. I should like, however, to make it clear at the outset that I am not here speaking in disparagement of the many excellent houses which are being designed by architects to-day. Many of these represent separate elements in the movement which will create the twentieth century house. It must be confessed, however, that we see to-day a bewildering number of types of house which are not variations upon a single stylistic theme (as,

of course, they would if the Twentieth Century house had already found itself) but are rather disconnected exercises in a hundred different styles, warring with one another. This state of affairs is easily explicable when we consider the character of the influences which are still being brought to bear upon architecture. It has been said that architects of the present generation have eaten of the tree of knowledge and that they know too much; they are acquainted with too many styles. They are so inordinately broad minded; they are bursting with culture and æsthetic sensitiveness; they appreciate the classic, they love the Gothic; they understand the different charms which may belong to many manners of building. Of some of them, it may be said, that they have had seven styles and yet possess no style.

Originality, vigour, *single mindedness*, are the qualities which distinguish the products of the visual arts in their great formative periods and these qualities, if they are to be effective, must not only mark the

work of a few eminent practitioners, but they must be present in large measure in all the buildings erected in the given period. It may be asked "how can the few eminent practitioners" inspire and control the designs of innumerable lesser men, the vast majority of whom, although conducting building operations, do not even profess allegiance to the architectural profession at all? Is it not notorious that the bulk of the houses being erected to-day are so ugly that societies are being formed with the object of protecting the public against the barbarous exploits of those who design and build them?

Now we come to the crux of the matter. The century, as far as its architecture is concerned, will be judged by the general level of its achievements, for architecture, it must be remembered, is not an individual, but a social art; its products for the most part are not isolated products, but can only be judged in groups and assemblages of which the artistic quality lies mainly in the formal inter-relation of the several elements in the assemblage. Again, the social quality of architecture is expressed by the fact that responsibility for the quality of architectural design does not rest merely with the artist, but is shared by a large number of people who influence him and are influenced by him; and none of the agents whose thoughts and deeds create architecture, whether good, bad or indifferent, can claim for himself the whole merit or be exempt from the ignominy which many attach to the buildings of our time. What, one may ask, is the root cause of the dissatisfaction felt by critics of these innumerable houses which are regarded as a blight upon the countryside? I believe the real reason to be that they are not properly speaking houses at all, they are just overgrown cottages, they are pretentious cottages, characterized by all manner of affectation; they are individualistic cottages, wholly devoid of the social sense. In the series of articles that follows I do not propose to touch the question of cottage design, but shall devote myself entirely to the problem of the house, both large, medium size and small.

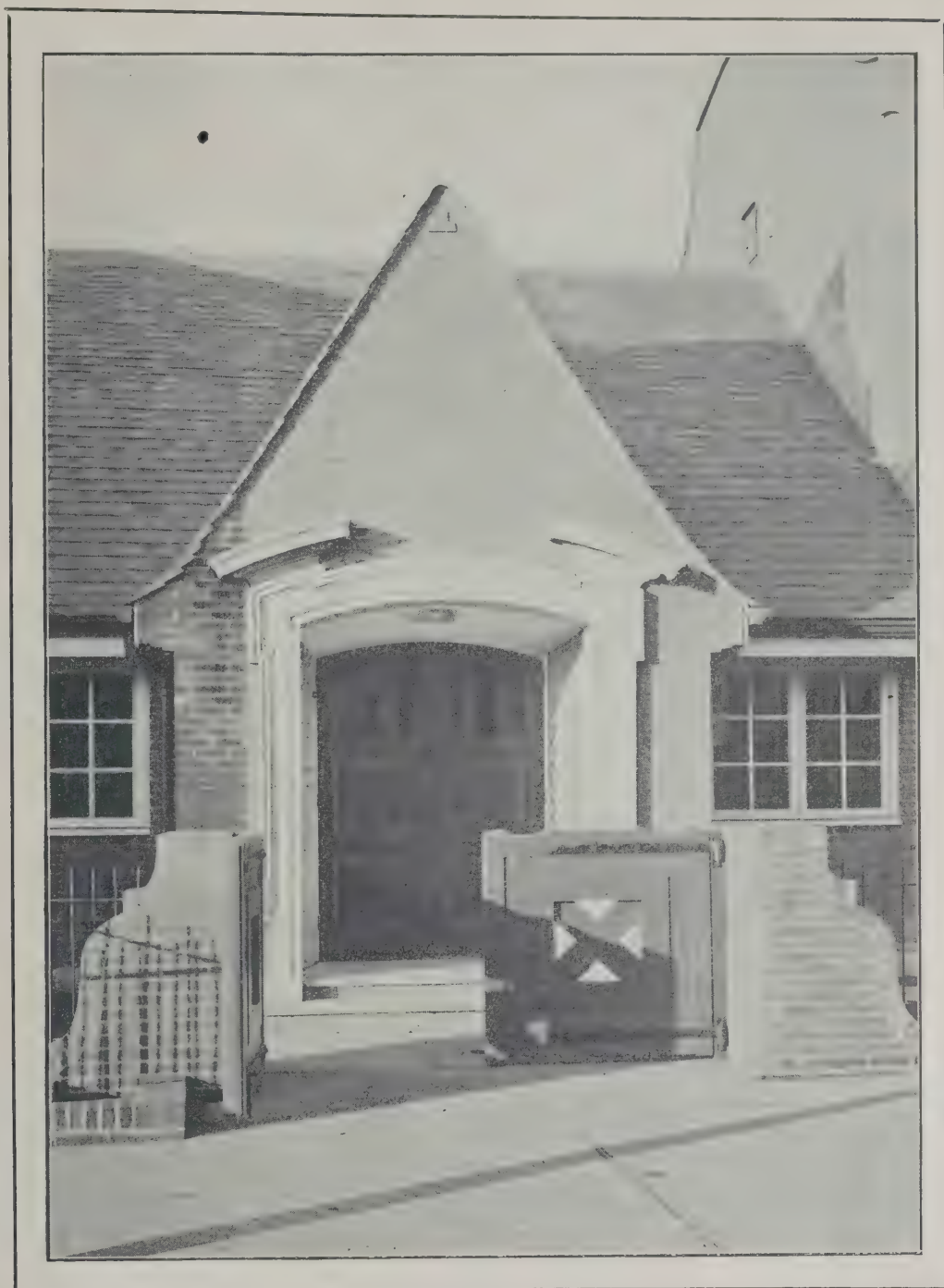
Form and subject—these are the elements which comprise the twentieth-century house, and, in order to indicate the wide scope of the present theme, I may say that it will be necessary for me to discuss not only the self-contained house, but the flat or maisonette or any block of buildings in which one or more types of dwelling-place are planned.

It is obvious, of course, that one can have ten houses, all similar and readily comparable in plan and accommodation, which, nevertheless, differ widely in their formal attributes, some being perhaps very beautiful and some perhaps very ugly. Houses may be of identical plan and yet in character and style they may be widely different. Thus we cannot hope to produce a type of domestic architecture by attending merely to the utilitarian aspects of planning. We might study with exactitude all the complicated needs of the present-day inhabitants of town, suburb or country district and devise houses which satisfied the requirements of their occupants in every particular as far as the provision and arrangement was concerned, and yet, architecturally, the result might be chaotic and utterly without distinction. On the other hand, a dignified and extremely attractive looking house which did not fulfil our modern needs would obviously have no claim to be considered an authentic specimen of the twentieth century house. It is apparent, then, that two requirements are needed if this latter is to come into being. It must have not only its appropriate subject but its appropriate form. It is, of course, an agreeable task to design various types of twentieth century house *de novo*, but it is also a profitable exercise to take some older type of house of pleasing design and to alter its accommoda-

tion to the standard which is considered requisite for modern needs. Another type of exercise which would be profitable would be to take a modern house well-planned, but of atrocious elevations, and then, while as far as possible preserving the dimensions and arrangement of the rooms, to give the exterior a more comely appearance.

The first question we must ask ourselves is whether there are certain necessities in modern planning, certain practical requirements, which make it more difficult than heretofore to achieve this comeliness of design which most people agree in desiring for their dwelling-places. If there is such an element in the modern house which introduces a peculiar complication in planning, destructive of the repose and dignity in elevation, it is our obvious duty to tackle that element first; because at that particular point the battle for architecture must be waged with the very greatest determination. It is, in fact, a point of enormous strategical and tactical importance. Unless we obtain a victory here we shall be obliged to admit a total defeat in our efforts to give a worthy expression to the domestic architecture of this century.

If we ask ourselves "In what principal respect does the modern house differ from its predecessors?" the obvious answer is "In the exacting requirements of sanitation." People of to-day need so many more bathrooms and closets, sinks and hot and cold-water basins than formerly. Our standards of lighting and ventilation have vastly improved, with the result that there tends to appear on façades of our houses an unpleasant complex of small windows placed just where they happen to be convenient with a bewildering array of soil pipes, ventilating pipes, waste pipes and other oddments of sanitation which entirely disfigure the design. With regard to this matter of sanitation, it is important to my argument that there be no question of our unconditional acceptance of these improved standards of sanitation. The standards have come to stay, and it would be sheer retrogression to fight against them or even to contend that they should be relaxed in ever so slight a degree out of respect for considerations of formal design. We may admit, of course, that there have existed beautiful houses in which many of the modern conveniences which we now consider necessities were absent, and yet a fine breed of men was raised in them and succeeded in being both healthy and clean in such an environment. Even as late as twenty years ago, for instance, the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge had no bathrooms, and it was customary for the undergraduates to utilise small portable baths placed in their bedrooms. Yet it need not be supposed that they were any less cleanly than their successors of to-day. The important point, however, is that, as we advance in civilisation, the facilities for cleanliness should increase, and architecture should be able to express this improved standard of sanitation without sacrificing its own dignity. If it cannot do this, then, of course, it must let the dignity go by the board, as indeed it has already gone in 90 per cent. of our modern houses. For the health and well-being of men, women and children are far more important than any architectural excellence, real or imagined. This is not to say, however, that architecture should make this surrender to sanitation without an effort to maintain itself. It is my object here, however, to establish a system of design whereby it would be made possible to place bathrooms and closets on the principal façade of a building without the dignity of the façade being impaired thereby. It is my ambition to show how architecture can accept sanitation, can yield to sanitation, and yet in yielding conquer it and subdue it to its own æsthetic purpose. In the next article I propose to elaborate this theme by means of illustrations.



ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MUSWELL HILL, LONDON: THE ENTRANCE.
G. G. WORNUM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

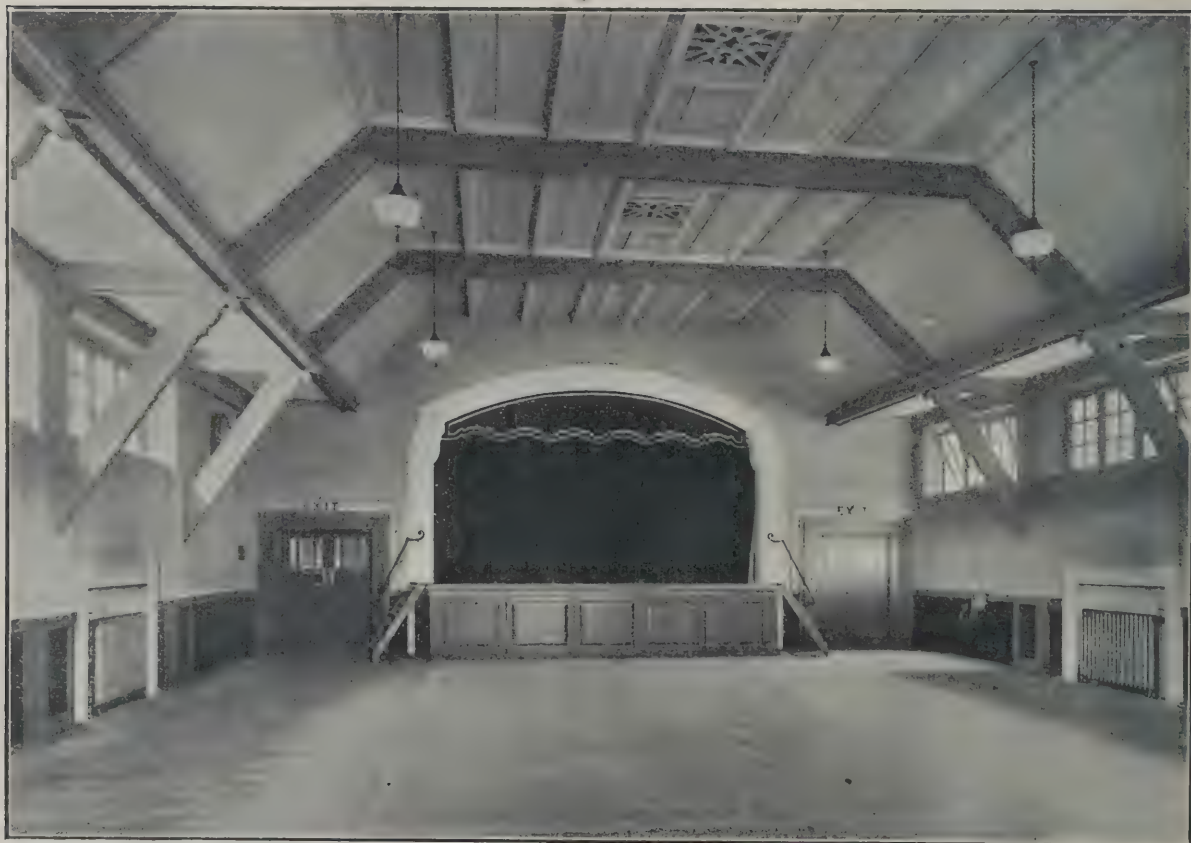
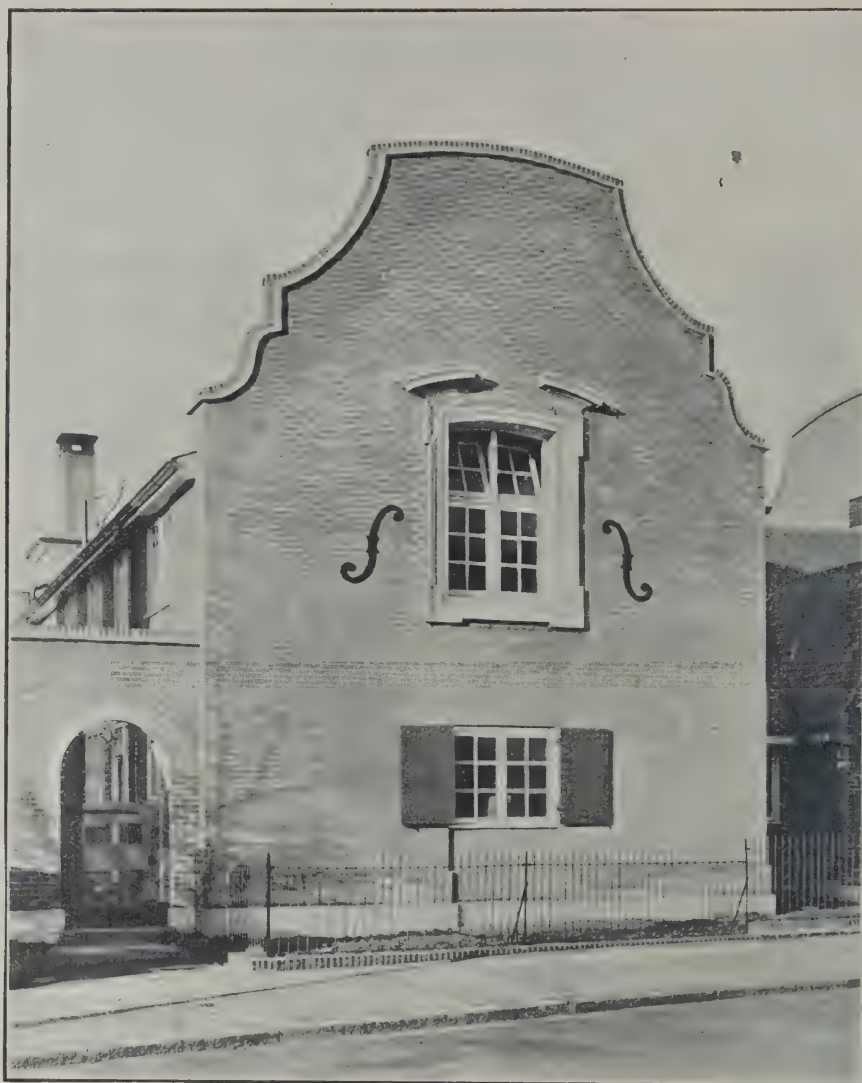
New Church Hall, Muswell Hill.

The new Church Hall for St. James' Church, Muswell Hill, which has just been completed, is interesting by reason of the restrictions imposed upon the architect, Mr. G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A. Built upon the site of a temporary building, it was advisable to retain the original drainage system at the further end, and this affected the planning and general layout. It was also necessary to place the main entrance to the building half-way down Birchwood Avenue, as by this means both the main hall and small hall could be served by one vestibule. Messrs. Stevens & Sons, of Highgate, were the general contractors, the total cost being £8,000.

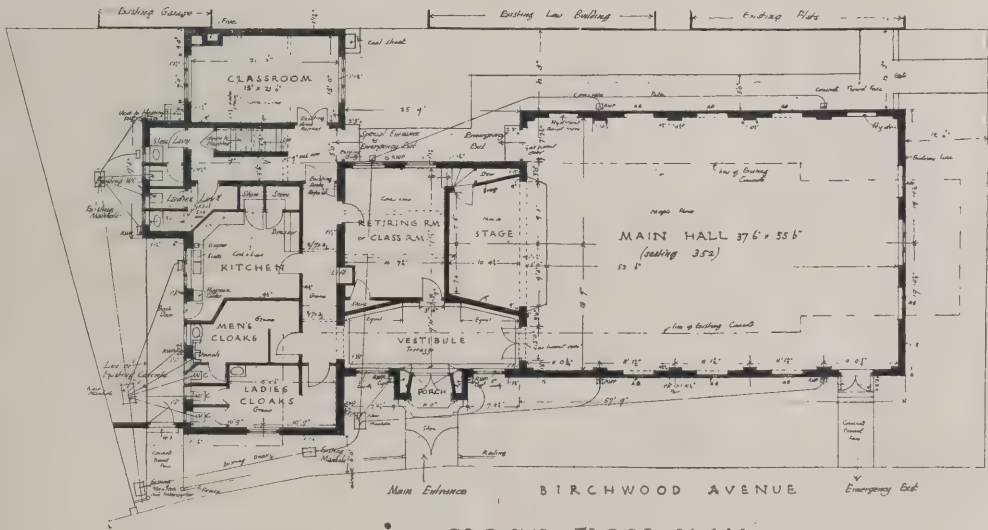
The Last of The Empire

This headline, which appeared in many papers last week, no doubt gave considerable alarm to many who hold despondent views about our political future. It

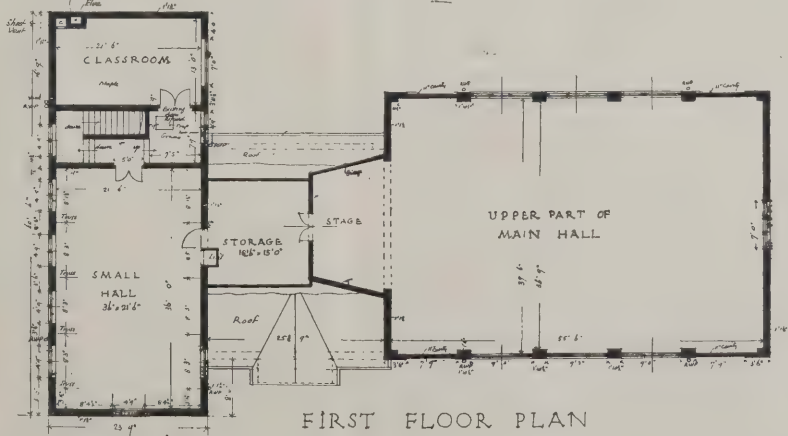
referred, however, not to the British Empire as a whole, but to that minute portion of it in Leicester Square, London, occupied by the famous theatre which opened there in April, 1884. No theatre in the British Empire is, perhaps, more widely known, and there are people in all parts of the globe to-day who can look back to the time when they were entertained within its walls. A variety house, it soon became recognised as the home of ballet, Adeline Genee being the leading dancer for about 15 years, to be followed by Lydia Kyasht. The promenade at the house was the subject of a great controversy at one time. Towards the end of the present month the house will be closed, however, and the work of demolition will be commenced immediately. On the site of the theatre and the large area of now vacant land at the rear and side, an immense cinema house, to hold 3,500, is to be erected by the Metro-Goldwynn Companies of America and London, the design being based on that of the Capitol Theatre in New York.



ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MUSWELL HILL, LONDON, N.
G. G. WOENUM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MUSWELL HILL, LONDON, N.

G. G. WORNUM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

"Theory and Elements of Architecture"

Reviewed by S. C. RAMSEY.

"*Theory and Elements of Architecture.*" (Illustrated.) By Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A. (London, 1926.) Ernest Benn, Ltd., 30s. net.

This is not an easy book to read. At first glance the simplicity of its phrasing and its easy literary quality tends to a belief that it may quietly be disposed of in one or two sittings, but it is too closely packed with thought for this, and too original in matter for so prompt a consummation. If it is not easy, it more than sufficiently pays for the amount of application needed, and the reader's reward for his persistency is a surer knowledge of what is, and what is not, architecture.

By "original" I do not mean that it has any wild or new theories to expound—though its authors certainly have a new way of putting them—but it is original in the sense that it particularly deals with origins, which is, after all, the only originality worth bothering about.

The "Elements" of the title are the walls, roofs, windows and doors, etc., that go to make up any building, together with the materials which are available. The "Theory" is the indication of the way to the use of these elements based on the study of the great builders and buildings of the past.

One of the most valuable and interesting chapters is devoted to the building materials of the ancient world, which means practically the Mediterranean and European world. It deals with the materials available in the different countries, which, together with the climate, are so largely responsible for the different methods of building. I say "largely responsible" because it appears to me that the authors have to some extent (except by a rather vague implication) neglected the *human element* in their philosophy, and, after all, the human factor in architecture is a very important one. This may have been due to reasons of space, to the necessity of circumscribing and limiting their programme, but what they have given us is so good that we may perhaps be forgiven if, like *Oliver Twist*, we greedily demand more. Moreover, there is a hint at the beginning of Chapter X that we may be given something of the kind in the second volume.

By the "human factor" I mean the type of man produced by the climate, the soil, and the geographical position of the country he inhabits. For example, it is of the utmost importance in dealing with the history of Greek architecture to know that there was an abundance of marble and limestone, with a scarcity of timber, at any rate during the historical phases of Greek building, but it is also of importance to know that the Greeks were a maritime nation with pastoral and agricultural interests. A variety of vocational interests, perhaps more nearly balanced than with any other nation before or since, resulting in a balanced and harmonious life, very splendidly and adequately represented in a balanced and harmonious architecture.

The map which accompanies the section on building materials is one of the most valuable contributions to architectural, and incidentally to sociological, knowledge that we have had for a very long time. On it are graphically set out the predominant building materials characteristic of the different countries and the resultant architectural types. Thus there is clearly differentiated the clay architecture of Mesopotamia and Persia, the clay and granite architecture of Egypt, the marble of Greece: the concrete and

stone of the Roman contrasting with the timber structures of Scandinavia and Northern Europe, and the limestone Gothic of the Paris basin the resultant of the clash between the northern and southern types.

In the section on walls, the authors clearly show the influence of the different materials and of the various building stones on particular buildings; whilst in the section on roofs, we are clearly shown the extreme effect the available material has had in determining the main or "plastic" shapes of the buildings. We are made to realise, for instance, how the long straight oak of France and the short twisted oak of England fundamentally changed and distinguished the architecture of the two countries.

Perhaps for the majority of readers the conclusions which are drawn by the authors from their studies, as affecting modern practice, will be not the least interesting. In contradistinction to a certain school of modern architects, who see in architecture nothing but good building carried on in the ancient and approved ways, Messrs. Atkinson and Bagenal hold out no such delusive hopes. They see the modern architect more and more concerned with the proper organisation and co-ordination of the various factors which go to make his building, more and more concerned with office routine and paper direction demanded by the complexities and magnitude of modern building operations.

It would appear that to them the modern architect is analogous to the modern General, who perforce has to spend so much of his time behind the lines engaged with telephones, maps and the details of an intricate organisation. At the same time such a General must, first of all, be a soldier, must know and understand the elements of his craft, and if it is his special danger that modern conditions may force him into a state of unreality and detachment, then these conditions must be overcome if he is to achieve a notable success. To charge at the head of his troops in old-time fashion may appeal to the romantically minded—but it doesn't happen to be war! In the same way the authors of "Theory and Elements of Architecture" warn us of the peculiar dangers that attend the seclusion of the modern architect, and are prompt to make us realise the need for the study of the elements of our craft. To those who are perfectly satisfied with the architecture of this best of all possible worlds in its entirety, I cannot do better than recommend the study of Fig. 169, page 362, with all its implications!

Messrs. Atkinson and Bagenal are to be warmly congratulated on the successful termination of the first part of what must have been a tremendous labour. It is a very valuable contribution to architectural thought and knowledge.

The death took place recently of one of the oldest members of the architectural profession, Mr. George Charles Vernon-Inkpen, F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., F.I.A. Mr. Vernon-Inkpen was 70 years of age. Born in London he was there articled as an architect, and after practising in the City for a number of years he practised at Chichester prior to establishing an office at Portsmouth. He had been in actual practice for 45 years. Included in the most important work carried out locally with which Mr. Vernon-Inkpen was associated are the George Street Schools, Copnor Schools, Wimborne Road Schools and Fratton Hotel. A prominent Freemason, he was a P.P.G. Supt. of Works, Sussex Province.



LA MOTTE GLAIN. (FRENCH ROOF CONSTRUCTION.)
From "Theory and Elements of Architecture." By Robert Atkinson and Hope Bagenal.

Competition Notes

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society

The following architects have been placed on the list for final competition in connection with this competition:—Messrs. Allan & Friskin, 26 Castle Street, Dundee; Messrs. Allan F. Duncan & Alex. Adam, 160 Hope Street, Glasgow; James B. Dunn, Esq., 14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh; A. McInnes Gardner, Esq., 202 Hope Street, Glasgow; Messrs. Hutton & Taylor, 212 Bath Street, Glasgow; Messrs. S. P. Silcock & Son & S.E. Mahon, 6 Egypt Street, Warrington; Messrs. Welch & Hollis, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.; Messrs. Wright & Wylie, 204 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

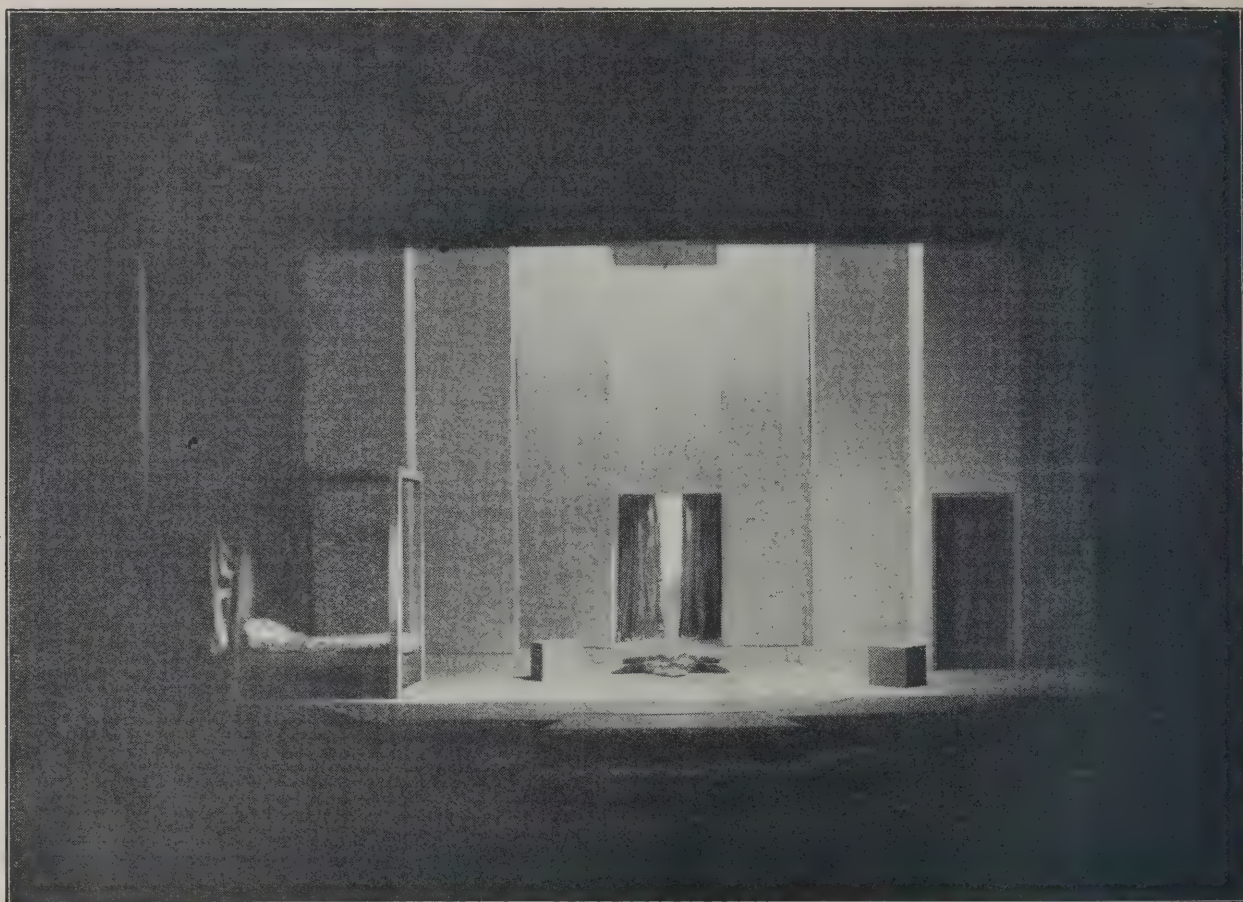
"Ideal Houses" Competition

The assessors have now reached their decision, after an exhaustive examination, of the fourteen-hundred and twenty-seven designs submitted in the *Daily Mail* Ideal Houses Competition for plans for a £1,500 house and an £850 house.

The results, with the assessors' Report, will be published in the *Daily Mail* on Saturday, January 8. The First Prize house, together with others ranging from a £6,000 Tudor Mansion to a week-end Bungalow, will be built in the Housing Section of the forthcoming Ideal Home Exhibition, which opens on March 1.

League of Nations Headquarters.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations draws attention to the fact that the competition for designs for the new Palace of Nations, including the annual Assembly Hall, closes on January 25. The new building is to cost not more than £540,000, and premiums amounting to £6,600 are being offered, the first premium being £1,200. Sir John Burnet, R.A., is the English member of the jury of nine assessors, with Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel as substitute member. A request was recently made for an extension of the closing date, but the Secretariat found it impossible to comply.



THE FESTIVAL THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE: SCENIC EFFECT FOR MACBETH'S BEDROOM.
EDWARD MAUFE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE CAMBRIDGE FESTIVAL THEATRE

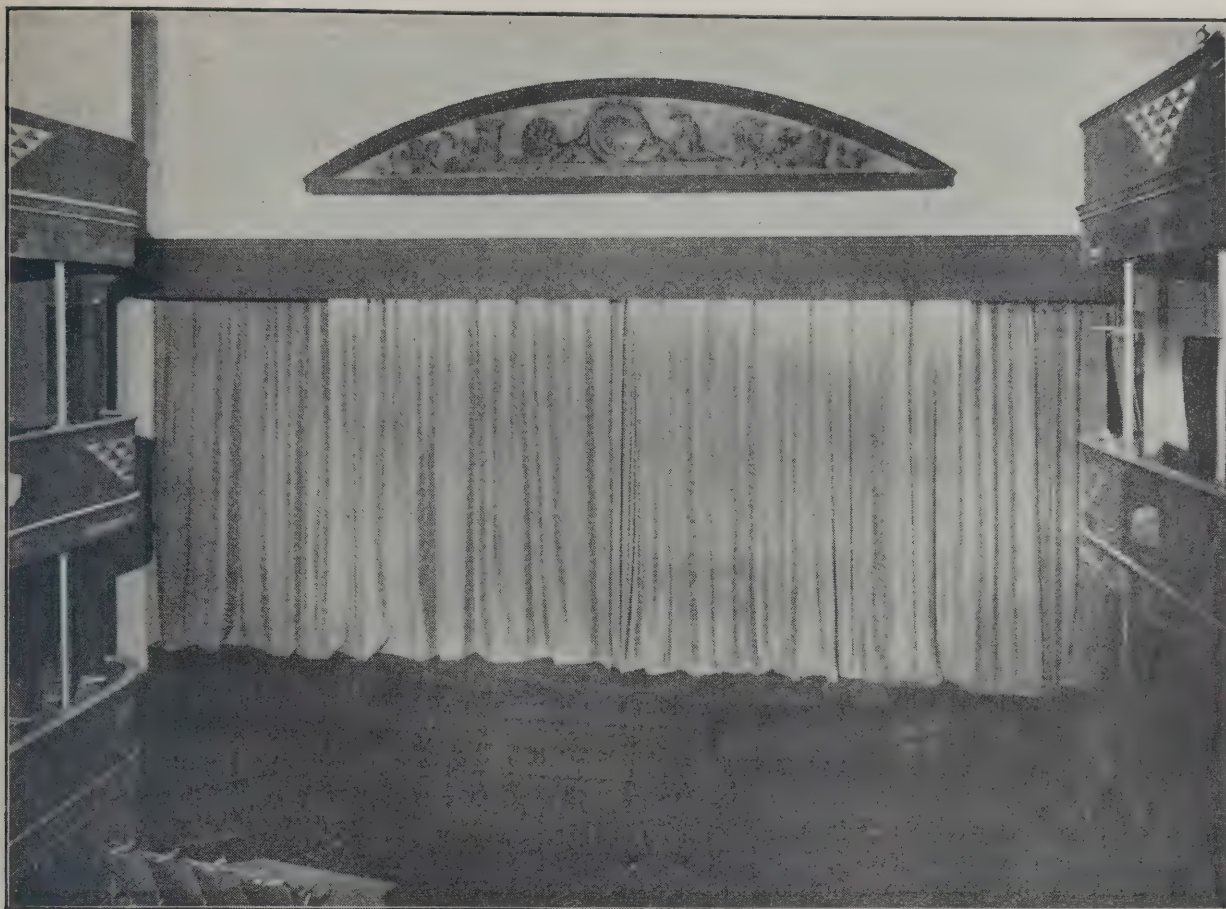
Under the new name of the Festival Theatre, the "Old Barnwell" has, after half a century's obscurity, re-emerged into the life of Cambridge, to draw crowds to-day with Turner's expressionistic, "The Man who ate the Popomack," or "The Oresteia" of Æschylus, as formerly with a Dicken's reading of "Little Emily" or with "Black-eyed Susan." It stands in the Newmarket Road, rather more than half a mile from the centre of the town, a distance regarded beforehand as certain to be prejudicial, but in practice Cambridge goes to Barnwell as London to Barnes.

Built in 1808, it has an auditorium typically Regency, which accommodates four hundred people, and consists of an amphitheatre and three superimposed circles, made of wood and borne on posts closely set but so light as to cause little obstruction. The whole auditorium is satisfactory from the point of view of visibility and also, thanks to a flat ceiling, from that of acoustics. Beyond the provision of emergency stairs, it has undergone no structural change, but has been embellished with fine new seating, upholstered in turquoise green, and, a necessary measure, with coats of fireproof paint, which hide, beneath Germanic assemblies of gold triangles on a black ground, the amorini on the gallery fronts who, during a recent missionary interlude, had surprisingly been trained to brandish texts. In harmony with the seating colour, that of the curtain, constantly modified by the lighting, yet remains definitely a green, the essential contrast in the scheme being supplied by two ranges of doors, most of them dummies, which are panelled in an insistent vermillion. Parisian wall-lights in the form of opaque glass masks and shells provide isolated spots of ornament. The only pictorial decoration fills a segmental panel set

over the proscenium opening, and seen to advantage against the ceiling, which is kept light and absolutely plain as relief to the wall and floor pattern.

Unlike the auditorium, the stage has been entirely reconstructed and is now extensive. It is without the conventional proscenium frame, the purpose of which is, however, served by steady folds of drapery, and it has a projecting fore-stage, not strictly an apron, reached from the floor of the house by shallow steps, used in the classic manner for choruses and for certain entrances and exits. There being no foot-lights, which is a welcome omission, this fore-stage and the curtain a plane behind it, are lit from the house by projectors, one on each side at the ends of the gallery and three centrally on its front. It is these projectors which make on the curtain an endless play of colour. The acting area is illuminated with extreme efficiency by ordinary means, and the cyclorama by a powerful battery of horizon lamps of the Schwabe pattern. The lighting generally, under the direction of the author of "Stage Lighting for Little Theatres," is a leading feature of the Festival productions, among which there may later be included shows in which light will altogether replace scenery, if not the spoken, too; colour concerts, in fact. Of the plays produced during the Michaelmas term, most scope for dramatic lighting was given perhaps, apart from the subtleties of the "Popomack," by "The Oresteia" and by Gordon Bottomley's "King Lear's Wife," the setting of which is shown in an accompanying photograph.

The stage reconstruction left the green rooms, except for the installation of modern fittings, unaltered; they are adequate, and are conveniently accessible from a stage entrance not on the main road, but on a narrow turning from it. The parts of the



THE FESTIVAL THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE: THE PROSCENIUM FROM THE AUDITORIUM.
EDWARD MAUFE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

theatre which are absolutely new are the façade, vestibule and foyer. The façade to the Newmarket Road is very small and rather temporary in character, consisting only of entrance doors with lettering over, and giving at first sight the impression less of a theatre than of a cinema or exhibition pavilion. The doors are glazed invitingly, and are given a quality of importance by their perfectly plain surround and considerable recession from the thoroughfare. The elevation is at night flood-lit, like Selfridge's, in pink. The vestibule and foyer provide ample approach and assembly space, and promise, when completed, to be as interesting in treatment as the auditorium, though at present their structural starkness is relieved only by nineteenth-century play-bills hung on the grey walls and by coloured crockery. They are to be finished during the Christmas vacation.

The architect entrusted throughout with the work of restoration was Mr. Edward Maufe, who was first approached by Mr. Terence Gray, of the Festival Company, only a year ago. The contractors were Messrs. Kidman & Sons, of Cam-

bridge, and the following is the list of sub-contractors: Reinforced concrete, The Monnoyer British Construction Co., Ltd., 58 Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and Messrs. Edmond Coignet, Ltd., 125 Gower Street, London, W.C.1; fire escape staircases, Messrs. Haywards, Ltd., 56 Kingsway, London, W.C.2; heating, Messrs. Young, Austen & Young, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2; sanitary fittings, Messrs. A. Macintosh & Sons, Ltd., Market Place, Cambridge; seating, Messrs. Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Cambridge Road, Hammersmith, W.6; fire-resisting paints, Sir W. A. Rose & Co., 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.2.



THE FESTIVAL THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE: THE MAIN
ENTRANCE DOORS.

The Rev. H. S. Cochran, Vicar of Harefield, Middlesex, states in a letter to *The Times* that Moor Hall, a twelfth century building in his parish, which was a camera or cell of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, has been saved from demolition by the expedient of leasing it from the Uxbridge Council for Church purposes, with the obligation of undertaking necessary repairs. These are to cost £200.

Cutting the Cost to Suit the Client's Pocket

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

This distressing necessity, so constantly attendant upon minor domestic architecture, is even more prevalent now than it was, say, 15 years ago, and immensely more difficult of achievement. Though nominally due to bad times and high costs, in reality it is largely influenced by the elevation of many luxuries to the rank of necessities. The man who runs a four-seater car and a multiple-valve wireless set, must excuse a feeling of chagrin in his architect when poverty is pleaded as a motive for keeping house costs within barely possible limits. However—"He who pays the piper calls the tune"; so the architect must perforce "cut the coat according to the cloth" and shut his eyes to the obvious fact that half the suit length has been diverted to other purposes.

As the first item of advice to designers who expect to be close-pinned for cost, I would say—do not cut your plan and specification to the bone when inviting tenders, but include some items which could readily be omitted as a basis for bargaining for price reduction. It may be that tenders will be satisfactory at the first attempt, in which case the work can proceed without alterations; whereas, if reductions are necessary it is found much more readily possible to arrange by a discussion on the lowest tender when definite omissions can be suggested. This, of course, is not to say that deliberate extravagances should be included for the purpose of inflating cost to give a fallacious impression of reduction, but rather that provision should be made for doing some things as the architect would wish, rather than as he fears he will have to, on the chance (all pricing being rather chancy) that the better way may prove possible.

A second axiom for the preparatory stage would be—avoid pernickety detail in specifying, and crowded plans packed with information. Many of your pricing builders will be simple souls to whom such over elaborate documents will appear to present a picture much more complex than the actual facts warrant. I have been continually struck, in relation to simple cottage work which has come under my notice in the past six years, with the constant way in which low prices have resulted from simply-presented plans and simply-worded specifications and the converse from the overwrought kind. It may also be taken as certain that in the vast majority of cases the introduction of one or two virtually unimportant details in a higher plane of quality or finish than the general class of the work (such as an oak floor or bronze casement furniture) will result not merely in the net addition of their own relatively trifling extra cost, but in a general over-riding expansion of cost throughout, due to an impression that the work is of a superior degree of finish than intended. These two instances pertain rather to psychology than techniques.

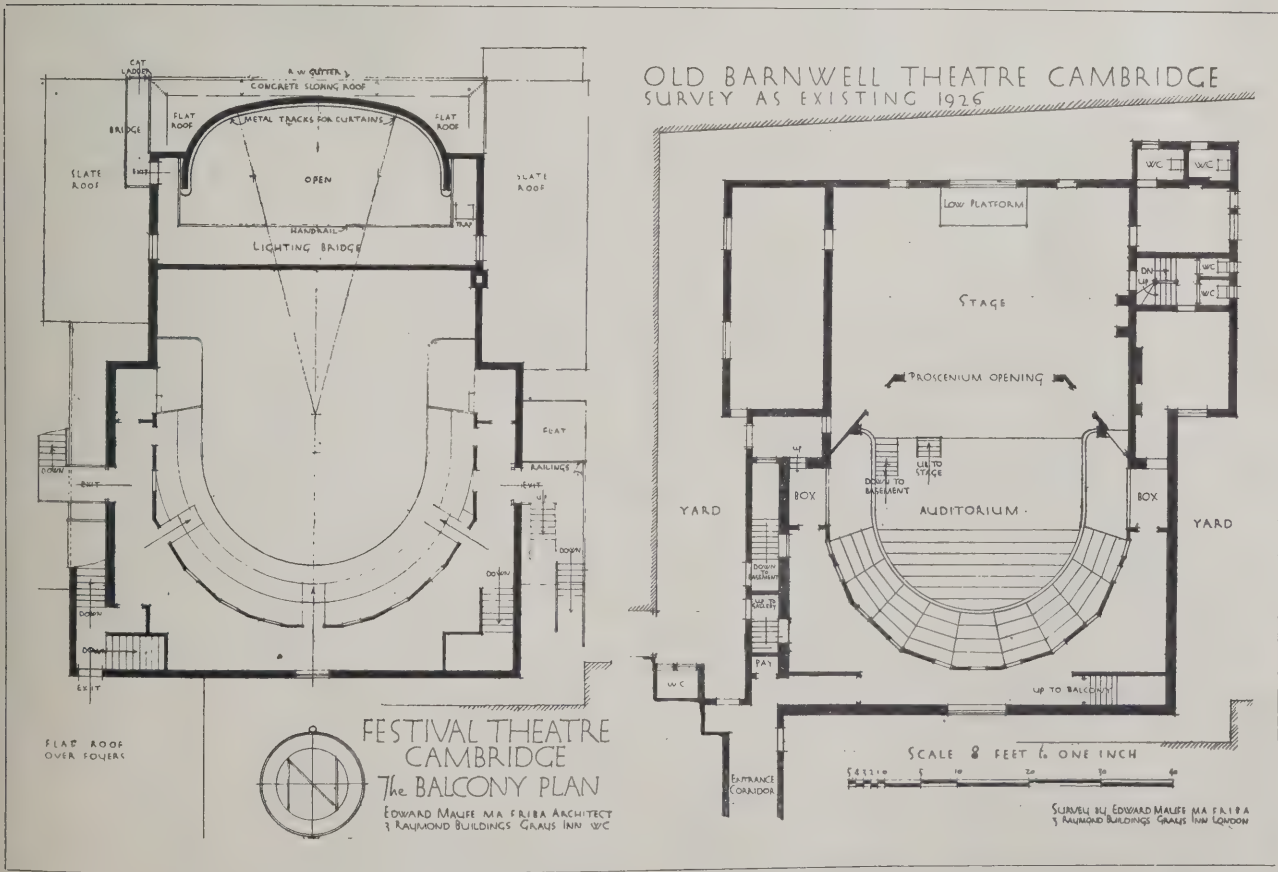
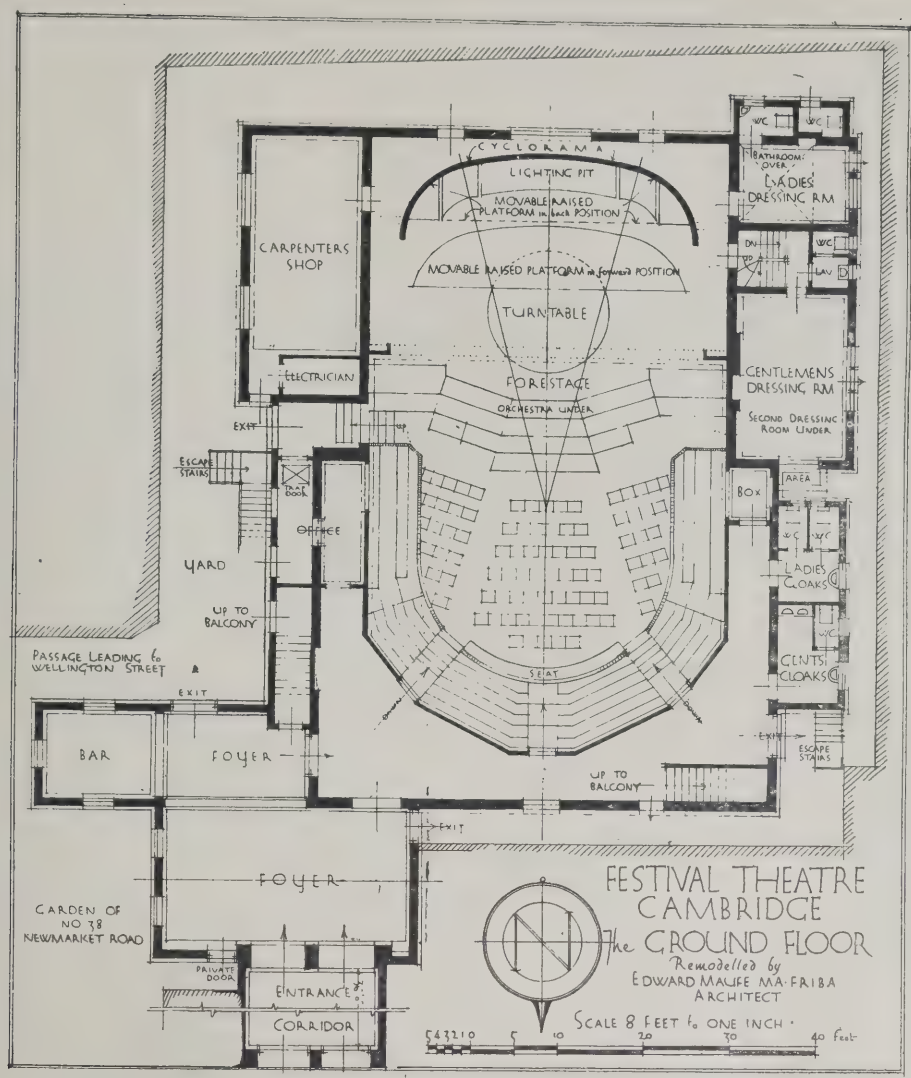
EXCAVATION AND FOUNDATIONS.—Coming from the general to the particular, and starting where the building starts with excavation and foundations, it is considered by everyone that saving on foundations is a foolish procedure. Nevertheless, it is my belief that a considerable amount of money is commonly wasted in this direction, where it can ill be afforded. This is due, in the main, to indecision of purpose, "falling between two stools." Concrete has no special virtue apart from what it stands on, and the first decision to be taken is whether foundations can or should be carried to a firm stratum beyond the reach of climatic changes or whether reliance should be placed on homogeneous spread foundations on a poorer stratum at relatively shallow depth. While

every individual case must depend on circumstances used with judgment, it is quite certain that on clay soils a great deal of fruitless work is done. Clay, when constantly dry or constantly moist, makes a very fair foundation for moderate loads. Unfortunately in passing from wet to dry and *vice versa* it shrinks or expands and when wet it is liable to heave powerfully sideways from the action of frost. It is also liable to slide on sloping beds. To be really immune from these possibilities it would be desirable to sink all foundations to a minimum depth of 5 feet, but to do so with the average small house would involve an expenditure altogether disproportionate to the total expected cost. The speculative builder, of course, does nothing of the kind, and his houses stand, so justifying him. The truth of the matter seems to be that short of going down the full five feet, any penetration into the virgin clay, once that level is reached, is virtually waste and merely exposes a light building to the effects of heaving without securing the advantage of immunity from moisture-changes. It is of much greater utility to ensure that foundation concrete is continuous across door openings than to carry it to intermediate depths. In most seasons two feet will secure stability—about once in twenty years, 5 feet and over will remain unaffected when lesser depths are subject to cracks, but between two feet and five feet shows no advantage for the added cost incurred.

FLOOR LEVEL.—Fixing the floor level in relation to the surrounding ground offers scope for both judgment and economy. Few "level" sites are, in fact, dead flat and any slope should be taken into account. The controlling factors are the dual requirements that the damp course shall be 6 inches above ground and below the level of any floor timbers. The latter requisite in conjunction with a joist and boarded floor will be found to result in a height of ground floor above external soil of 14 inches; *viz.* damp course 6 inches, wall plate 3 inches, joists 4 inches, flooring 1 inch. In the case of a solid floor, however, the height may be 8 inches, or a saving of two courses of brickwork over the whole house. On a dry site, where probably also ballast or other dry material from excavations will be available for oversite filling, there is demonstrable advantage in choosing a solid floor, and on cold, wet sites the same may be true provided that brick rubbish is available for this filling (as often where old buildings are to be demolished).

On any site where a pronounced slope exists, it is worth while to give careful consideration to the placing of the solid-floored quarters so that these come adjacent to the higher ground levels, permitting the joisted floors still to stand at least 6 inches more above ground owing to the slope (and, of course, stepping down the damp course) without projecting needlessly high above garden level. It may even be worth while to lay a block floor on concrete to any necessarily wood-floored room which would otherwise necessitate raising the general internal level, or to take off the surface soil contiguous to the high side or corner so as to allow the damp course to be kept at a lower level at this governing point.

Almost all post-war efforts to reduce building costs has been directed to devising substitute methods of wall construction, and few can be described as successful, in so far as they dwell chiefly on the straightforward walling, and fall into unexpected difficulties wherever such ordinary complications as openings, floor supports, chimneys, or fixings for fittings are



THE FESTIVAL THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE. EDWARD MAUFE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

encountered. It is only under exceptional circumstances that they show any real economy in the case of a single house and though it may be wise to keep an open mind, and not overlook the occasional opportunity yet it is with normal methods of construction that the architect of the small private house will chiefly be concerned. To such the possible economies in walling will be few, and again must depend on local opportunity—for instance a poor and cheap local brick—virtually place-brick—may yield a sound and dry house if strap battened and weather-boarded externally; a sound brick of unpleasant exterior may be slurried over with a slush mixture of super-cement and colour wash; in some districts 11-inch cavity walling of local clamp-burnt stocks is the cheapest reliable construction; while in others dense non-absorbent bricks with cement mortar joints may be used in 9 inch work which will exclude the weather. Plastered or slurried exteriors admit of simplification of treatment above all external openings by hiding the construction, which may thus, without offence, be a concrete lintel for the full wall thickness.

It is of course a truism to say that a simple plan free from unnecessary angles and returns is cheapest in all circumstances, but with an eye on the wise by-law restriction of 9-inch or 11-inch walls to a length of 30 feet between return or cross walls it is sometimes advisable to introduce breaks as the lesser of two expenses. Another truism is—use always brick dimensions.

WINDOWS AND DOORS.—Where a builder's foresight and credit will allow him to obtain such accessories in good time, the use of standard cottage metal casements for building in direct to brick jambs, and of Unit doors complete with lock and furniture and ready-hung to linings and architrave are a real economy, as they cut out altogether many trifling jobs involving interference of trades and consequent lost time. In setting the metal casements always leave a space of fully $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch at the jambs to allow a good cement fillet which will be solid and not drop out. It is a pleasant and allowable trick to plaster the internal jambs with a cement undercoat on the splay from $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch next the frame to nothing at the internal face of wall.

If "mass-production" articles are not received until after openings have been formed it will generally prove to be no economy to employ them under the rather un-precise methods of the everyday workman, whose openings rarely fit.

UPPER FLOORS.—When buildings are properly schemed to provide suitable spans, these may be constructed at considerable saving of timber, on the beam and joist system. With beams 4 feet apart in the clear, 4 inch by 2 inch joists may be used at ordinary spacings, and ceilings formed with a suitable ceiling board used in uncut widths. It is not lack of strength, but the necessity for rigidity to prevent cracked plaster, which conditions most floor construction. Apart from incidental economies a saving of a course of brickwork over the building results, and a step in the staircase can also be "lost."

ROOFS.—Simple roofs without hips or valleys save in several directions: carpentry, leadwork or tiler's allowances for extra measurement; cutting hip and valley tiles; eaves gutters, down-pipes and drain connections. A typical tiler's bill for a complex roof should be examined by every young architect as evidence of the proportion which the etcetera bear to the straightforward "per square" cost. A roof structure depending on "hangers" from the ridge board supporting relatively deep and narrow stiffeners (say 7 inch by 2 inch) crossing above the ceiling joists and bearing the feet of struts to comparatively light purlins will knit together a stiff roof and be

much better than purlins of greater cube which depend on hip rafters or gable walls solely for support. These are sometimes a dead weight rather than a help.

CHIMNEYS.—Chimneys brought out beside the ridge board (which continues unbroken) are also a simplification. In this position they need no back gutter, and soakers with cover flashing are a simple matter. A great deal of temper and money is wasted by optimists who build low chimneys rising from the eaves. What they save on the swings (or bricks) they lose on the roundabouts (or gutters) and about one in ten so built fails to draw, resulting in various expenses on patent pots, raising stacks and attendant annoyances.

INTERNAL JOINERY.—In internal joinery (what Americans call "trim") straightforwardness is the best aim. Door and windowheads should be arranged at such a level that a picture rail may run unbroken without needless returns, stopends, and mitres. A dozen 6-inch tiles—quarries or glazed "according to context"—makes a sufficient surround for a bedroom grate or gas fire and the latter needs no more than a 9 inch by 4 inch flue and less than the normal coal fire hearth.

DECORATION.—In decoration the choice of a single colour for wall-distemping saves delays and wasted remainders, while Solignum on all woodwork internally saves materially on paint. Externally paint, which is a skin, is to be preferred to anything which is only an absorbed solution.

FITTINGS.—In selecting fittings—stoves, sanitary goods, and such like—there is still considerable scope for variety in price despite this standardized age, but into this field it is hardly possible to venture.

Coming Events

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, January 7.—Mr. H. P. G. Maule on "Some Notes on Building for Research Work." Birmingham.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Wednesday, January 12.—Mr. William Mackay Mackenzie on "The Palace Plan in Scottish Castles." Edinburgh.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.—Thursday, January 13.—Mr. Hope Bagenal on "The Science of Acoustics."

The London Society.—Friday, January 14.—Mr. K. Rice-Oxley on "Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens." (Illustrated by Lantern Slides) 5 p.m.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, January 17.—General Meeting; Award of Prizes and Studentships: Criticism by Robert Atkinson on work submitted.

University of London.—Tuesday, January 18.—Dr. E. G. Richardson on "The Acoustics of Buildings." Further lectures will be given on January 25 and February 1. 5.30 p.m.

The London Society.—Wednesday, January 19.—Visit to the Coliseum and an inspection of the various parts of the building of interest. 11.15 a.m.

"Birmingham Gazette" Brighter Homes Exhibition.—Birmingham, February 8-19.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibition, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Second Edinburgh Housing and Building Exhibition will be held at Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from February 9 to 19, 1927. Plans and details from: Mr. T. Percy Bentley, Exhibition Offices, 7 Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

Edward
Maufe,
F.R.I.B.A.,
Architect



The
Festival
Theatre,
Cambridge



HOUSE OF MONSIEUR A. M. AT VERSAILLES: THE GARDEN FRONT (NORTH). ANDRÉ LURCAT, Architect.

TWO SUCCESSFUL FRENCH HOUSES IN A MODERN SPIRIT

The modern French domestic work of the "school" which is typified by houses, such as those by Monsieur André Lurcat which we illustrate, has qualities which can scarcely be denied to it even by those critics who are antagonistic to the tendency which it reveals.

Putting aside all question of individual taste, the test of this modern architecture is the application of these principles in design and construction which are universally admitted; the fact that these principles are applied with that thoroughness of logic which is characteristic of the French as a race is probably the explanation of any shock which may be caused on the English mind, which is accustomed to look for logic softened by associations of tradition and even of sentiment. Inevitably there is something a trifle ruthless about architecture which is obviously designed to appeal to the intellect rather than the heart.

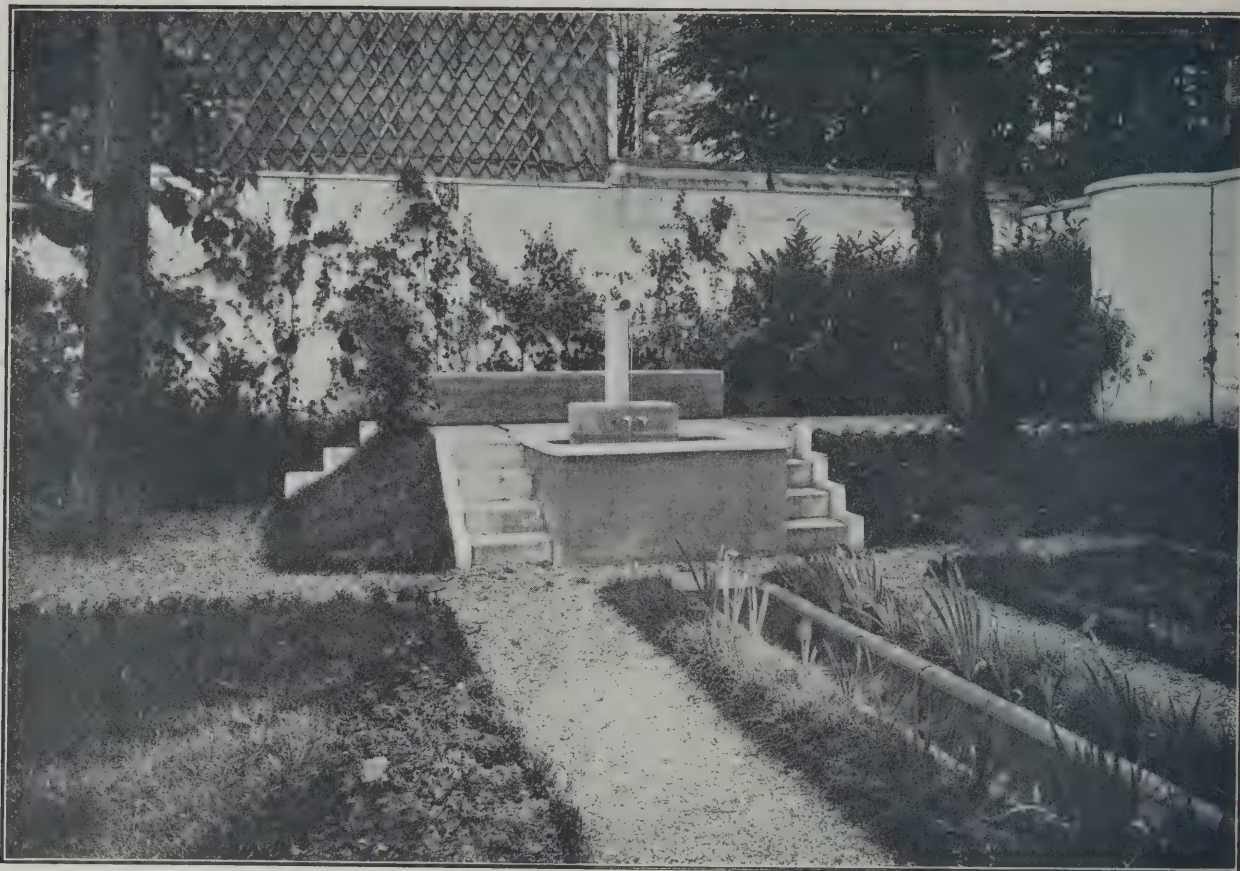
In this work of Lurcat's, as in the buildings of some of his contemporaries, one feels immediately the pre-occupation of so organising the building's plan that *space* shall be utilised in the most economical and effective way. The most pressing problem of the modern architect, from the client's point of view, is to provide the maximum of well-arranged accommodation for a limited expenditure; and the only way in which this can be achieved is by a disposition of the plan which takes full advantage of available areas from the point of view of actual sizes and also of *apparent* sizes. Every designer is aware that two apartments of equal superficial area may give different impressions of spaciousness according to the disposition of their plan shapes and the arrangement

of such elements as doors, windows, and fireplaces, not to mention, of course, the important question of ratios of ceiling height to dimensions of length and breadth. It is possible so to plan that a room will give possibilities of vista, either within its own walls, or through the inclusion of views into adjoining rooms, which will increase effects of space in the same way (as Mr. Walter Bayes pointed out at a recent lecture to the Architectural Association) that the appropriate treatment of wall surfaces will either confine or enlarge the apparent size of any enclosed area.

The plans of Le Corbusier should be analysed from this point, as well as those which we illustrate by Monsieur Lurcat in this issue. Le Corbusier's principle is to include, as far as is practicable, subsidiary rooms or lobbies within the compass of some apartment to which he desires to give a marked appearance of spaciousness. An instance of this would be a low wall separating, *e.g.* a library recess from a living room. Whether this wall were surmounted or not by a glazed light for the purposes of greater separation, the effect aimed at would be identical. One would see the ceiling and the upper part of the walls of the recess from the living room, and the spectator would have an effect of space over and above that of the particular floor area in which he was confined. It is an instance of producing perspectives and effects of distance in the same way as has been attempted in wall treatments in false perspective, but here the effort is completely justifiable and sincere, and is realised by the visualisation of plan possibilities. The "bibliothèque" on the second floor of the "House for Monsieur E. B." at Versailles is designed in this



HOUSE OF MONSIEUR E. B. AT VERSAILLES: THE ENTRANCE DOOR AND STAIRCASE.
ANDRÉ LURCAT, Architect.

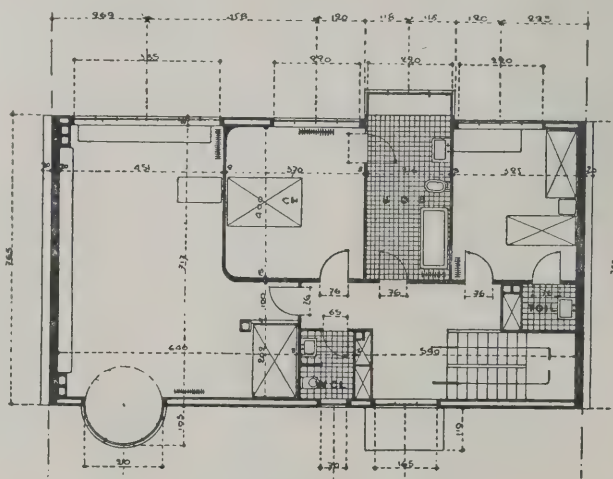


THE GARDEN OF THE HOUSE OF MONSIEUR E. B. AT VERSAILLES. ANDRÉ LURCAT, Architect.

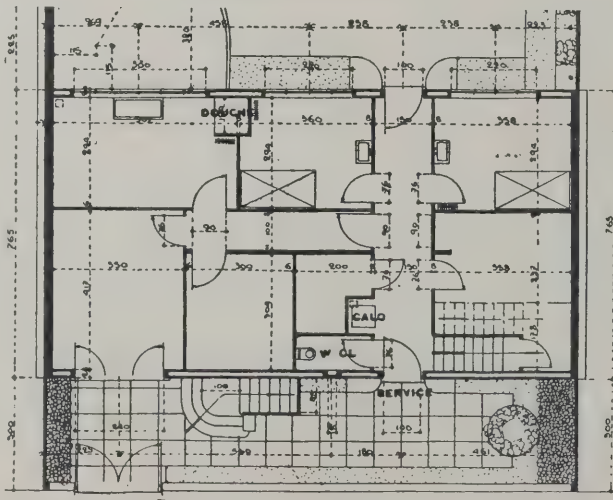
way with its semi-circular bay and L-shaped plan. The arrangement of the bay and the recess contributes more effectively to an appearance of space than would be the case if their superficial areas had merely gone to increase the size of the main rectangle of the room.

French planning has, of course, always been distinguished by spaciousness, largely owing to its axiality and preoccupation with vistas. But in domestic work, axiality is apt to be impracticable (for one thing it is extraordinarily productive of draughts), and the modern French planner is surmounting the difficulty by solutions which occur to him the more readily through his training in the importance of plan forms.

A characteristic second only to the logical study of the plan requirements is that of sincerity. There is nothing in these houses which attempts to disguise the nature of the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

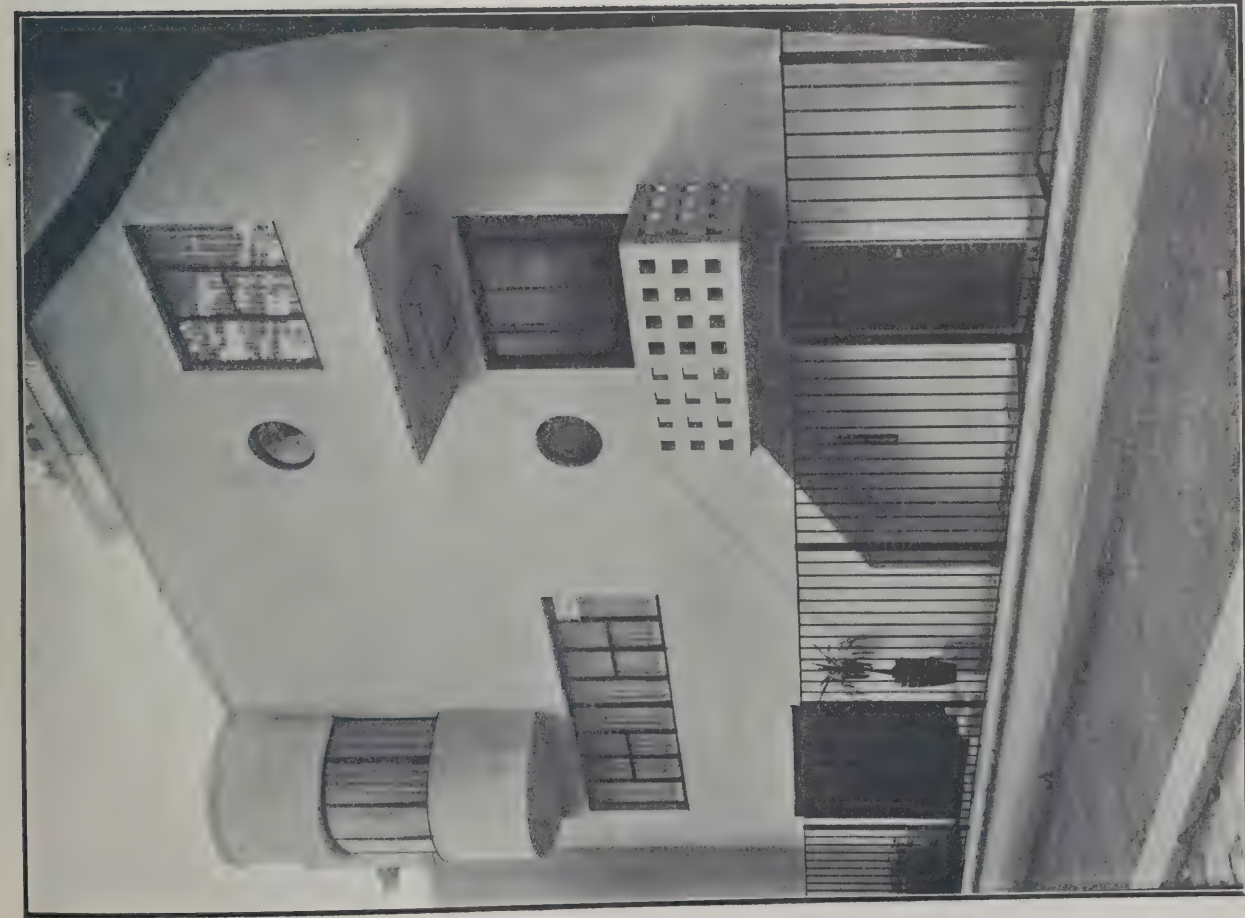


HOUSE OF MONSIEUR E. B. AT VERSAILLES: GROUND FLOOR PLAN. ANDRÉ LURCAT, Architect.

problem or the manner in which it has been met. The client's programme is all the more difficult of solution through its very simplicity — space, well-building, and economy — and its requirements are loyally met by means which are at once legitimate and interesting. The lighter touches which accompany the necessarily severe structure are achieved primarily through the treatment of form as distinct from applied ornament; they are decorative, but in the sense of cleanness and precision, and they are dignified in the economy of their means and the suggestion that the taste to which they cater is chaste and eclectic. There is more than a hint in such details as the external steps and the metal work of the railings and the lamp under the door hood that the architecture of moderate means may some day in the not distant future have once more its own title to pride and aristocracy.

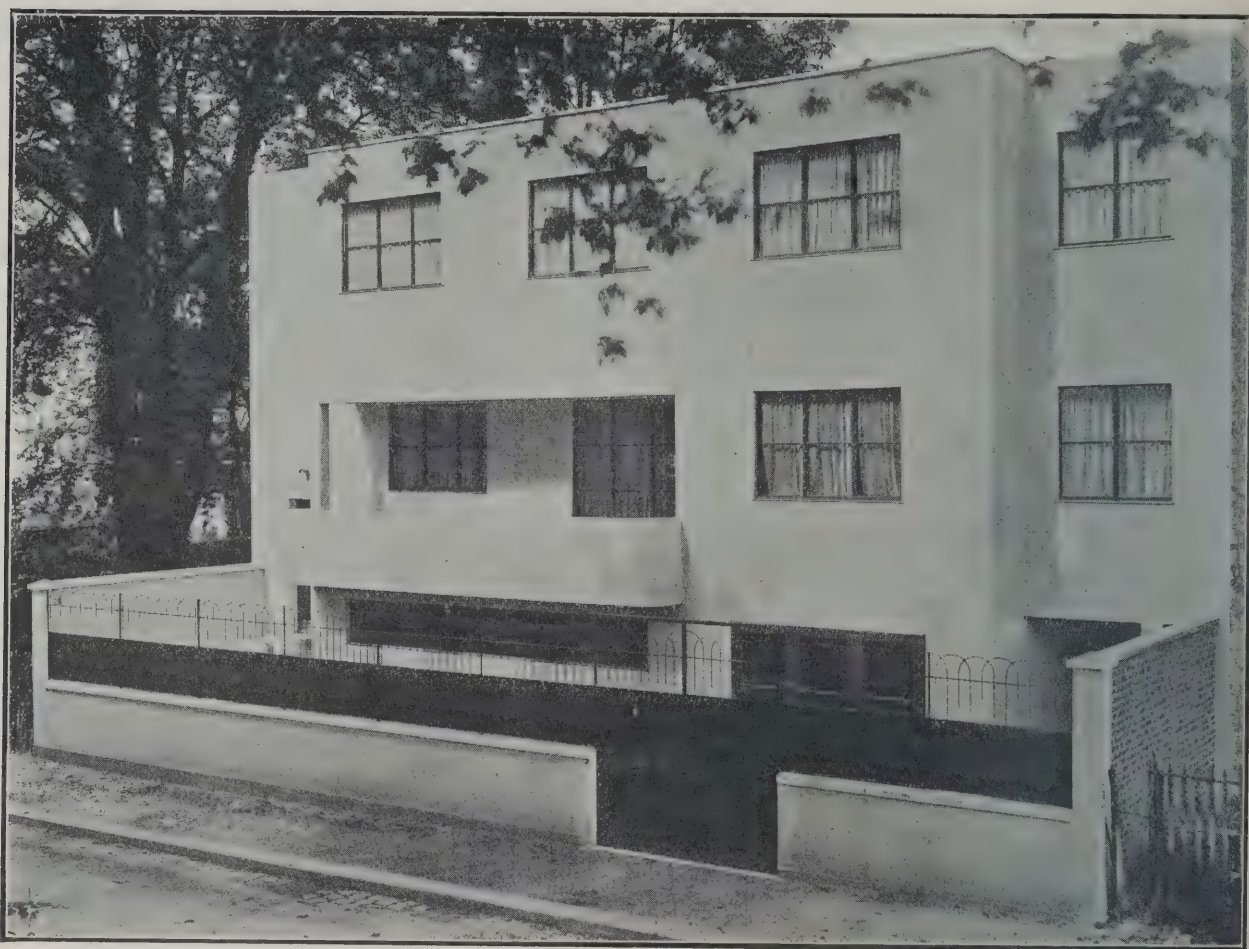


THE GARDEN FRONT.



ELEVATION TO STREET.

HOUSE OF MONSIEUR E. B. AT VERSAILLES. ANDRÉ LUCAT, Architect.



HOUSE OF MONSIEUR A. M. AT VERSAILLES: ELEVATION TO STREET (SOUTH)
ANDRÉ LURCAT, Architect.

If there is any recognised architectural tradition which these houses recall, it is perhaps with the period of the Regency that there are the greatest affinities. Certain Regency types have a kind of lean simplicity which could easily produce such derivatives as these modern houses. The materials are other, methods and means of construction are different, but there is still a community of architectural style; and perhaps it is this hint of Regency graciousness softening severity which makes these houses of Monsieur Lurcat seem so acceptable and so promising from the point of view of modern domestic development.

The house of Monsieur E. B. at Versailles has utilised, as the plan shows, the whole of its site between party walls, and its ensemble is completed by the pleasant little garden which the architect has designed in layout and detail to harmonise with the spirit of the house. There is a long and narrow pool on the main approach axis, at the end of which is a simple garden retail, which, like the external walls of the house, is coloured in a pale blue wash.

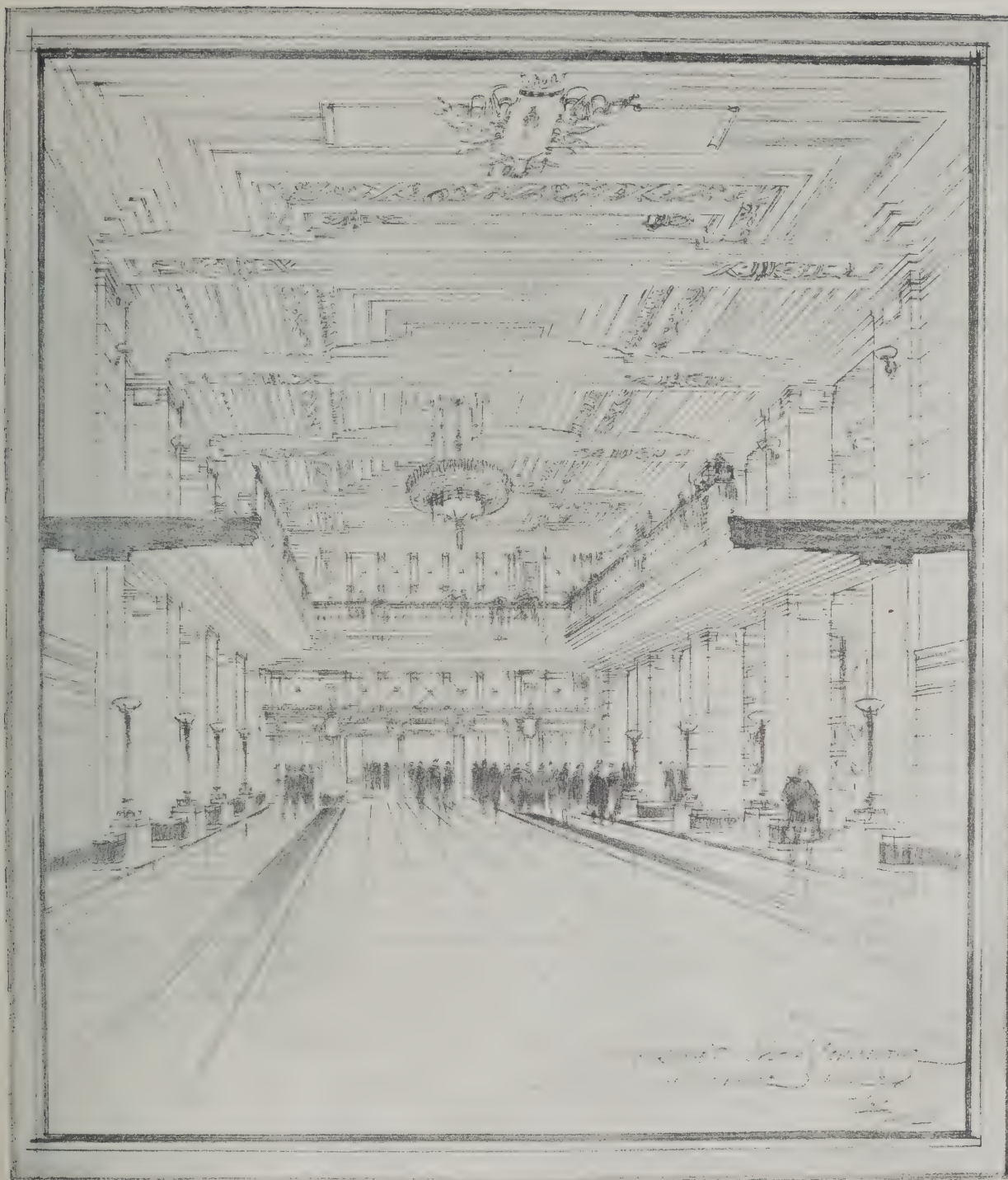
The construction generally is in reinforced concrete, the walls in two slabs with an infilling. All the joinery and the windows are made in series, to standard sizes, and, in addition to the interior decoration a good deal of the furniture was specially designed by the architect.

Not less attractive is another house at Versailles by Monsieur Lurcat for Monsieur A. M., with an extremely interesting garden façade and an entrance front which with all its modern feeling seems quite at home in this town of historic marvels. Here again is a clean simplicity; and yet the architect has imbued his design with the friendly spirit. Above all, these designs show that the basic principles of good architecture are universal in their application to new forms and methods as well as to the old.

Book Review

Houses, Cottages and Bungalows. Edited by Frederick Chatberton, F.R.I.B.A. London: The Architectural Press. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a handsomely produced collection of recent examples of the smaller domestic work. The editor in selection adopted a cost limit of approximately £2,000 for houses and a maximum of £1,500 for cottages and bungalows. Within these prescriptions he has contrived to bring together illustrations of a hundred interesting works, by sixty different architects, which may be studied with advantage both by the profession and the lay public, and has supplemented the views and plans by useful notes on cost and materials used. What is chiefly noticeable in the work is the capable and convenient planning of most of these smaller houses, showing that the designers, mostly of the younger generation, have a very clear grip of the problem of giving the utmost value in these days of dear building. In domestic work everyone has his predilections, and if we adjudge some of the houses shown as less economical and successful in planning and treatment than others, we do so with the full consciousness that the client is frequently responsible for what the professional man might consider unnecessary and expensive features. Mr. Oliver Hill's house at Aldeburgh, Mr. Sydney Jones' house at Dulwich, Mr. Douglas Wood's house at Stanmore, and, in a different medium, Messrs. Culpin and Bowers' house at Sevenoaks, strike us as the best among a good collection. We have never quite got acclimatised to bungalows, but Mr. S. J. Wearing, in Norfolk, and Mr. Raymond Wrinch, in Suffolk, have achieved two dwellings of this class that possess a quiet individuality and character.



NEW ENTRANCE HALL FOR MESSRS. SELFRIDGE & CO.
 SIR JOHN BURNET & PARTNERS AND MESSRS. GRAHAM, ANDERSON, PROBST & WHITE, Associated Architects
 Perspective by THOS. S. TAIT, F.R.I.B.A.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—I

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

THE remarkable increase in the variety and complexity of domestic apparatus which has followed on the cult of labour-saving, with the concurrent development of tight planning, due partly to the same motive and more largely to high building costs, seem to have received only casual and erratic consideration as relating to the fitting out of the average house. Though, for instance, modern practice has rendered the provision of a kitchen dresser (whether open or closed is immaterial), a nondescript cupboard or two, and a coal store of exiguous proportions wholly inadequate to the needs of the average household, they continue to be the common provision for storage of domestic utensils and fuel.

A tendency, perhaps not unnatural, for a builder, when pricing out a design, to place a disproportionately heavy price upon any item not strictly ordinary is largely to blame for this apparently supine adherence to precedents long outworn. Every architect who has essayed to design improved fittings or methods of finish can recall instances where the sole result has been the trouble to himself in so doing followed by deletion or alteration to get back on the old hackneyed lines before an acceptable price could be arranged. The enthusiastic advocates of complicated domestic fittings (mostly, it seems, lady members of Local Bodies) are apt to disbelieve or discountenance this highly material if unfortunate

fact, which is here set down, in case the idea is established by these articles that departures from normal practice can be made without risk of increased cost. To take the simplest case: it is not a fact, as most women seem to suppose, that "cupboards cost nothing, the builder commits them; they always happen in a nice house." I quote the words uttered in irony by that wise and witty writer on architectural topics, Mr. H. B. Creswell.

The directions in which it seems desirable that closer consideration should be given to modern

domestic needs classify themselves roughly as storage and domestic mechanisms, the former embracing specific commodities which are better recognised and provided for by occupants, and the latter covering all the heating, sanitary, lighting, and power services and their appurtenances which we all like to possess but do not necessarily wish to exhibit.

The list of articles which must be recognised as separate classes for storage purposes is quite a long one. It may be stated (not necessarily in order of necessity) as fuel, food, clothing, hardware, and domestic apparatus, with an addendum for bicycles and garden implements. In the smallest and simplest house of all, it may be sufficient—or at any rate practicable—to provide storage for each class without considering subdivisions, but none should be omitted, and as within the list the actual requirements call for different conditions, it will be best to examine each class systematically.

FUEL.—The almost entire supersession of the old-time kitchen range as a principal means of hot-water supply by independent boilers burning coke or anthracite has rendered the provision of at least two separate stores for fuel a virtual necessity even in the smallest house, and where anthracite stoves as well as coke boilers and an open living-room grate are in use three compartments will be requisite. The sole exception to duality is that of the house entirely central heated, but this is uncommon, and it should now be ordinary practice to supply at least two fuel stores. In the smallest type of house it is probably uneconomical to build, at 1s. 3d. per foot cube, storage space for fuel, and it may be that external bunkers of creosoted fir will be decided on, particularly as the upper space above 4 feet (virtually 50 per cent.) is almost useless for storing fuel. Ingenious planning may, however, render it possible to utilise this space for other purposes.

The desirable features for a fuel store are: that fuel may be inserted from outside and withdrawn under cover. In most cases this is sufficiently achieved when the single door is under a covered porch, but in some cases the better arrangement of an external shoot and internal doorway to a back lobby or boiler-space is

readily arrangeable. The floor should be smooth for ease in shovelling, and it is a good plan to make its general level about 4 inches below that of any adjoining place, sloping up about 2 feet of floor towards the doorway. This prevents coal dust from working out below the door. In the case of anthracite and coke, which are cleaner in use than soft coal, it is not found impossible to arrange for withdrawal direct to the kitchen or boiler-room in a position handy for use, thus saving scuttle-filling and twice handling.

The fuel place doorway will generally be fitted with loose boards sliding in grooves to retain fuel and permit the full capacity up to 4 feet in height to be utilised. It is a good plan to have stops at the bottom of the grooves about 9 inches in height so as to hold up the bottom board and thus preserve a gap permitting fuel to be shovelled at floor level. This will render it easy to extract small coal and dust as well as the lumps which gravity sorts towards the top. Where space is valuable it is a useful practice to keep the retaining boards about 4 inches in from the inner face of the door, which can then carry the broom rack, the broom handles finding space between door and boards (Figs. 1 and 2). The requisite size of storage space may be computed on an average of 40 feet cube per ton for house coal—that is to say, reckoning on a storage height of 4 feet, a 6-ton truckload will require a store 10 feet by 6 feet. The 4-inch drop in floor level gives a margin of half a ton at this dimension. Coke is more difficult to calculate—it varies so much in bulk with density of grain and gauge of breaking—generally good gas coke broken to hen's egg size suitably for domestic boilers will occupy about 60 feet cube to the ton when dry. Coke is, however, so much more a matter for local supply than coal that so large a storage reserve is not usually provided; about 2 to 3 tons will run the ordinary small domestic boiler continuously throughout a winter.

With regard to the utilisation of the upper space over fuel storage, it is, of course, a common resource to scheme the store below a stair half-landing. Where this is inconvenient but the storage can be planned to range alongside kitchen quarters, it is a boon to contrive a store cupboard for preserves and articles not constantly in use by flooring over the fuel store at about 5 feet and opening up with doors to kitchen

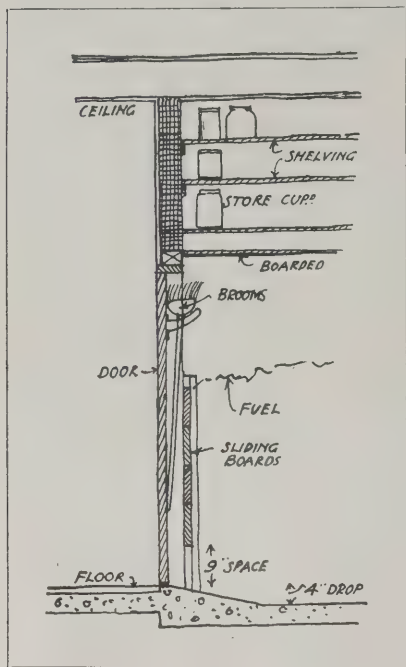


Fig. 1.

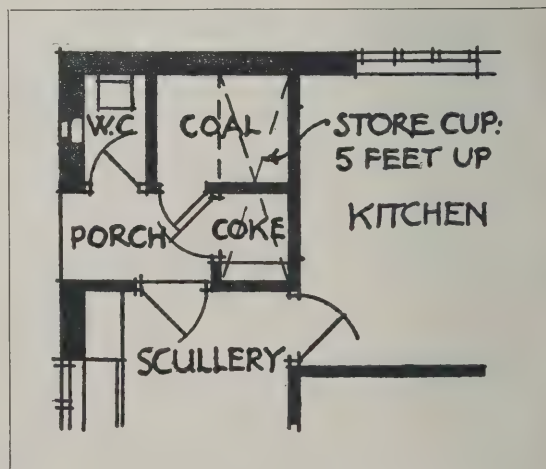
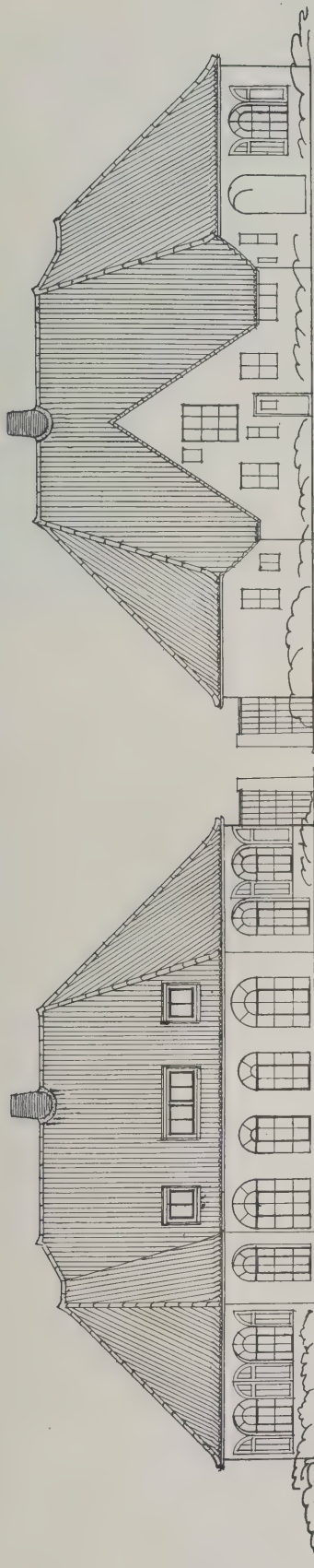


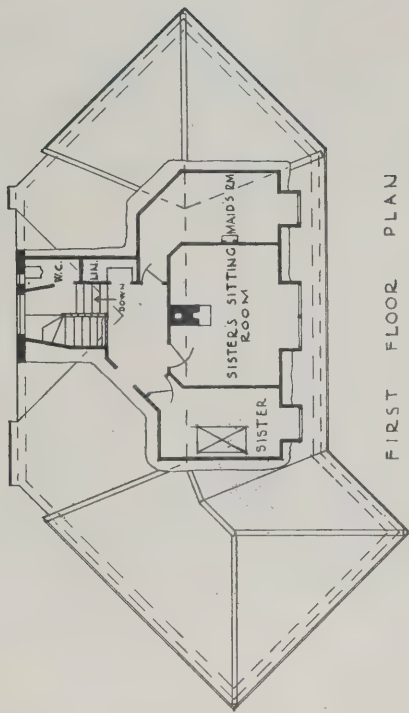
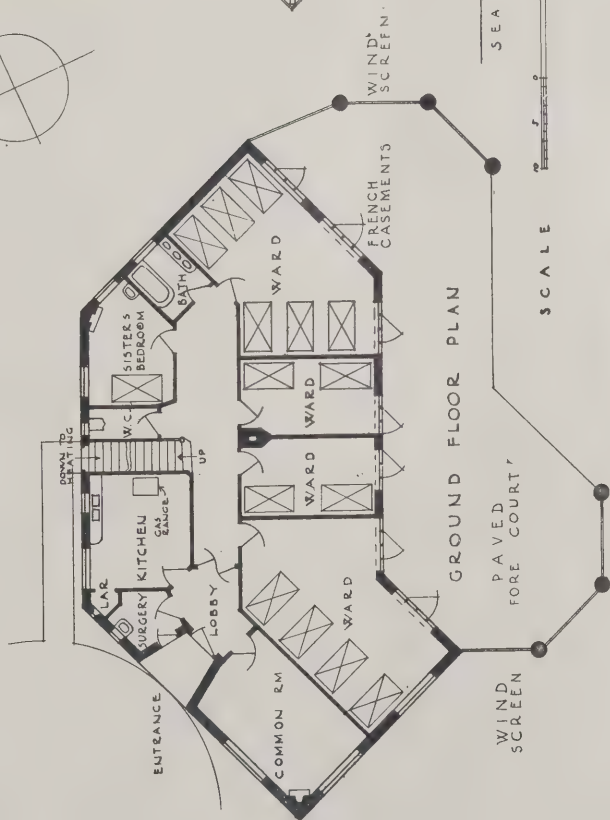
Fig. 2.

or scullery from this level. It is undesirable (though often attempted) to use the upper space undivided for gasmeter and electricity distribution boards, meters and cut-outs, but horizontally partitioned as described above this is another useful purpose to which to devote this frequently wasted space.



N O R T H E L E V A T I O N

S O U T H E L E V A T I O N



F I R S T F L O O R P L A N

S C A L E 0 10 20 30 40 OF FEET

SANATORIUM AT ALDEBURGH. OLIVER HILL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HOUSE AT DORKING. MESSRS. ADSHEAD AND RAMSEY, Architects.

A REVIEW OF THE PROPERTY MARKET, 1926

By EDGAR H. LANE.

It would be untrue to say that the property market during 1926 maintained the buoyancy desired by those connected with it, although there have been a great number of transactions of more than usual importance. The industrial dispute from May onwards undoubtedly had a "slowing up" effect upon the market generally and, in the later months of the year, business lulled considerably.

Agricultural estates and land sold poorly and prices generally were inclined to fall, thus continuing the tendency of the preceding year. Undoubtedly the demand for farms and farm lands was much below normal. The number of holdings, offered both privately and by auction, which did not find buyers was large, and this feature, unfortunately, continues. It is noteworthy that buyers seem to be seeking fair-sized properties, and that many good small ones were disregarded in the sale rooms.

Speculators (a much maligned body who have occasioned more good than harm, particularly to farmers) have consequently been less active. The difficulty of realisation, together with the uncertainty of prices, has made them slow to buy. Evidence of depression, also, can be found in the increasing number of farms being offered on rental terms. Another significant sign has been the fact that whereas, during the past ten or fifteen years, the market was steadiest where land of good useful description, selling at £30 to £40 per acre, was concerned, it is now found easier to place land of poorer quality.

Building operations, continuing the post-war activity, have made their influence felt, however, in the urban market.

In and around the City of London many fine buildings have been commenced or completed, the majority on sites which have been specially acquired.

The new buildings on the old Post Office site, the offices of the London Caledonian Insurance Company, Chronicle House and Bouverie House in Fleet Street, Northcliffe House and the new offices for the *Daily News* and *Star* in Tudor Street are some of the most recent. The *Daily Express* is to build new offices in Shoe Lane; and the London Electric Company are about to build on the site of the Old Salisbury Hotel, which has stood undisturbed for a century or more, nestling quietly away from Fleet Street, and will be missed by many.

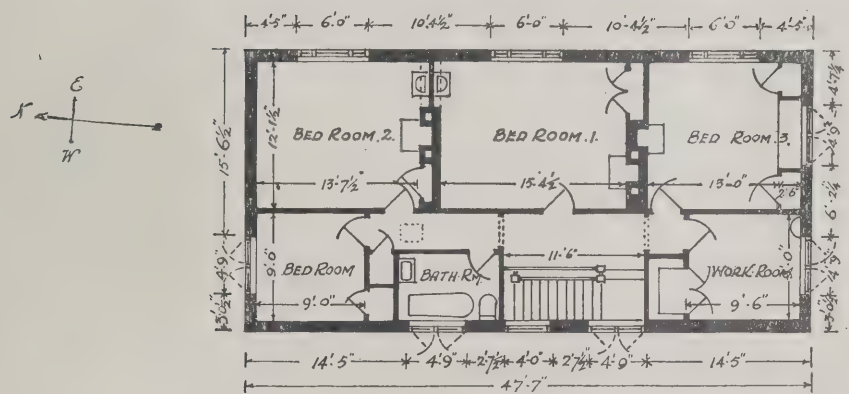
Then, whether or not to demonstrate its disbelief in the right of private ownership I know not, I understand that *The Daily Herald* is acquiring the property it occupies in Carmelite Street. Another big property deal is represented by the erection of new premises for the *Daily Sketch* in Gray's Inn Road, at present only partially completed.

One feature which the year has emphasised is the tendency in London of commerce to move westward. This tendency is very definite, with a consequential increase in the value of West End properties. It would be difficult to speculate quite where this will end. Certainly it has already begun to disturb to a remarkable degree the exclusiveness of residential Mayfair. Taking its boundaries as Oxford Street on the north, Piccadilly on the south, Bond Street on the east and Park Lane on the west, Mayfair was, excepting the south-east corner and a few shops chiefly of the accommodation variety, dotted here and there to serve its needs, exclusively and proudly residential.

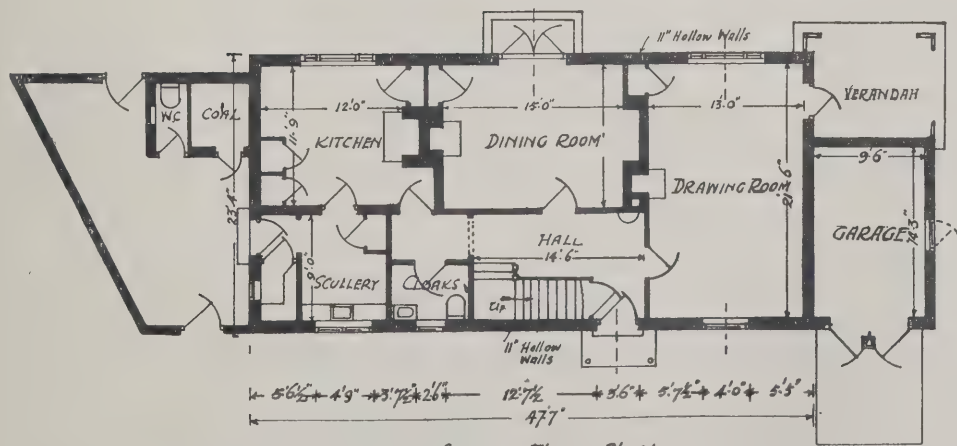
Bruton Street, except for one or two shops hard by Bond Street (there for the most part of a century) so very repelling, where even the suggestion of a name-plate would have offended, now boasts a motor-show room, a tailor and a furrier, not to mention,



THE GARDEN FRONT.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

high up in one of its buildings, the beauty parlour of a celebrated actress. Brook Street may now also be considered a business address.

Grosvenor Street finds many of its best houses serving for commercial purposes. Davies Street, where the Duke of Westminster has his house, has always been a little uncertain. The latest building being erected in this thoroughfare is an important block of shop and office property. Grosvenor Square has not escaped either. It is true that there is a stipulation that no business shall be conducted upon premises within 50 feet of the square, yet on the site of No. 48 and on the other side of Carlos Place, on the site of No. 49 and 50 Grosvenor Square, are being built two important blocks of flats with business premises under. Thus the fringe of this most exclusive of residential districts, associated in time past and present with rank and wealth, is caught up by the march of commerce. In passing, I cannot refrain from mentioning a rather interesting point as to user contained in one of these leases. It is that whilst the premises may be occupied by an architect, auctioneer, accountant, silversmith, ladies' clothier, tailor, etc. etc., a solicitor is barred.

But perhaps the greatest rise in value of any London thoroughfare has occurred in the development of Berkeley Street. At the corner of this thoroughfare, occupying an island site, stands the New Devonshire House, a massive structure of business premises with flats over, built largely in accordance with American ideas. The ground floor premises have found tenants in one of our largest motor-car distributors and a well-known French motor firm, each holding at stupendous rentals. The flats are being offered on long leases of 99 years, at low rentals of from £65 to £280, in consideration of premiums varying from £5,525 to £25,000; or, in other words, the leases are being sold on a ground rent basis. This has been commented upon in some quarters as the first attempt to introduce this principle of tenure for flats in this country, which is erroneous, for it was tried many years ago but without success.

There is little doubt that the largely increasing public which is changing over from houses to flats desires to limit its responsibilities; and with the increasing number of flats offered on the more usual rental terms there are many objections, from a tenant's point of view, to taking a property on, what I have termed, "a ground rent basis." There might be difficulty in realising in the future if the property concerned was no longer considered up-to-date or meeting the latest requirements. Adjoining Devonshire House, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son's new premises on Berkeley Street have been completed, and immediately north is the new pile which is to be known as Mayfair Hotel. Thus this thoroughfare takes its place among the most important in the West End, upon which I must confess a little satisfaction, as several years ago I predicted a great rise in value in this thoroughfare.

There has been commenced the development of the Grosvenor House site in Park Lane, taken over, with its £25,000 per annum ground rent, from the executors of the late Lord Leverhulme. Here, again, shops as well as flats are said to figure in the building scheme. Somewhat ironically, Park Lane is also to house the offices of a building society, which has purchased the somewhat cast-iron Gothic residence near Hamilton Place. The famous Dorchester House is also in the market, and its fate is at present uncertain.

Eastward, Regent Street has during the year witnessed the completion of further rebuildings, whilst between New Bond Street and Regent Street there has been, and is, a great deal of building activity.

A particularly sound development should be the conversion of the north side of Burlington Gardens, between Cork Street and Old Burlington Street, into shops and business premises.

But what might, perhaps, be considered the principal West End transaction of the year, as indicative of values, was the sale of the Burlington Arcade. This property was acquired in the first place by one purchaser, who turned the property over at a considerable profit, the sub-purchaser submitting the property to auction and selling as a whole at £330,000. Subsequently, the individual shop premises were offered in lots upon leases of 80 years, subject to reasonable ground rents; and the prices paid for those sold (purchased in most cases by the tenants) go to show that the tenants, who in many cases had taken up recent leases, value the property from a rental point of view at considerably double the rentals paid on leases granted in recent years.

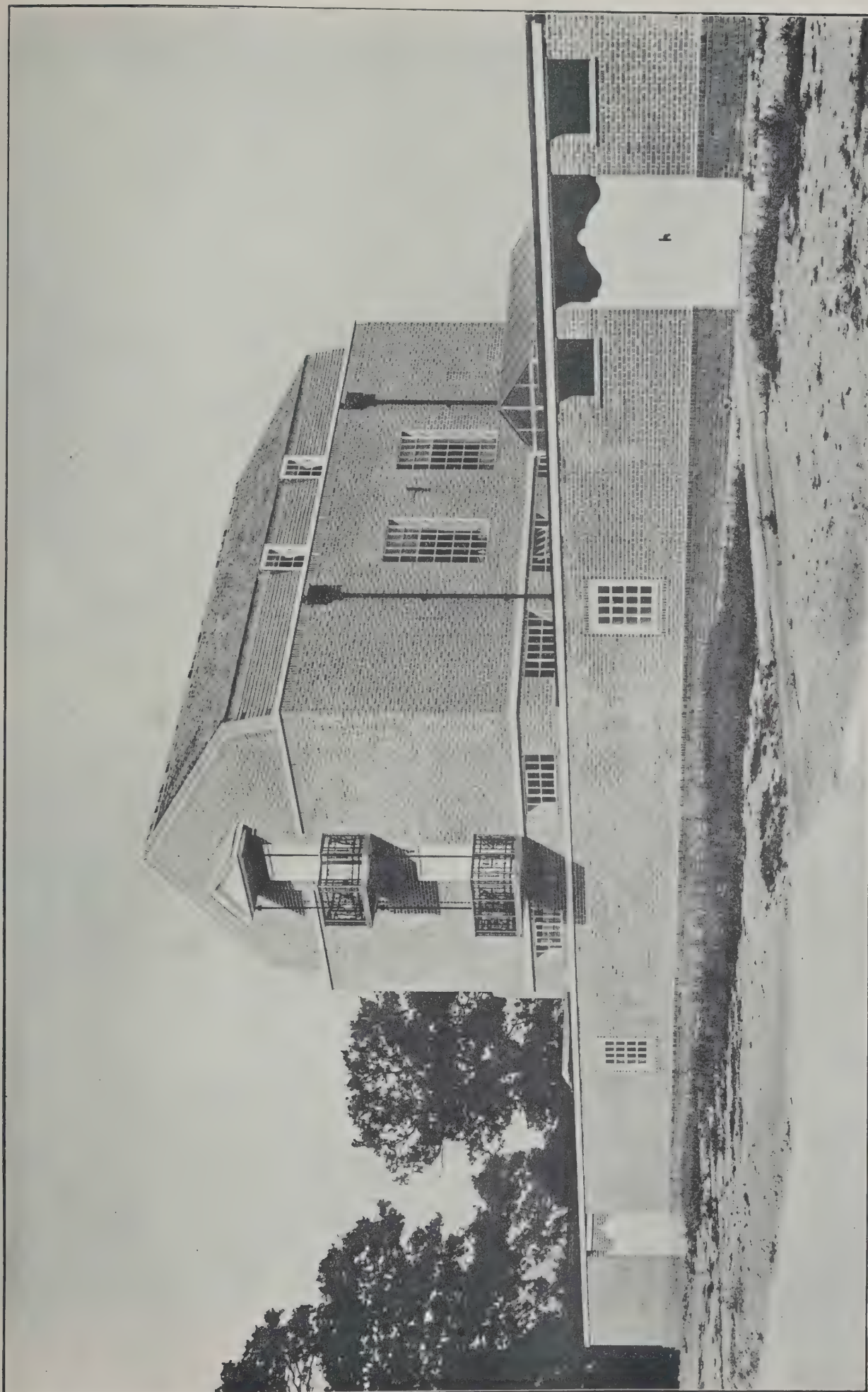
Probably the most spectacular deal, however, was the sale of the Foundling Hospital Estate to the syndicate which, in conjunction with the Beecham Estate and Pills, Ltd., proposes to move Covent Garden Market to this site. The purchase price is stated to have been about one million and three-quarters.

In conclusion, one may say that the year 1926 has been a satisfactory one from the architects' and builders' point of view, but that the year 1927 might well be even more prosperous. In this connection I should like here to suggest that property experts, by which I mean those with specialised knowledge of the requirements of certain districts, would be wise to enter into closer collaboration with architects in order that the best scheme of lay-out and building might be adopted for sites about to be developed. My experience during recent years has shown me that there have been many instances where a fine site has been ruined by bad development.

New Bakery at Welwyn Garden City

The new bakery at Welwyn Garden City is an admirable example of the successful co-operation between the architect and his client. In this case it was almost essential for the architects, Messrs. Louis de Soissons and Arthur W. Kenyon, to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the whole process of bread-making and baking, thus the various bakery engineers consulted were in themselves more in the nature of the clients. The process of manufacture which obviously governs the design of all buildings of this nature is as follows—the flour is electrically hoisted to the second floor in the mansard roof, where it is stored. The first floor is entirely devoted to the mixing and proving of the dough, which is afterwards sent down by the chute to the bakery on the ground floor. On this floor are the ovens, stoker, heating chamber, girls' mess room, men's mess room, despatch room and confectionery. Access to the despatch room from the covered carting space is effected by three openings closed by roller shutters.

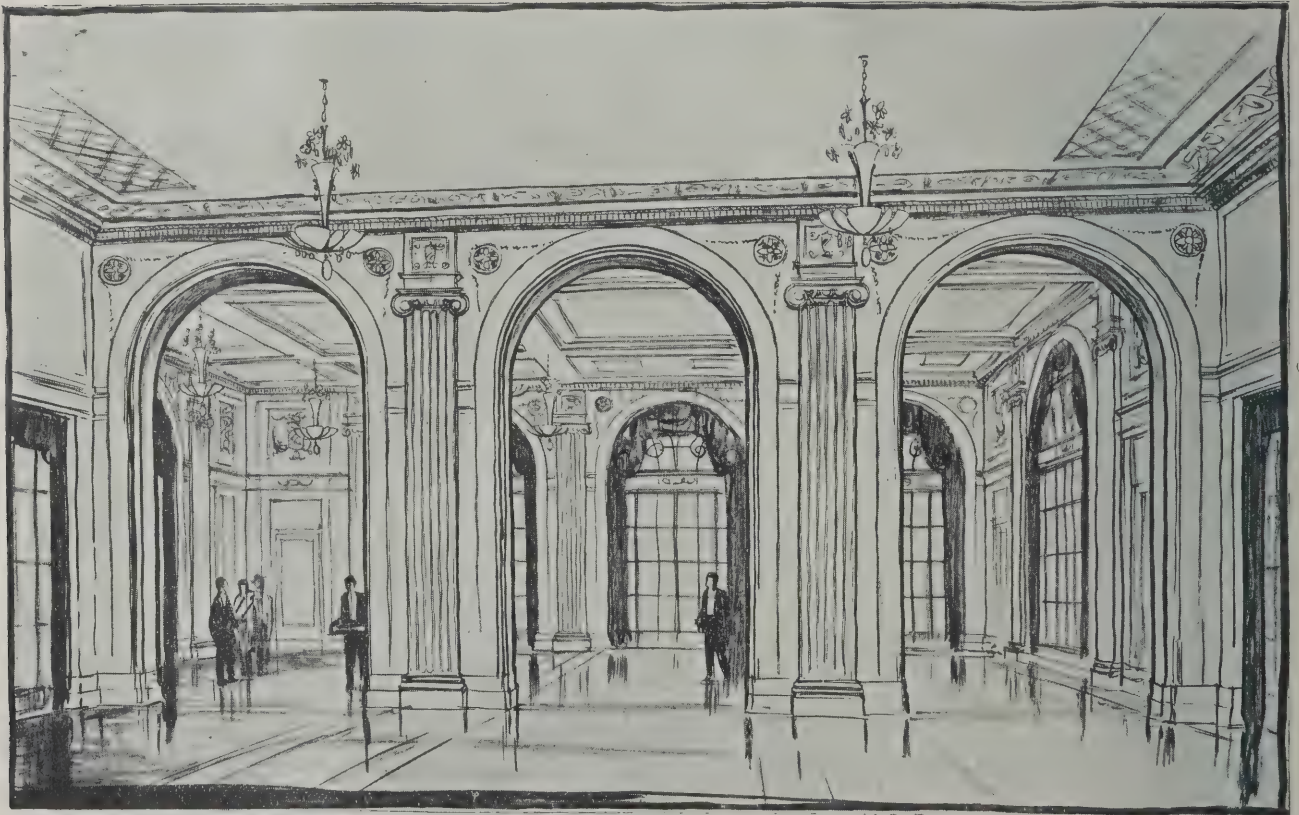
The general contractors were Messrs. Welwyn Builders, Ltd.; Welwyn Stores, Ltd., Electrical Installation Department (electrical work); Messrs. Baker Perkins (dough divider and hander-up); Messrs. Artofex, Ltd. (tempering tank, sifter and hopper); Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd. (electric ovens); Messrs. Baker Perkins (ovens); Messrs. James Gibbons (steel windows); The Standard Metal Window Co. (steel partitions); Messrs. Smith Walker (steelwork); Messrs. Hale & Son (iron balconies); Messrs. The Door Unit Co. (doors); Messrs. The Ragusa Asphalte Co. (asphalte); Mr. W. Nobbs (heating and lighting).



BAKERY AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY. LOUIS DE SOISSONS, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and ARTHUR W. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



THE WINTER GARDEN.



THE RESTAURANT.



THE ENTRANCE HALL.



THE MAIN RESTAURANT.

Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

In a recent communication the Royal Institute of British Architects states: the Registration Bill was unanimously adopted at the R.I.B.A. Meeting on December 13, and the Council was authorised to endeavour to secure its enactment. The first step is to obtain from Members of Parliament a Promise of Support and an undertaking to Ballot for the Bill on the reassembling of Parliament on February 8, 1927. The Allied Societies are invited to co-operate by taking Immediate Action on the following lines:

- (a) To approach all the Members of Parliament in the constituencies in their areas, sending them copies of the Memorandum to M.P.'s and of the Registration Bill.
- (b) To send to the registration Committee before January 17, 1927, a list of the Members of Parliament who have been approached, with a note of the results, whether favourable or unfavourable, and of any promises to ballot for the Bill.

A circular, relating to the voluntary register of architects not being members of the Institute or its allied Societies, can be had on application to the secretary of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee.

The assistance of the Allied Societies in getting all unattached architects to enroll in the Voluntary Register is earnestly desired.

R.I.B.A. Examinations

THE INTERMEDIATE:—The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for election as Student R.I.B.A., was held in London from November 19 to 25, and in Manchester from November 19 to 24, 1926. Of the 69 candidates examined, 31 passed and 38 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the Examiners:—J. E. Potter, J. T. Castle, J. W. Poltock, J. J. Coleman, H. C. Farmer, L. Pugh, E. J. Harrison, R. T. Kennedy, D. C. Hodge, H. A. Hogarth, W. R. Helm, T. L. Marshall, J. N. Aylwin, P. O. G. Wakeham, T. E. S. Thwaite, A. Bailey, C. E. W. Boreham, J. G. Clementson, P. W. Dawney, A. H. Farmer, W. H. Kinnimonth, O. H. Leicester, J. L. Morgan, C. L. Morris, E. Oakley, D. Roth, R. Shaw, T. F. Thomson, Anne M. O. Trouton, N. Willis, W. G. Wright.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.—The Final Examination, qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A., was held in London from December 1 to 9, and in Edinburgh from December 1 to 8, 1926. Of the 38 candidates examined 21 passed and 17 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—G. E. Bunce, T. A. Collins, A. Craig, G. F. Evans-Vaughan, W. H. Ford (Part I only), A. H. Gardner, A. E. J. Goodall (Part I only), F. G. Goodin, R. H. Graddon, R. N. Guy, A. J. Hobbs, A. T. Hope, F. L. Jackman, J. E. Lancashire, H. W. E. Lindo, C. S. Morley, H. Overnell, H. Savage, L. R. Stedman, W. L. Ward (Part I only), F. J. Watson.

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—The Special Examination, qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A., was held in London from December 1 to 7, 1926. Of the 22 candidates examined 12 passed and 10 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—J. A. Black, J. Creese, E. E. Edmunds, E. E. Fowler, C. W. Glass, J. Harrison, F. H. N. C. Kemp, A. F. Lodge, A. Lomax, C. A. L. Morant (Part I only), J. E. Salisbury, E. R. Taylor

EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE FINAL EXAMINATION.—The

Examination was held in London on December 7 to 9, 1926. 25 candidates were examined, all of whom passed. The successful candidates are as follows:—H. M. A. Armitage, A. V. Banks, H. A. Barton, Kathleen O. Brayshaw, A. D. R. Cowley, R. P. Cummings, W. R. H. Curtis, R. W. Elder, L. P. Ellicott, Sylvia C. Gray, Jessie M. Greig, R. G. Grice, Amy M. Hargroves, F. W. Harper, G. A. Jellicoe, H. A. Johnson, J. W. S. Monson, F. Napolitano, C. H. Short, J. F. L. de Silva, Zwi Sirotkin, A. Sleight, H. G. C. Spencely, A. C. Todd, J. B. Wride.

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN DESIGN FOR FORMER MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.—The Special Examination in Design for former Members and Candidates of the Society of Architects to qualify for the Associateship, was held in London from December 1 to 6, 1926. Of the 2 candidates examined, 1 passed and 1 was relegated. The successful candidate is as follows:—J. Cannell.

ASSOCIATESHIP R.I.B.A. AND OFFICE EXPERIENCE.—The attention of candidates for the R.I.B.A. Final Examination is called to the fact that no successful candidate will be admitted to candidature as Associate without having had at least one year's experience in an architect's office or in building work and/or in a builder's office, or in gaining knowledge of the practical side of building.

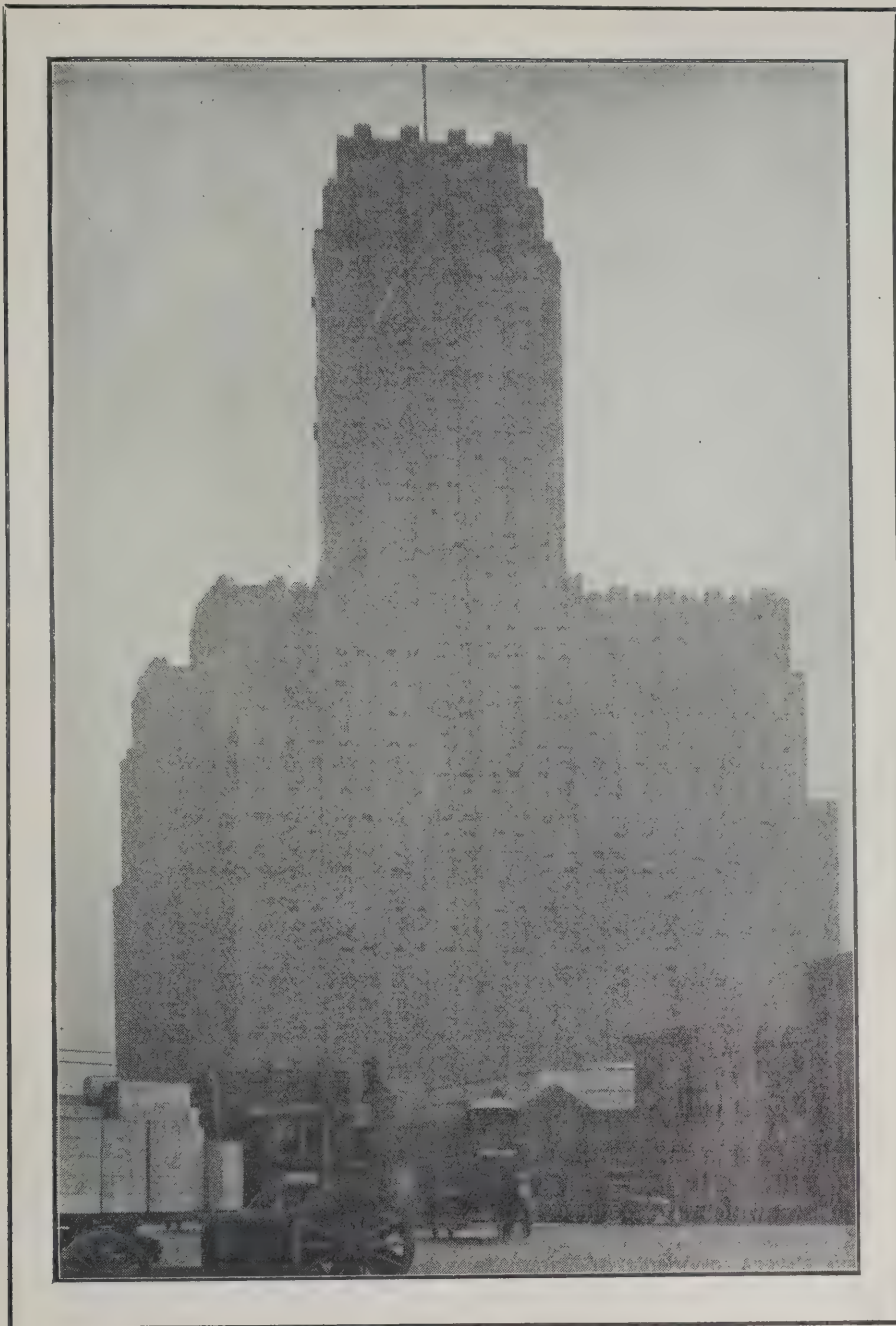
Ulster Society of Architects (Inc.)

A report and statement of accounts which showed a record year of progress were presented at the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Ulster Society of Architects, held in the rooms of the Society in the Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, Mr. John Seeds presiding. These were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Major James Ferguson, seconded by Mr. D. W. Boyd. In a discussion on the work of the Society, in which the President, Major Ferguson, Mr. R. I. Calwell, Mr. C. Love, and Mr. R. H. Gibson took part, the following subjects were reviewed:—Registration of the professional local building by-laws, town planning, and the general question of the spoliation of the countryside. The election of officers and council for the year 1927 resulted as follows:—President, John Seeds; vice-president, Major J. Ferguson, F.S.I.; hon. treasurer, Thomas Eagar, M.R.I.A.I.; hon. secretary, R. H. Gibson, M.R.I.A.I.; council—D. W. Boyd, M.R.I.A.I.; R. I. Calwell, B.E.; E. R. Kennedy, A.R.I.B.A.; G. O. Neill, M.R.I.A.I.; J. P. M'Grath, M.R.I.A.I.; J. G. Smyth; E. W. Warne. The President announced that several matters of very great importance to the profession would be considered by the new council during 1927.

Scottish Architects

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held recently at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh,—Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., president, in the chair. Rules and regulations of the Edinburgh Chapter, relating to affiliates, were approved. One Fellow and one Associate were elected. Reports were submitted by five of the Standing Committees. The prize of £15 for third year students was awarded to Mr. R. M. Noad, Glasgow School of Art. The question of the formation of a Council for the Preservation of Rural Scotland was considered, and approval was given for taking steps to convene a preliminary meeting with reference to the formation of such a Council.

The National Art Collections Fund Committee have decided to present the self-portrait bust by Roubiliac, recently purchased at auction, to the National Portrait Gallery.



A COMPARISON IN SCALE: THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING AND ITS WEST STREET NEIGHBOURS.

THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING, NEW YORK

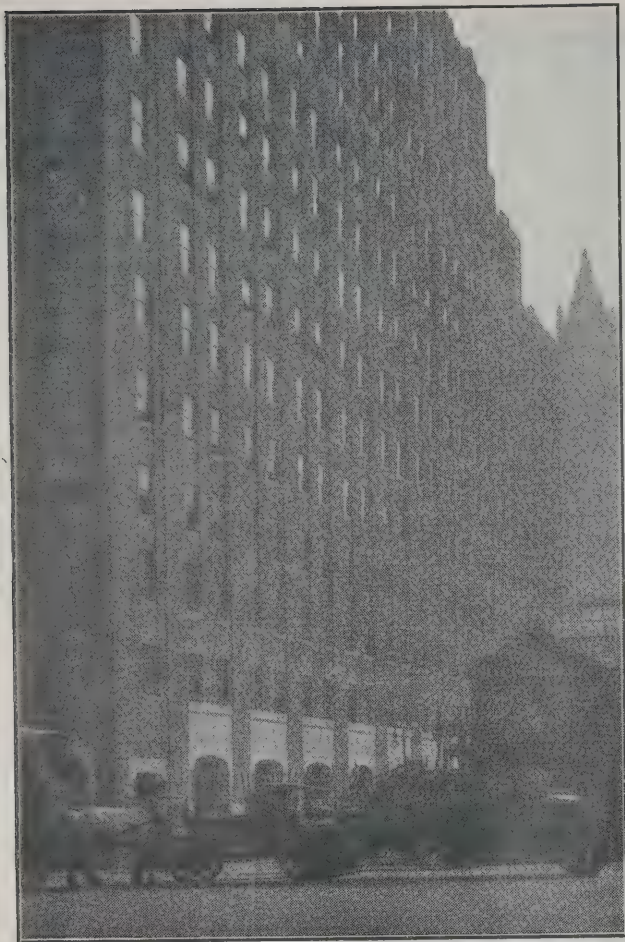
By HOWARD ROBERTSON

PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. R. YERBURY

The New York Telephone Company, which has just dedicated its new building "to the service of millions of people in the semi-centennial year of the telephone," is the largest of the 25 associated companies which, with the present company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, comprise the great Bell System. The New York Company provides telephone service over the State of New York, a large portion of New Jersey, and a part of Connecticut. The population of the area which it serves is approximately 14,000,000, representing about 2,800,000 telephones, or one telephone to every five persons.

The history of the New York Telephone Company has been one of steady development, with a consequent increase in volume of work and number of employees, as thousands of new telephones are added

annually to the system. At the end of 1925, the four was a great demand for new telephone and pipe ducts, the company was faced with supplying a "core" of an in its headquarters' building which allows all the external obtain new quarters in New York City. It was as a result of this "core" to it was realised that in the case of the main block town Manhattan, that the idea of ascertaining and working plans for development in view of the McKenzie, Voorhees, and Worey, but which permitted the land thoroughfare to be continued up without height which give their name to the building stands at the tower at 29 stories. The mid-Manhattan—in the tower was, of course, limited where money is made the height and area that can be



THE BARCLAY VESELEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: DETAIL OF THE FACADE.

telephone service, which is its *raison d'être*, is the willing link between the two activities.

Considered purely from a dramatic point of view, the situation of the building is magnificent. Inland, particularly from Vesey Street, it rises with a precipitous piling up of masses which are so successfully studied as to appear unconscious in their effect of power. Towards West Street, one end of which it seems almost to bestride, it offers the generous width of its flank, and the full effect of this broadside of sheer brickwork is enhanced by the comparative insignificance of neighbouring buildings. But it is from the Hudson River, particularly at night, that the Telephone building really comes into its own. Seen from a line through the river haze or from the ferries which scurry over to the Jersey shore, the towers of Manhattan stand like giants in some great Wagnerian Theat, all of them recognisable by their character-Bunce, tresses, not a few of them excelling in height W. H. Fordt, pile on West Street. But in sheer J. Goodall (some say a strength which suggests Graddon, R. N. Gugiant at the water's edge excels Jackman, J. E. Lambt it dominates over its near Morley, H. Overnell, H. Gulliver over groups of Ward (Part I only), F. J. Vbut at night time, with

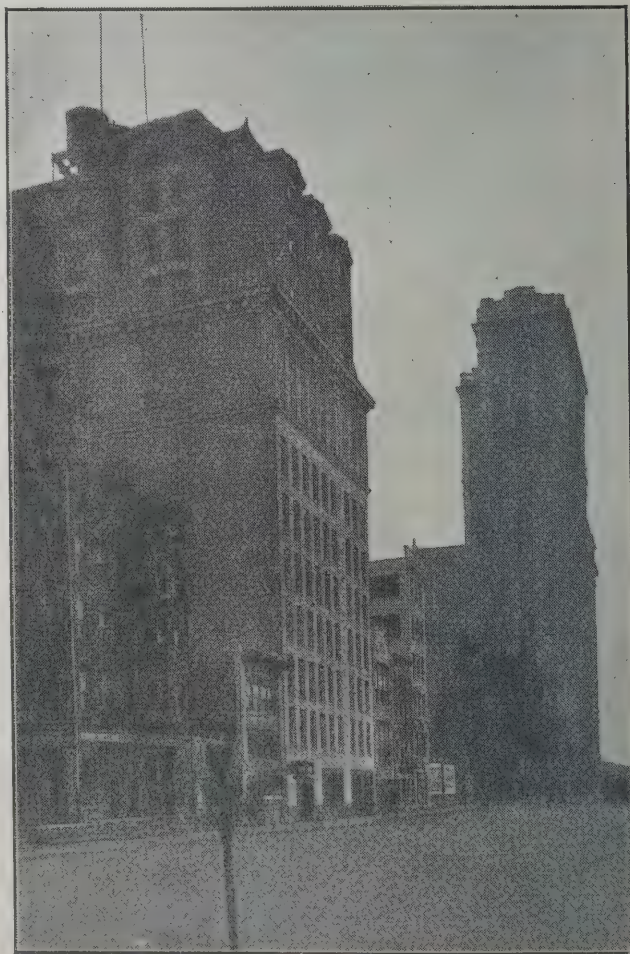
THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION, king, it assumes the air tion, qualifying for candidatupalace, however, of an was held in London from Dec a modern, functional, the 22 candidates examined ficent fairy; for the relegated. The successful candine building, in their J. A. Black, J. Creese, E. E. Egs, suggest the regu- C. W. Glass, J. Harrison, F. H. This is architec- Lodge, A. Lomax, C. A. L. Mad one of the few J. E. Salisbury, E. R. Taylor strongly modern

EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL ts modernity. DENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHIT whatever regrets FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE FINAL ntially the archi-

teature of the machine. The multiplication of its every unit bespeaks the necessity for standardisation and for design on the basis of repetition.

The bars in the grillage of the foundation, the stanchion bases, the joists and columns and floor slabs, the doors and windows and elevators and fittings, are all required in such quantity that any idea of method of individual craft production must at once be set aside. A building on such a scale can only be produced under economical conditions by the organised methods of a mass production; and yet, as the Telephone building shows, architecture can triumph over this so-called handicap, and show pride in the very factors which are so often deplored as sounding not only the death knell of the craftsman, but of the architect as well. On the contrary, such a building proves the value of both architect and craftsman in the strongest possible degree. Far from developing into a mere engineering problem, the skyscraper makes calls upon the utmost capacities of the architect as a planner in every measurable dimension, and as an artist handling form, not within the usual limits of canvas or marble, but in solids of Titanic vastness. There is planning requiring knowledge of science, of human psychology, of abstract form; there is decoration demanding harmony in colour and in material; there is business ability and the power of selection within the economic limits of the problem; and, lastly, there is geometric sculpture of mass on a huge scale calling to its assistance and relief every possible resource of free design in pattern, texture, and colour in every product which nature and human ingenuity can supply.

As for the craftsman, the call upon his services is more than ever urgent. First in the quality of his workmanship of the structure proper, and secondly in the development of the innumerable opportunities



A COMPARISON IN STYLE: THE ADJACENT BUILDINGS AT THE OTHER END OF WEST STREET.



THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: THE ARCADE.

which occur in the vast areas of such a building for the carver, the mosaic worker, the painter, and the metal worker. For although the Telephone building is a commercial structure, it resembles many other large American office buildings in the liberality of its decorative treatments. More and more, in fact, these great office blocks are tending to offer to the public something of the hospitality of the old-time Basilica. Corridors develop into wide and lofty halls, almost loungelike in their spaciousness, often complete with stalls and booths for the sale of newspapers and tobacco, and perhaps connected with the shops which are tenants of the ground floor space. In the Telephone building, in fact, one finds not only these amenities, but in addition the provision of a wide arcade which adds to the breadth of the street which it parallels, and adds at the same time to the attractiveness of the shops which give upon it.

THE PLAN.—The ground dimensions of the site are approximately 200 by 250, but the shape being a parallelogram instead of a rectangle has faced the architects with a difficult problem. Their solution has been to take up the central mass as a rectangle, ignoring non-parallelism, and trusting to bulk to overcome any uneasiness resulting from this conflict; it is probably the soundest way to face this difficulty, which is not unlike the problem of axis confronting the architects of Bush House in Kingsway. There are 32 floors above ground and five below the street level; there are also two stories in the roof tower. The whole utilisable floor space totals about 850,000 square feet, and the average population, when the building is in full occupation, would be about 6,000 people.

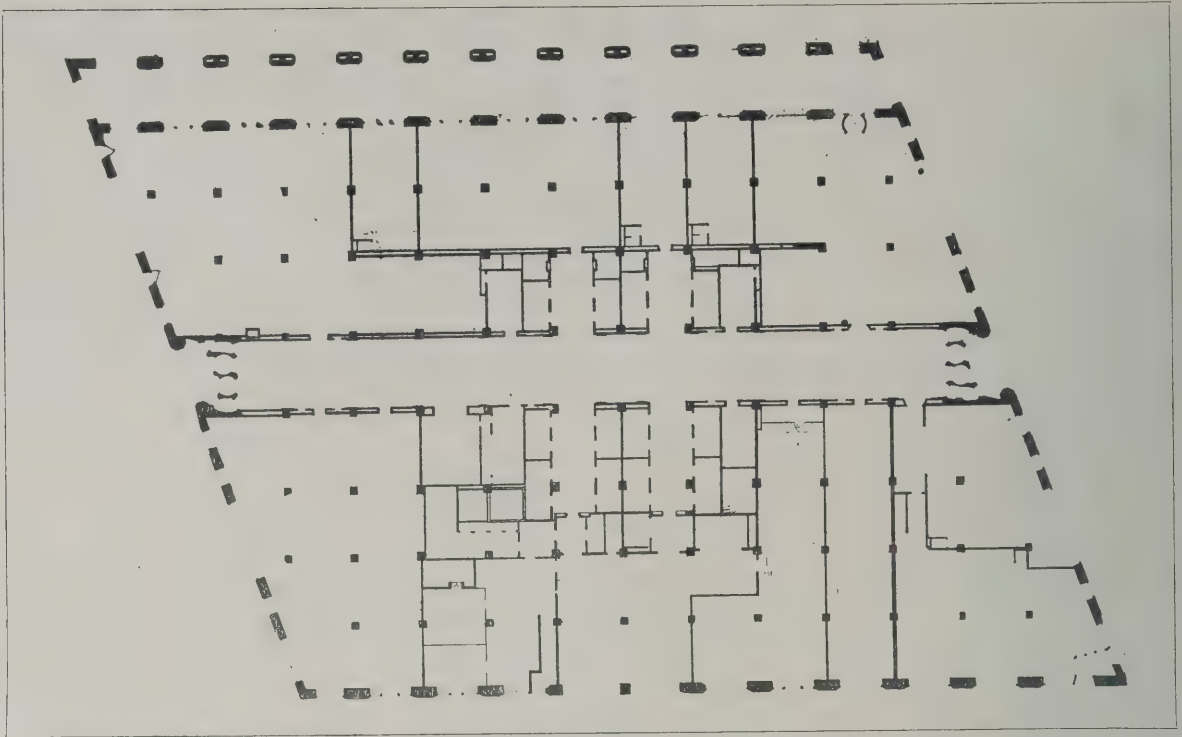
The first ten stories of the building are designed principally for utilisation as telephone exchanges, while the remaining stories, including those in the tower, are for administrative office purposes. There is space for six full-sized telephone exchanges capable of serving a total of 120,000 telephones. The main feature of the plan structure is its layout on the principle of a grillage at approximately 24-ft. centres,

and the arrangement in the centre of a block of lifts and other services. The remainder of the space is subdivided as required by partitions, which in the main respect the divisions of the structural unit.

Undoubtedly the most striking architectural element in the internal design is the main central lobby on the first floor (anglicé ground floor), extending right across the building and giving access to cross lobbies, off which are the batteries of lifts. Its walls and floors are of Travertine (slightly channelled in the case of the walls), and the skirting and surrounds are of Levanto marble. The ceiling is in the form of a flat segmental vault 25 ft. high, with a series of small penetrations at the springing in which are set electric lights. There are in addition two main chandeliers of very original modern design consisting of a series of bulbs in tubes, which reflect on to a central octagonal drum, whose facets are covered with designs in perforated metal. This main corridor is one of the most effectively treated of any modern American commercial building.

A feature of the internal arrangement is the fact that the central area, containing the lifts, the four escape staircases, the boiler flue, vent and pipe ducts, and lavatory units, is totally self-contained within fire-resisting walls; it thus forms a "core" of an area of about 100 by 100, and allows all the external wall space to be developed for office space with natural light. The relationship of this "core" to the total area of each typical floor is about 1 to 4.6.

Designs were originally prepared for buildings of varying storey height, with the idea of ascertaining the most economic height development in view of the New York Zoning Ordinance, which required a major set-back at the 18th storey, but which permitted the tower portion to be continued up without height limitation. It was found that the lowest cost per square foot was reached in the case of the main block at 16 stories, and for the tower at 29 stories. The economic height of the tower was, of course, limited to some extent by the height and area that can be



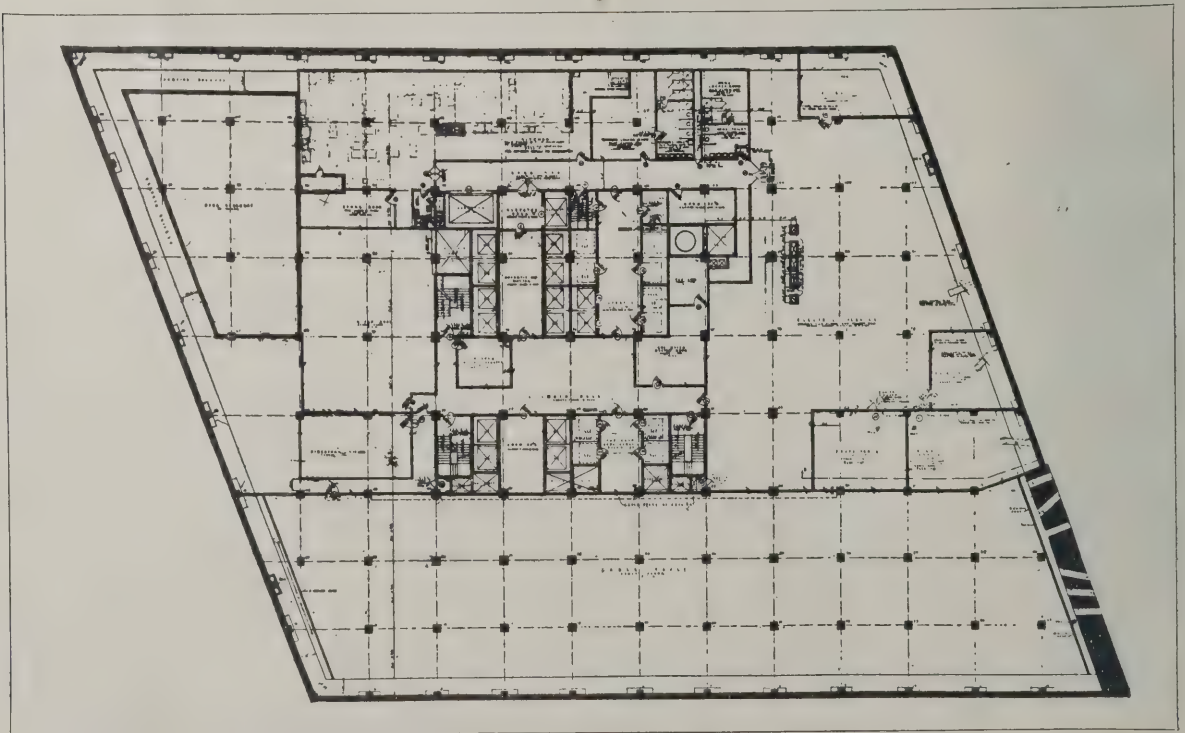
THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

served by one bank of lifts. When the height of the tower reaches such a point that an additional lift is required, the loss of space resulting from the shaft reduces the available rentable area, and thus increases the cost per super-foot unit. Generally speaking, it seems to be an American practice to average one lift for every 20-30,000 ft. of floor area to be served. In the Telephone building there are 24 lifts arranged in four banks, with three additional lifts for special purposes, an average of lifts per square foot of approximately 1 to 30,000.

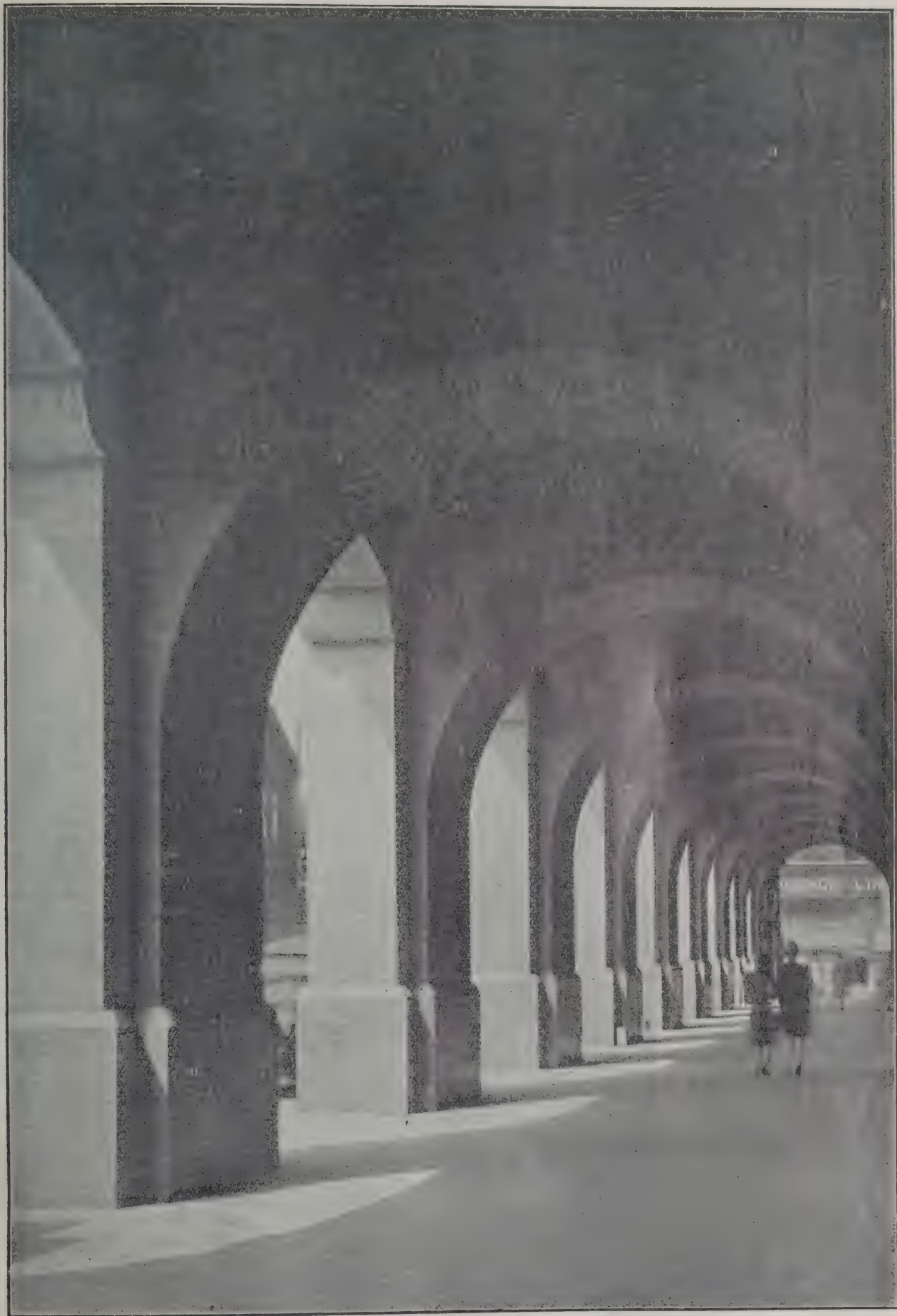
The main basement floor, to which lifts descend, contains a cafeteria and a dining-room affording facilities for the service of 2,000 meals per hour, with, of course, fully-equipped kitchens. In connection

with the dining-rooms are further rooms for recreation and rest.

SERVICES.—From the point of view of the services, the building is divided into two independently operated units, the first consisting of 17 stories and two mezzanines and the second of 15 stories and one mezzanine, comprising the tower covering an area of about 108 by 116 feet. The 17th floor mezzanine operates for the tower in the same way as the basement for the lower portion of the building, and with the exception of the heating and pumping apparatus contains all the equipment usually found in a basement. At the same time, it contains for the lower portion of the building the equipment which is normally housed in the roof. The advantage of the

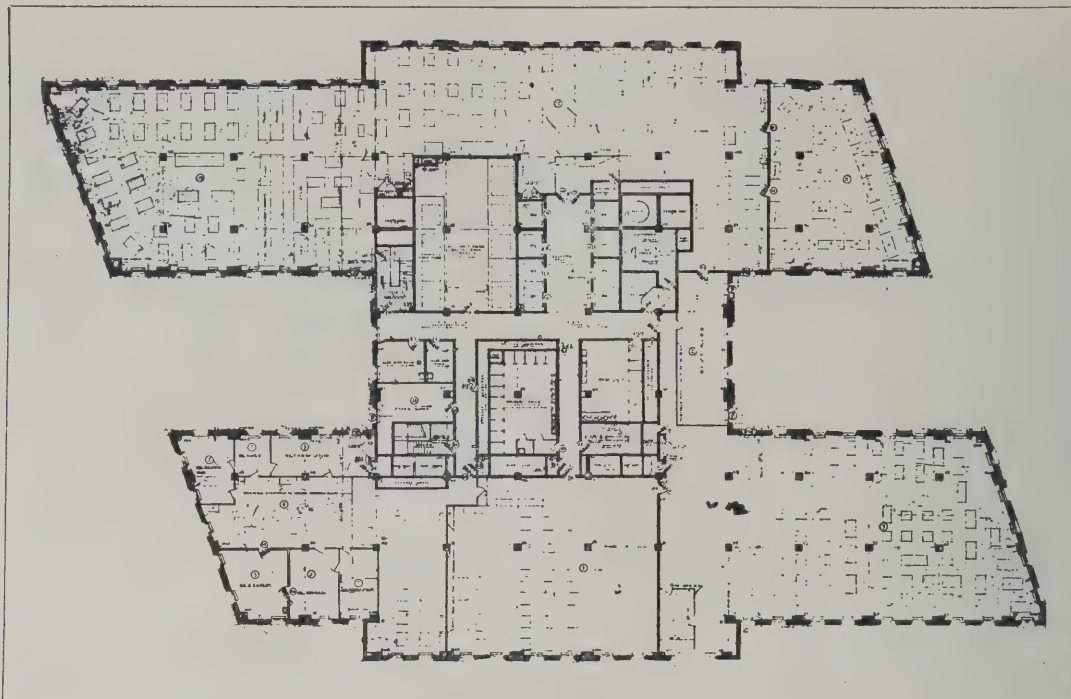


THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: BASEMENT PLAN.



THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: UNDER THE ARCADE.

The great depth of the radiating voussoirs and the treatment of the vaulted surfaces are particularly interesting.



THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: SEVENTEENTH FLOOR PLAN.

arrangement is that all the equipment can, if desired, be combined, or the tower section can serve the lower section, while in the normal course the two would be operated separately. There is an obvious economy in cases where only a portion of the building is in complete occupation.

The electrical equipment is extremely comprehensive, including wiring and connections for light, direction signs, ventilating fans, pumps, heat control, communication, and vacuum cleaning. The wiring layout is generally uniform without regard to particular office requirements, but outlets in the stanchions are kept to one side so as not to interfere with partitions which would normally be set out from stanchion centres.

Three vacuum-cleaning turbines are provided in a sub-basement, and there are outlets throughout the building, including the telephone exchange rooms, arranged so that the maximum hose length required will not exceed 75 feet.

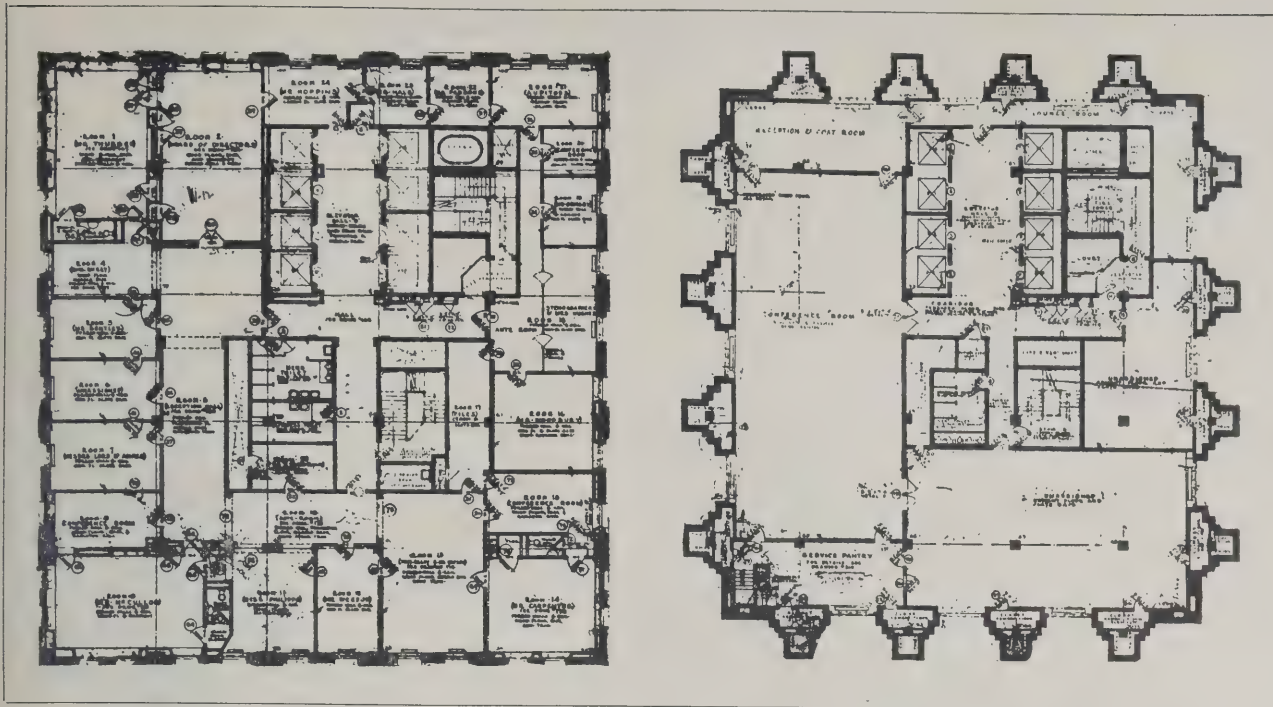
The heating system is of the two-pipe vacuum type with steam-driven vacuum pumps. There are four boilers, fed from an overhead coal bunker, and provision has been made for the use of oil fuel if desired. There is complete supply and exhaust ventilating

up to the tenth floor, and the internal toilets are ventilated by utilising the plumbing shafts as vent ducts. A main exhaust fan on the 32nd storey discharges air from these shafts at the rate of about 100,000 cubic feet per minute.

The lift equipment, which has already been mentioned, has been studied from the point of view of minimum loss through acceleration and retardation. As is the modern American practice, the lifts have "micro-levellers," which level the lift with the floor which is being served and maintains the car in position as long as the doors are open. During rush hours a car leaves the ground floor every five seconds, and more than 180 passengers are handled per minute. Such intensive service naturally requires the presence of a lift "captain" or despatcher, and his office on the ground floor contains a complete control board and indicators showing the position and direction of travel of every lift. A building of this type in America would, of course, not be considered complete without the usual additional services of cooled drinking water and supply of liquid-soap for the lavatories. In the Telephone building the soap-dispensing system is ingeniously incorporated with the lift



THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.



THE BARCLAY VESEY TELEPHONE BUILDING: THE TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTY-FIRST FLOOR PLANS.

for the lavatory basin wastes, the three soap-storage tanks being on the 8th, 17th and 32nd stories.

EXTERNAL FINISH.—The exterior of the building is in a light shade of buff brick, laid in cement with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. joint, and a dampcourse occurs over all window openings above the first floor. The lintels, sills and decorative trim is of limestone, and exposed caps to piers, etc., are covered in sheet copper bonded to the steel frame, to protect from water and lightning.

The carving and detail of the external work, as of the interior, is beautiful both in design and execution. There is in the flat relief of the stone carving more than a hint of Eastern influence; but perhaps the strongest kinship is with the intricately patterned design which was being so interestingly developed by the late Louis Sullivan.

Sullivan exteriorised his own theories. Of the influences operating in the design of the ornament of the Telephone building we can only surmise; but the result is worthy of this great building, of which Joseph Pennell wrote: "Study it from the streets that surround it. Thus you will learn that great things are being done in the city after all."

The Preservation of Building Stones

Building Stones: Their Properties, Decay and Preservation. By Arthur R. Warnes. London, 1926. 269 pp. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.) 16s. net.

Stone Decay and Its Prevention. By J. E. Marsh. Oxford, 1926. 58 pp. (Basil Blackwell). 3s. 6d. net.

Concurrently with the publication of the official *Memorandum on the Defective Condition of the Stonework at the Houses of Parliament* (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d. net) come two new books on the preservation of building stones, wherein the subject has been dealt with in a manner understandable by those who have but little knowledge of the chemistry and physics concerned. Mr. Warnes introduces his subject from the geological aspect, dealing with the structural character of rocks and the natural processes by which they have been formed. From this he passes to a more detailed description of a large number of building stones arranged in alphabetical order to facilitate reference, but grouped in separate categories as limestones and sandstones,

marbles and granites. Here the chemical composition of the stone and its chief physical properties have been tabulated as a means of comparing the various species, and a wealth of notes is included on working qualities, the possibilities of decay and the manner of it. Where possible illustrations are given to show the texture of the stone, some of them being taken under the microscope. Coming to the cause of decay, the various physical and chemical processes responsible are fully discussed, and whilst atmospheric pollution receives its fair share of the blame, the effect of wind and rain, expansion and contraction from variations in temperature, pressure brought about by molecular changes in the stone and by the expansion of water due to freezing, are not overlooked. The concluding chapters concerning preservation and restoration are very informative, and should be read by all who hold the care of our historical buildings as sacred trusts, as well as by those who employ stone as their principal building material, for even though care be exercised in the selection of a particular stone for some particular situation, the elements as well as artificial agencies have to be contented with.

In the little treatise by Mr. Marsh, stone decay is regarded as a disease which may be treated surgically or therapeutically, or eliminated by methods of prevention. The author condemns the surgical treatment, and of wire-brushing he says that "no building should be allowed to get into such a state as to require it." From the results of his researches he concludes that decay in stone is primarily due to the action of micro-organisms bringing about certain nitrifying processes which ultimately break up the surface of the stone so that it becomes more susceptible to the action of wind and rain. Several arguments are advanced in support of this theory, the chief being the presence of nitrate in the decayed stone, and, as a remedy, processes which tend to raise the alkalinity of the stone—such as the application of lime-wash or cement wash—are claimed to be the most successful. In this connection it is interesting to note that the author regards the action of bacteria at the surface of the stone as being comparable to that of bacteria in the soil, and that by raising the alkalinity of the stone the latter becomes sterile just as alkaline soil is sterile.

LEGISLATION OF 1926

Which will Affect Architectural and Building Practice

The annual output of the Statute Factory at Westminster has of late years approached proportions of enormity, and legal practitioners and others directly concerned are faced with an increasingly difficult task when the new laws are enacted partly by statute and partly by a conglomerated mass of Rules, Orders and Regulations as seems to be the regrettable practice, nowadays. Whilst hardly equalling the far-reaching and bewildering batch of Acts of 1925, which included the new Law of Property Group, the year just ended is nevertheless responsible for one or two Statutes of importance to architects and builders. Amongst these the following may be selected:—

LEAD PAINT (PROTECTION AGAINST POISONING) ACT, 1926.

This Act brought into force on January 1, 1927, quite new provisions affecting those engaged in the painting of buildings, and master painters, master builders, and others employing persons in painting buildings, whether lead paint is used or not, should make themselves acquainted with the new duties imposed upon them. The Act itself has not, up to the time of writing, been published by the King's Printer, but the Home Office has issued a circular and a draft set of regulations which give full directions as to what should be done for the moment. The provisions of the Act apply not only to persons actually employed in painting, but also to those employed in any way in connection with such painting *and whether he uses lead paint in his work or not.*

The duties imposed upon employers include:—

- (a) Supplying to the Local Factory Inspector particulars of name and address of office;
- (b) Keeping a Register at such office of the persons employed on painting buildings and the work on which they are employed;
- (c) After November 18, 1927, no woman or young person under 18 must be employed on painting any part of a building with lead paint—this prohibition does not apply to any woman so employed at the passing of the Act, or to a young person employed as an apprentice under approved arrangements.
- (d) Giving notice at once to the Factory Inspector and to the certifying surgeon if a case of lead poisoning occurs among his employees.

Although the Act itself came into force on December 15 last, the date of the coming into force of the Regulations made thereunder has not up to the moment of writing been fixed.

The duties placed on persons employed in or in connection with painting buildings or liable to come into contact with lead paint are:—

- (1) Overalls must be worn during the whole of the working period and shall be washed at least once per week.
- (2) Clothing discarded during working hours must be deposited so as to prevent it being soiled by lead paint.
- (3) Hands must be carefully cleansed and washed before each meal time and before leaving work.
- (4) Presenting himself for medical examination when so required by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The enforcement of these Regulations is placed within the jurisdiction of the Inspectors of Factories to whom the necessary facilities must be given, and they have the same powers of entry and inspection

as they have under the Factory and Workshops Acts, including power to take legal proceedings.

LAND DRAINAGE ACT, 1926.

This is an Act to amend the Land Drainage Act, 1918, and to transfer the power of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under that Act to councils of counties and county boroughs. The provisions of Section 2, which are new, enact that where any drain—and in this term are included streams, ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dykes or sluices—is in such a condition that the proper flow of water is impeded then, unless the condition is the result of subsidence due to mining operations, it shall be the duty of the person having control of the drain to put it into proper order if, by reason of such impediment, agricultural land belonging to or in the occupation of some other person is injured by water or in danger of being so injured. Where a county or county borough council are of opinion that such a state of affairs exists, it may serve a notice on the person having control of the drain calling upon him to put it into proper order. There are also provisions whereby any persons considering himself aggrieved by the service of such a notice may complain to a court of summary jurisdiction.

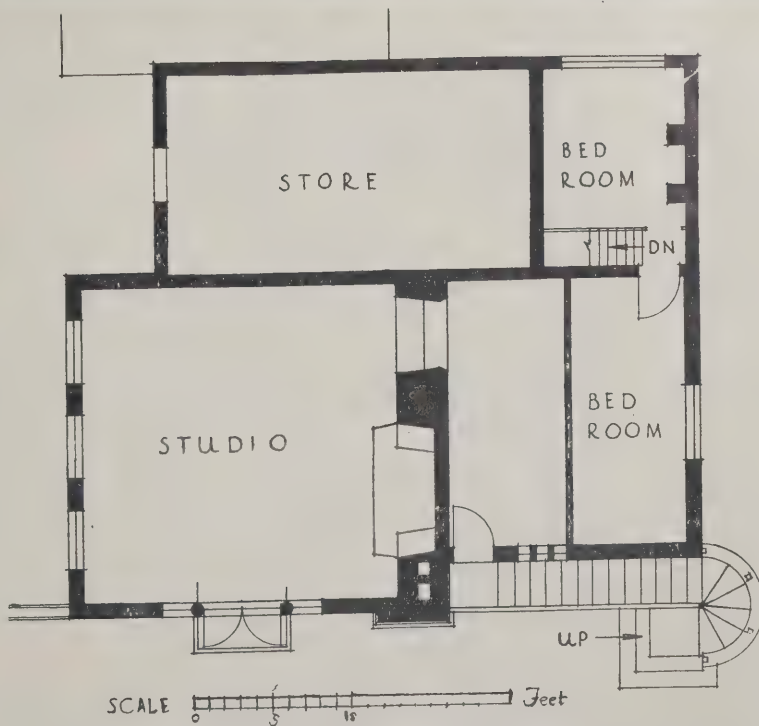
It would rather seem that these provisions are confined in their application to agricultural land. It is conceivable, however, that circumstances might arise necessitating the invocation of the provisions of Section 2 to land other than agricultural, for instance, where an owner of agricultural land desires to develop it for building and is hampered by a condition of affairs contemplated in the section, although the complaint would probably have to be lodged in respect of the agricultural land as such. Again, in these days of the tendency to erect country residences in agricultural districts, it might well be that an agricultural area which includes the site of buildings, is injuriously affected by the neglect of a drain on an adjoining property, and whilst the area as a whole can still be agricultural land, the provisions of Section 2 could be invoked for the benefit of the buildings also.

TITHE ACT, 1925.

Important amendments are made by this Act in the law relating to tithe rent charge which will prove of interest to builders and others who, as owners, are interested in the development of agricultural land as building estates. The Act operates mostly from "appointed dates." The principal provisions are (a) the transfer to Queen Anne's Bounty of ecclesiastical tithe rent charge; (b) the stabilisation of the annual value of tithe rent charge at £105 per cent.; and (c) the synchronising of the dates for payment of the rent charge. Where the dates for payment are other than April 1 and October 1, the dates for payment shall be those dates. It is anticipated that (a) and (b) will not come into force until March 31, 1927, but (c) came into force on the passing of the Act, namely, December 22, 1925.

Section 4 provides for the extinguishment of the tithe rent-charge vested in Queen Anne's Bounty at the expiration of 85 years, by the payment into a sinking fund of an additional annual sum of £4 10s. in respect of every £100 of tithe rent-charge so vested, and great care seems to have been exercised to prevent such additional sums from being treated as annual charges in respect of which deductions might be made for income-tax purposes.

Provision is made by Section 17 for the redemption of lay tithe rent-charge which came into operation on



STUDIO FOR SIR BARRY JACKSON, BLACKHILL, HERTFORDSHIRE.
OLIVER HALL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

December 22, 1925, and various miscellaneous amendments which came into operation on February 22, 1926, are made by Sections 18 to 23, principally relating to apportionments and deductions for rates and land tax on redemption.

EXPIRING LAWS ACT, 1926.

This is the usual annual Act to continue certain expiring laws, the only one of interest to architects being Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, which, it will be remembered, gives power to local authorities to disregard or relax any bye-laws, and consent to the erection and use for human habitation of any buildings erected or proposed to be erected in accordance with any regulations made by the Local Government Board. They may attach to their consent any conditions as to sanitary arrangements and protection against fire of such buildings which they may deem proper.

This section has been continued until December 31, 1927, when it shall expire unless further continued, but it is fairly safe to conclude that it will be further continued until the existing housing problems are solved.

LAW OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1926.

This Act amends not only its 1925 namesake, but also other statutes forming the group previously mentioned, and removes several anomalies which came to light when these Acts were applied in practice. There is a long schedule of what are termed "minor amendments," the majority of which only concern the legal practitioner and need not be considered here, but a few of the more important amendments of interest to the layman might well be mentioned. One of the effects of Section 1 of the Settled Land Act, 1925, in carrying out the general scheme of the Acts, was to make land which had been conveyed to a purchaser by a tenant for life under a settlement subject to but indemnified against certain family charges, settled land under a compound settlement involving, in some cases, the appointment of trustees, but in every case the payment of the purchase money to not less than two trustees, thus preventing the vendor who had paid his own purchase money from handling his proceeds of sale. One of the kinds of transactions to which this provision applied was where land had been bought from a tenant for life for development or immediate building. Owing to the extensive selling of family estates since the War, the vast majority of

which were caught by this section, development came to a standstill all over the country, and real hardship thrown upon builders who, on selling the houses they had erected, could not receive their purchase moneys. This grave defect has now been removed, and although such land is still "settled land," nothing contained in the section before referred to shall prevent a pre-1926 purchaser for value from selling the land as if it had not been settled land. This is, in effect, a return to the position before 1926. The family charges are still there, covered by the indemnity, but the land can be dealt with like ordinary unsettled land, the only condition being that it must have been purchased for value.

The vesting provisions of the Law of Property Act, 1925, had some curious results, notably where a man purchased land and had it conveyed in his wife's name. On January 1, 1926, all land which had been conveyed to a nominee or trustee vested automatically in the person who had provided the purchase money, so that although as in the instance cited the deeds would show the legal estate to be in the wife, she had, in fact, no estate at all. This caused serious difficulties and necessitated all kinds of seemingly absurd inquiries on the part of a purchaser's solicitor, with the result that the amending Act says in such cases, if a purchaser had no notice of a trust and the deeds are produced by the person in whom they show the legal estate to be vested, he is safe in taking his conveyance from such person.

Another useful amendment affects land held jointly. All land vested in more than one person jointly is now held by them as trustees for sale but not interfering with their beneficial interests (if any) in the proceeds of sale, and there must always be not less than two trustees and not more than four. Difficulties again arose in cases where two persons or, to take the usual instance, a husband and wife, held land jointly and beneficially, for on the death of one, although the survivor would take the entirety for his or her own benefit by virtue of survivorship, the land could not be sold until a second trustee had been appointed to give a joint receipt for the purchase money. This would involve needless expense, so now, on the death of one of them, if the survivor is solely and beneficially interested, he can deal with the land in the ordinary way. It should be borne in mind, however, that the foregoing does not apply where land is held by more than one person in shares, either equal or unequal.

Competitions Open

BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE

Competitive plans are invited, not only from this country but abroad, for the development of the future civic centre of Birmingham around the Hall of Memory. The assessor is Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. First premium £1,000 and a further sum of £1,000 will be divided among other competitors on the recommendation of the assessor. Sending-in day, June 30, 1927. Conditions can be seen at this office.

LEAGUE SECRETARIAT AND ASSEMBLY HALL, GENEVA

Full particulars of this competition were published in our issue of August 13, 1926. Designs must be dispatched not later than January 25, 1927, and all plans reaching the Secretariat after March 31, 1927, will be disqualified.

INCORPORATED ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

This competition is open for the Rowand Anderson Medal and £100, for a City Art Gallery and Museum; the Rutland prize of £50 for Study of Materials and Construction; prizes of £10 to £15 for Third Year Students in Scotland and a Maintenance Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years. Particulars from the Secretary of the Incorporation, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

PETERBOROUGH MUNICIPAL COMPETITION

In connection with the £200,000 scheme to widen Narrow Street, Peterborough, the Peterborough Town Council are considering proposals for the provision of municipal buildings on the upper floors, and at the rear of the new premises to be erected in the newly constructed street. The Council propose offering a prize of 250 guineas for the best plan submitted. A second prize of 100 guineas, and a third prize of 50 guineas will also be offered. The city engineer estimates that the erection of shops and offices will cost £82,800, and the erection of municipal buildings and shops £158,308.

NEW TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY, LEITH

Conditions and plans for this competition are being prepared. Assessor, Sir George Washington Browne, R.S.A. Particulars from City Chambers, Edinburgh.

RAWMARSH MEMORIAL

The Rawmarsh and Parkgate War Memorial Committee invite architects to submit designs for this Memorial. The cost, inclusive of fees, not to exceed £2,000. The successful competitors will be invited to act as architects for the erection of the Memorial. A plan of the site may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Surveyor's Office, Parkgate, Yorkshire.



Fig. 43. THE HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY BUILDING, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON: AN EFFECTIVE EXAMPLE OF MODERN FLOODLIGHTING.

LIGHTING INSTALLATION DESIGN

XI.—Floodlighting and Sign Lighting

By AN ILLUMINATING ENGINEER

There is no more successful way in which to bring an important or impressive building into prominence at night-time than by the application of exterior floodlighting.

In pre-war days the decorative lighting of buildings was largely limited to festive occasions, but the last few years has seen the introduction of flood and decorative lighting for publicity purposes, such lighting being in continual operation over lengthy periods. The immense possibilities of this system as an advertising proposition have long been appreciated by many of our modern stores and commercial houses, and in a previous article brief reference was made to the lighting of the Selfridge building and the Army and Navy Stores as being typical of what has already been achieved in this direction.

By courtesy of the management, we are now able to refer to the floodlighting at the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society Building, Euston Road, London. This installation comprises nine special projector units, used in con-

junction with 1,000 watt lamps mounted some 40 ft. forward of the building to illuminate the entire frontage of 130 ft. (Fig. 43). Here the lighting effect is considerably enhanced by the fact that the building stands in its own grounds, and is therefore emphasised against a dark background.

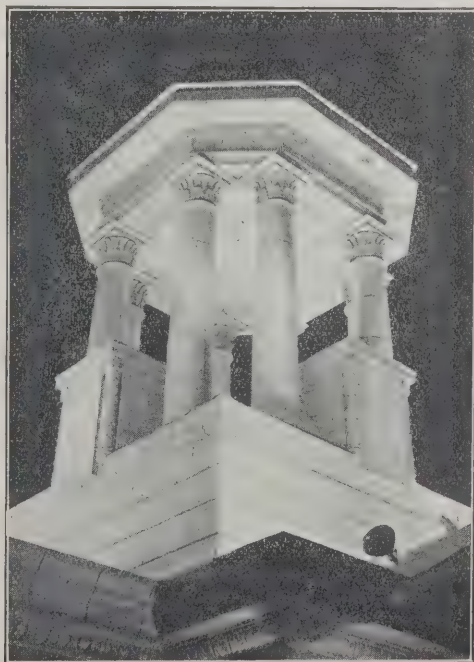


Fig. 44. A TYPICAL FLOODLIGHTING EFFECT OBTAINED WITH 8-10-WATT PROJECTOR UNITS.

There is no doubt that such buildings standing in their own grounds present the easiest propositions for effective floodlighting, as it is then possible to bring the lighting units well forward, enabling large expanses to be treated with a small number of units and with a much higher illumination efficiency due to the light striking the surface at a more normal angle. At the same time it will be appreciated the advantage this method has in reduced distortion by shadow in comparison with the "close-up" methods of floodlighting, although it is not always possible to find such favourable conditions, and it may be necessary to take full advantage of local conditions for the attainment of the desired results. Verandahs and covered ways,

however, where they exist, should always be used to advantage for the attainment of greater distance, or, in extreme cases, projection from opposite or adjacent buildings may become possible.

In some cases advantage may be taken of the fact that the frontage to be treated is on a new building line, and it is therefore possible to attach the projector units to the corners of the older buildings on either side in order to gain several feet in projecting distance. To this end, in the future we shall probably see special provision made in the general design of the building for floodlighting treatment, either by suitable recesses or projections, or by the introduction of concrete columns or posts in line with the kerb from which the projection of light can be effected. The extension of this floodlighting system to exteriors in our shopping centres will then go far to alleviate the problem of "glare" in the streets, as the contrast between high candle-power street lamps and the relative dullness of adjacent buildings will thus become considerably modified.

Apart from its more-or-less commercial applications, floodlighting has an almost inexhaustive field in the lighting of Town Halls and Municipal buildings; at the same time, there are many centres of architectural interest in most of our cities which could be brought into greater prominence by its use. An installation of some interest along these lines is to be seen in the War Memorial at the approach to Euston Station. This memorial, which occupies a central position, is surrounded by a number of specially designed standards, at the top of which is arranged a laurel wreath and from the sides of which two arms project horizontally. The centre apertures are here fitted with floodlights which are trained on to the memorial, whilst refractor units for lighting the roadway and approach are attached to the arms.

FACTORS INVOLVED IN FLOODLIGHTING.—Apart from the desirability of having a reasonable distance from the plane to be treated, the successful solution of a floodlighting problem depends upon the following factors:—

1. The brightness of the installation.
2. The type of equipment.
3. The total energy required (dependent on Item 1).

1. Brightness of Installation.—In all classes of floodlighting the object illuminated must stand out from its surroundings. It is therefore necessary to consider the brightness of adjacent buildings before a suitable lighting intensity is determined. It should also be borne in mind that the brightness of a frontage

will depend upon its reflective properties. A grey surface having a reflective value of 20 per cent. will require four times the light to appear equally bright as a white surface of 80 per cent. reflectivity.

2. The Type of Equipment.—It is now possible to procure a range of floodlighting projectors to meet the requirements of various schemes. In the main, these projector units come under two classifications: (a) those suitable for light projection from a distance, in which case the light rays are confined to a relatively narrow angle; and (b) those which give a wider light distribution curve.

SIGN LIGHTING.—It is being forced more and more on the minds of those interested in this form of lighting that in our modern commercial buildings a provision will need to be made for the banal subject (to them) of publicity. As the matter stands to-day artistry is eagerly sought for by commercial houses, and in that connection all the conditions of commerce render it absolutely essential to utilise such buildings to some extent for publicity purposes, with the result that many buildings are plastered indiscriminately with a variety of publicity matter whereas this could be overcome by the provision of panels, etc., to which advertising could be blended much more satisfactorily with the building than



Fig. 45. FLOODLIGHTING COMBINED WITH PUBLICITY AT THE NEW UNDERGROUND STATION, MORDEN.

it is at present.

In this respect floodlighting is found to possess wide possibilities for localised treatments, and it is interesting to note that the Underground Railways have applied floodlighting to the lighting of many of their station nameplates with considerable success, and in many cases with much less energy than would otherwise have been necessary with the box-type of illuminated sign. (Fig. 45).

Day and Night Signs.—A very material advance over the ordinary electric lamp sign in the attainment of bold and artistic effect has been achieved by the new "Franco" day-and-night signs. In this new innovation the sign appears in the day time as a gilt wood letter sign, whilst at night it becomes transformed into an electric sign in which the letters are outlined in colour in a most effective manner. The development of this system will undoubtedly go far to quell the disfavour in which the ordinary lamp sign is frequently held, as it is in more direct conformity with the fundamental principles of good lighting. This new type of sign also lends itself to the treatment of shop facias. Not only does such lettering present a dignified result, but it is equally pleasing at night time by reason of its direct appeal and the richness of the colour effect produced.





J. S. Tait

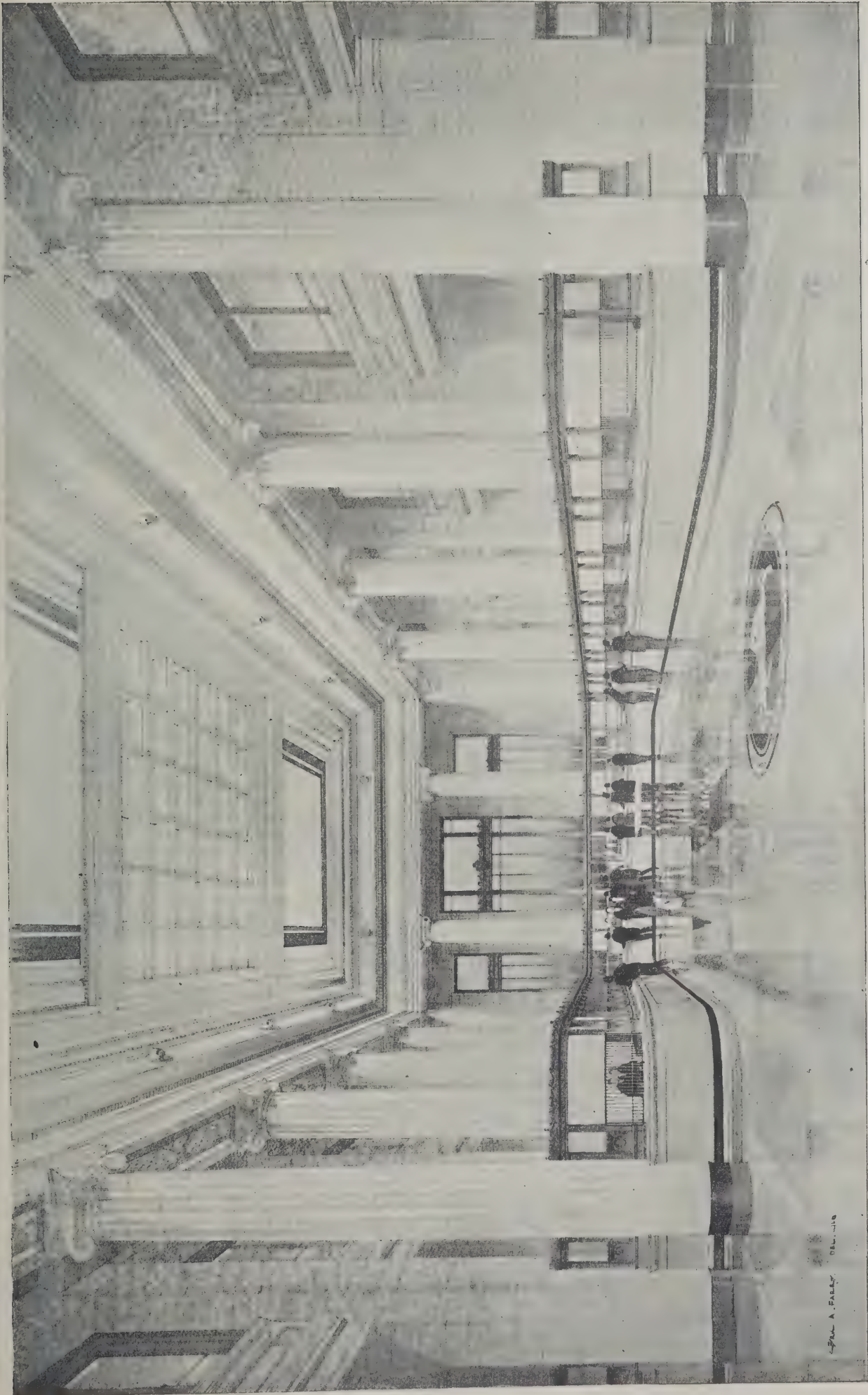
Sketch (preparative) for Cornhill Elevation
of LLOYD'S BANK LTD

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE; CORNHILL ELEVATION. FINAL SKETCH.

DRAWN BY THOS. S. TAIT.

SIR JOHN BURNET & PARTNERS AND MESSRS. CAMPBELL JONES, SONS & SMITHERS, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

INK PHOTO: W. F. BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON E.C.3



LLOYD'S BANK, CORNHILL. SIR JOHN BURNET & PARTNERS AND MESSRS. CAMPBELL JONES, SONS & SMITHERS, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

PAUL A. FALKY DEL. 1926

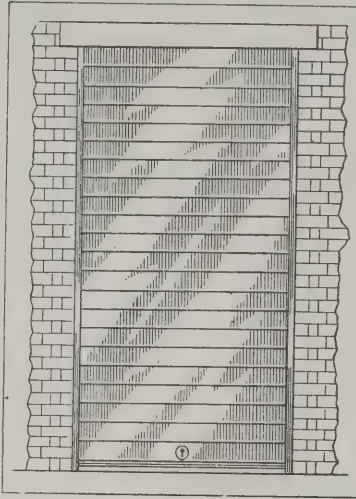
New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*

An Improvement in Rolling Shutters

A patented rolling shutter, embodying several new features, which are claimed to overcome the disadvantages of the ordinary rolling shutter, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. This shutter, which is known as the "Rolador," is constructed on the interlocking principle with laths of 14 gauge cold rolled steel, and is made in two models—a standard one, where the lath is designed to throw off the rain, and a fire-resisting one, with the lath fitting tightly against the groove flange so that flame cannot creep through. The shutter itself coils upon hexagonal boxes, and the laths vary in width, the narrowest being fitted at the top so that each lath when coiled fits down correctly upon the lath beneath it. In this way although the new laths are twice as thick as those of an ordinary interlocking shutter, a coil of approximately the same size is obtained. The hexagonal boxes revolve on roller bearings instead of plain end bearings and these are designed to distribute the weight along the steel rod which supports the interlocking laths. This supporting rod is also mounted on sliding end bearings, which allows the first and last of the laths to fall into the grooves of the framework with equal smoothness, whilst the hexagonal boxes are provided with tempered and polished steel springs to assist in balancing the shutter in any position. "Rolador" parts are standardised and are pressed out of the solid with dies, the laths being turned up cold by special machinery. The complete units are given one coat of protective metallic

paint before leaving the works, this paint forming a suitable base for any finish subsequently desired.



The "Rolador" Patent Steel Rolling Shutter.
(E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.)

Luminous House Fittings

Messrs. Allardstown & Co., of 51 Westow Street, Upper Norwood, S.E.19, are now applying the luminous properties afforded by radio-active compositions to a variety of house fittings, such as electric-light switches, keyholes, house number plates, etc., which are not easily distinguished in the dark. For the electric-light switches they are manufacturing ground-glass covers, coated on the inside with the self-luminous preparation, which may be fitted to the switch in place of the usual metal or ivoride cover using a screwed metal collar. Keyholes may be indicated by means of crescent-shaped plates coated with the luminous preparation and suitably protected against deterioration in contact with the atmosphere. House name and number plates are built up from the individual letters and numerals, which may be obtained in standard sizes from 1½ in. to 6 in. high, the complete name being assembled in metal frames to assist in fixing. The luminosity of these "Spook" Radio-Active Utilities is guaranteed for a period of four years, the compositions employed being self-luminous, in contrast to the ordinary luminous paints which only retain their luminosity by periodical exposure to daylight.

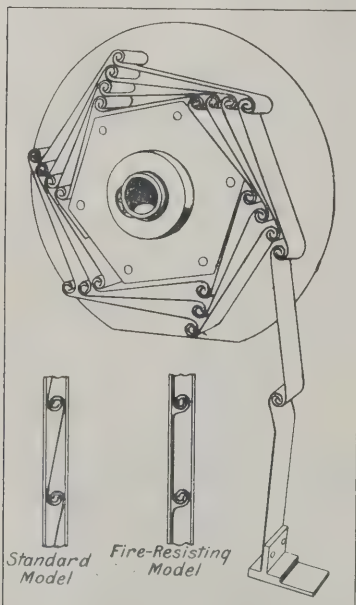
Two New Wallboard Products

Two new wallboard products have just been introduced by Messrs. The Upson Co., of 8 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Upson Board (the first product, which may be identified by its blue centre) has a matt surface, and can be supplied in four standard thicknesses, varying from ½ in. to ¾ in., in panels 36 or 48 in. wide and from 6 to 16 ft. long. Each panel is kiln-cured to take out excess

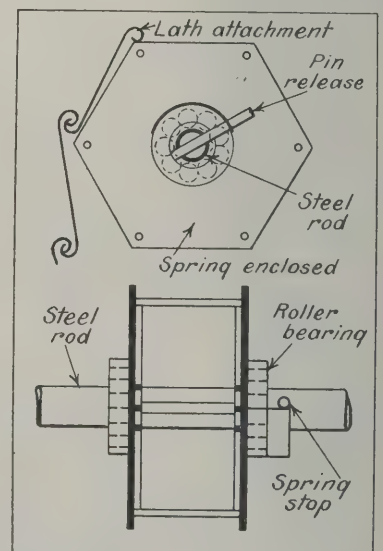
moisture and to minimise expansion and contraction. It is also waterproofed with an oil-gum mixture in place of the more usual paraffin-wax, the latter being detrimental to the application of paint and enamel, which is liable to peel off and to take on a yellowish tinge. To a certain extent the board is, therefore, already sized for the application of a decorative coating, 1 gallon of flat paint covering an average of 75 square yards. Upson Fibre-Tile (the second product) is a special Upson Board with a hard, smooth, lintless surface, which is processed for the application of enamel and marked with deep tile-like indentations. It can be supplied in two patterns—with oblong tiles 1½ in. × 4 in., or square tiles 4 in. × 4 in.—both patterns being made in panels 48 in. wide and from 6 to 16 ft. in length.

Locating the Missing Key

An ingenious device which provides for an organised method of locating keys, tools, directories, etc., which may be used by a number of persons in an establishment, has recently been introduced by Messrs. The Locator Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. In the ordinary way such articles are made accessible for general use by being suspended from hooks or placed on shelves, and when removed no indication is left to show who has taken them. The Locator System, however, obviates this in that each article is directly suspended from a box-like fitting (secured to the wall), from which it cannot be removed until a numbered token has been inserted in the Locator to indicate who has taken the article. Our illustration shows one of these Locator fittings with a key suspended from it and token-holder No. 6 about

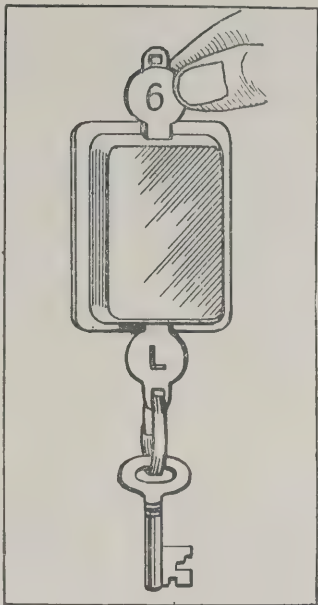


The "Rolador" Shutter: Details of Construction.
(E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.)



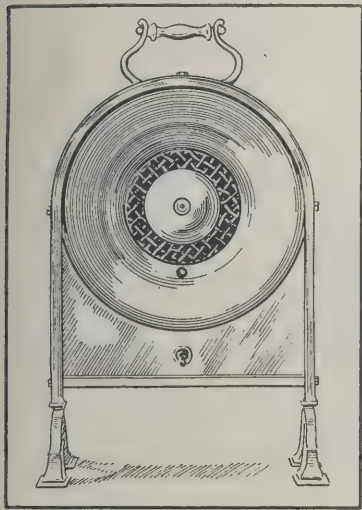
The "Rolador" Shutter: Details of Construction.
(E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.)

to remove the key. When No. 6 has inserted his token in the Locator, the plug (L) with the key permanently attached to it is released, whilst the token itself is locked in the Locator to indicate who has removed the key. When No. 6 returns the key his token is automatically released, but should another token-holder require the key whilst it is still in the possession of No. 6, he may insert his own token in the lower slot of the Locator (from which the plug bearing the key was removed) and thereby release token No. 6, which may be taken to token-holder No. 6 in exchange for the required key, the newly inserted token meanwhile remaining locked in the Locator. By this means "distribution" and "re-distribution" of any particular article can be automatically effected, without losing trace of the article in question. This system, once adopted for ordinary keys, can be adapted to other uses, and one which commends itself to warehouses where wastage of electric current is entailed through the accidental leaving on of the lights provides for an electric switch operated by a key. When not in use this key is attached to a Locator



The "Locator" Fitting.
(The Locator Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

it is also possible to obtain a certain amount of interheating between the adjacent coils, so that the element will glow and give off radiant heat under the influence of a current which would hardly cause the wire to glow with an electrical element of the ordinary type. In other words, it is possible to reduce the current consumption from 4,000 watts, or 4 units per hour, to 1,600 watts, or just over 1½ units per hour, and yet obtain the same heating effect desirable for a room of 4,000 cubic feet capacity. From our illustration it will also be seen that the whole of the heating element can be placed in the focus of the reflector, whereas with the ordinary type of "bowl fire" only a very small portion of the element is within focus, the remainder being spread over an elongated bobbin over which the wire is usually wound. Our second illustration shows the Standard Model "Meracol" Screen Fire constructed on these lines and rated at 600 watts.



The "Meracol" Electric Fire.
(The Thermo Path Co., Ltd.)

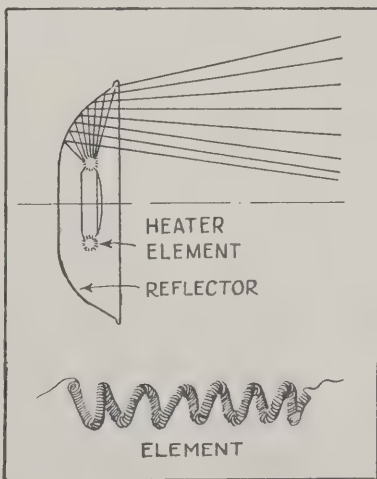
fitting, from which it can only be removed by the insertion of a numbered token. The switch key, however, cannot be removed from the electric-light switch without cutting off the light, and not until it has been duly replaced on the Locator will the user be able to retrieve his token, which, if he should carelessly leave the lights in use, will immediately reveal his identity.

An Improvement in Electrical Fires

A more economic type of heating element is being used in a new series of electric fires introduced by Messrs. The Thermo Path Co., Ltd., of 59 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. This element is arranged in the form of a double helical winding, which is held together by means of cement in place of a complicated system of supports, which must necessarily screen part of the coil and reduce its radiating efficiency. By winding the spiralised wire, as such, into a second spiral (see illustration)

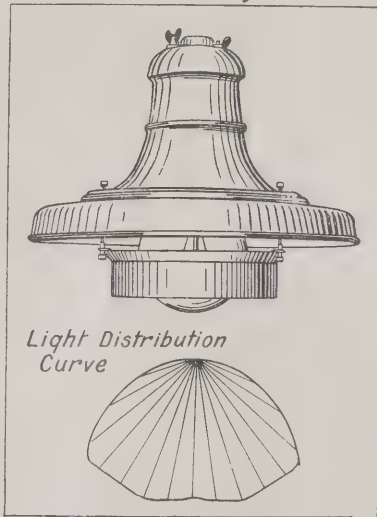
An Anti-Glare Lighting Unit

Our illustration shows one of the latest Biflector Fittings for eliminating glare, introduced by



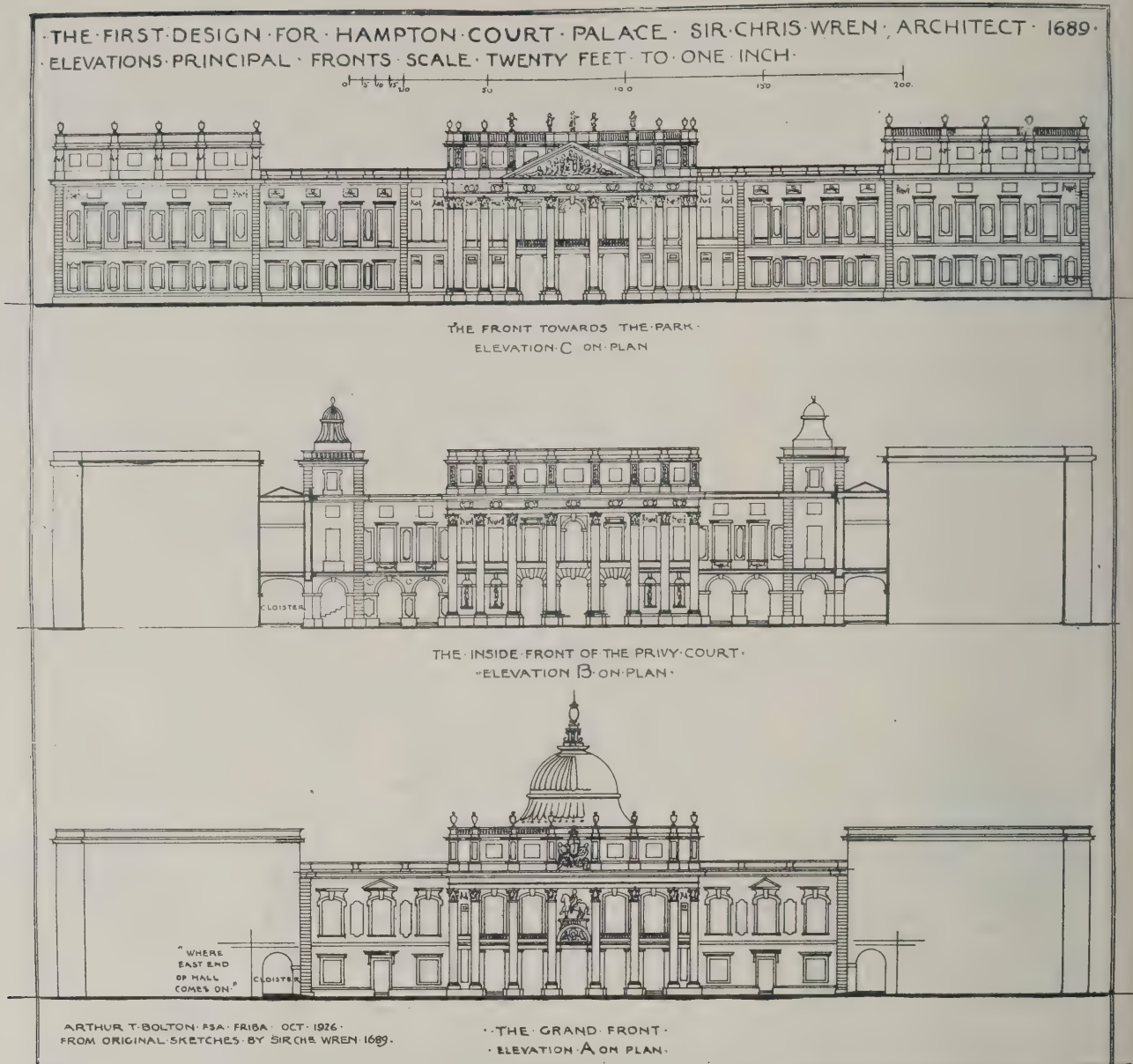
The "Meracol" Electric Fire, showing relative position of element and reflector.
(The Thermo Path Co., Ltd.)

Messrs. Benjamin Electric, Ltd., of Brantwood Works, Tariff Road, Tottenham, N.17. The design of these "Benjamin Biflectors" is based on the correct optical combination of two reflectors, an upper one and a lower one. The upper reflector is designed to obtain a wide distribution of the light source, and, in addition, to reflect a certain proportion of the light on to the outer surface of the lower reflector, which acts as a diffuser. At the same time, the lower reflector, which is cylindrical in shape, shades the light source from the line of vision, so that the fitting can be mounted at relatively short heights above the working plane and may be used for either general or local illumination. The "Biflector" illustrated can be supplied in 200 to 1,500 watt sizes, and is adapted for easy wiring in that the reflector portion is clamped to a cast flange, which carries the lampholder by means of two wing-nuts. Smaller fittings, constructed on similar lines, are made for use with lamps up to 100 watts; the canopies have the standard 1½-in. hole at the top for attachment to ordinary shade-carrier lampholders. The reflector por-



The "Benjamin Biflector" Fitting.
(Benjamin Electric, Ltd.)

tion of these fittings is made of heavy-gauge steel vitreous enamelled, green outside and white inside, but the canopies and screens can be supplied in either vitreous enamelled metal or in opal glass. One particular instance may be cited in which this type of unit has proved its efficiency, and that is in the textile industry. Here a wide distribution of light is required for the illumination of the bobbins or spools on the spinning frames, with a concentrated light on the spindles 30 to 36 in. from floor level. This has been obtained by installing Biflector fittings along the centre line of the alleyways, about 10 ft. apart and 6 ft. above the spindles. When placed slightly above the tops of the frames, the horizontal beam of light projected by the upper reflector will illuminate the spools for the purpose of noting the different tints of the yarn, but at a height of 2 to 3 ft. above the top of the frame this light will carry over the top of the adjoining frames to illuminate the threads directly under the roller which controls them.



WREN'S ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR HAMPTON COURT PALACE

By ARTHUR T. BOLTON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Curator, Sir John Soane's Museum.

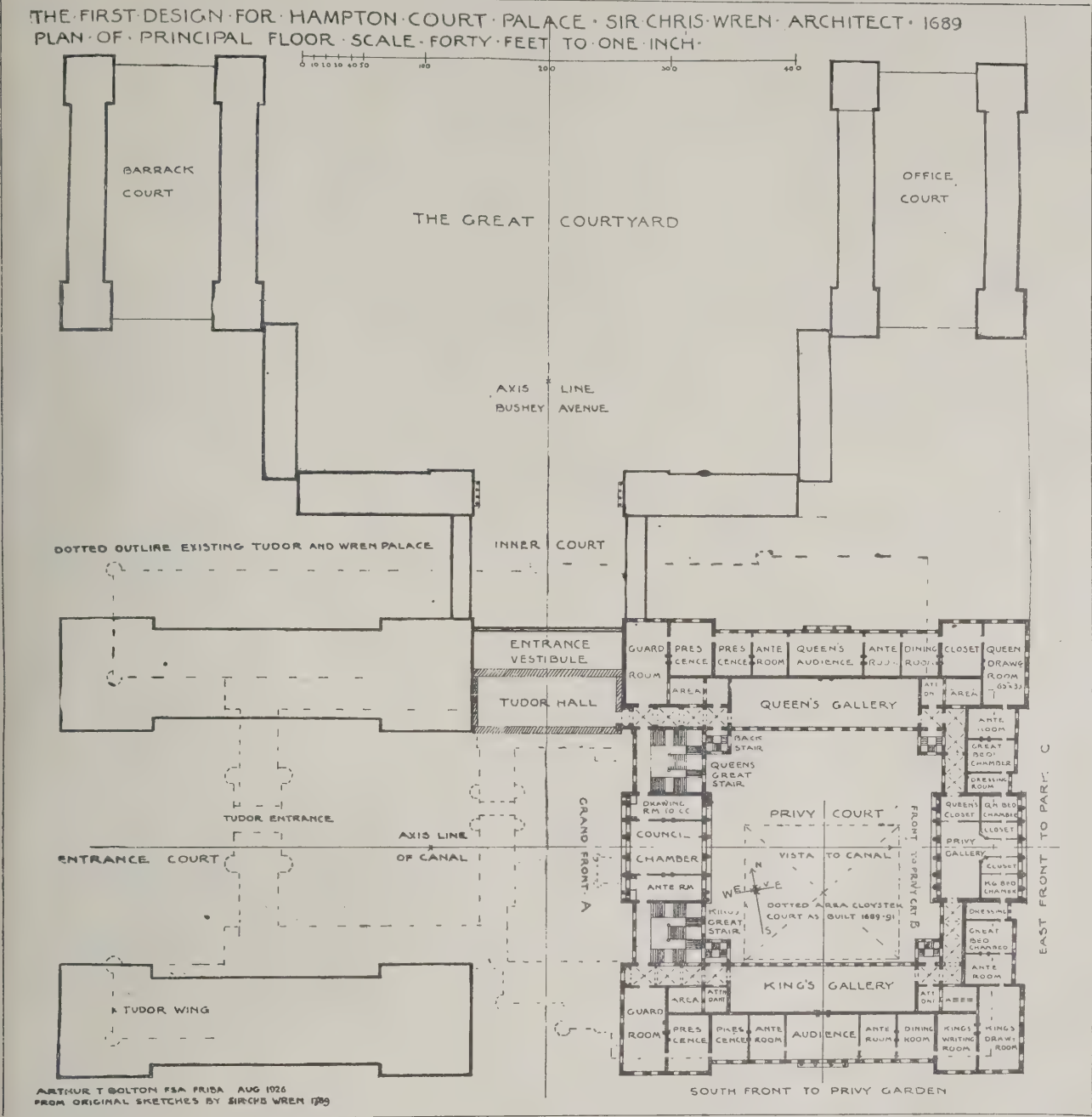
Apart from the rather slight reference to Hampton Court in a list of "Works for the Crown," given in *Parentalia* very little appears to be known on the subject of Sir Christopher Wren's real intentions and first design, of 1689, for the new Palace. The drawings illustrated here have been drawn out from three original pencil sketches, half elevations, on which are certain further indications in the form of notes. These, with the aid of an original small scale block plan drawn in ink, have proved, however sufficient to enable the general plan of the intended Palace to be recovered with a considerable degree of certainty. The existing palace gives, no doubt, in a reduced form some general idea of the nature of the accommodation for the King and Queen that had to be provided, and the missing details of the plan have been filled in accordingly.

These designs are contained in a book of drawings for Hampton Court, which has been traced back to the actual possession of Sir Christopher Wren, as it figures in the sale list of 1749, given in the 3rd volume of the Wren Society recently published. The

book came into the possession of George Dance, R.A., possibly from his father, and it was given by him to Sir John Soane in 1817, a noble gift from master to pupil.

The story begins with the landing of William on November 5, 1688, and the settlement by Parliament on January 22, 1689. Following on this, in April of that year, work began in the form of adapting the old Tudor Palace for lodgings for the King and Queen and the royal household. Mullioned windows were replaced by sashes, Tudor fireplaces built up, dado and other panellings and partitions, etc., inserted, William's Dutch friends having very definite ideas on modernism.

In laying out his plan, Wren had two dominant axial lines, those of the canal and of the intended Bushy Park Avenue. Their crossing gives a fixed position with which the old Hall, if preserved, must be reconciled. It has been necessary, therefore, on the data of his sketch elevations to allow for a possible discrepancy of about nine feet. Had the scheme proceeded, this point would easily have been adjusted

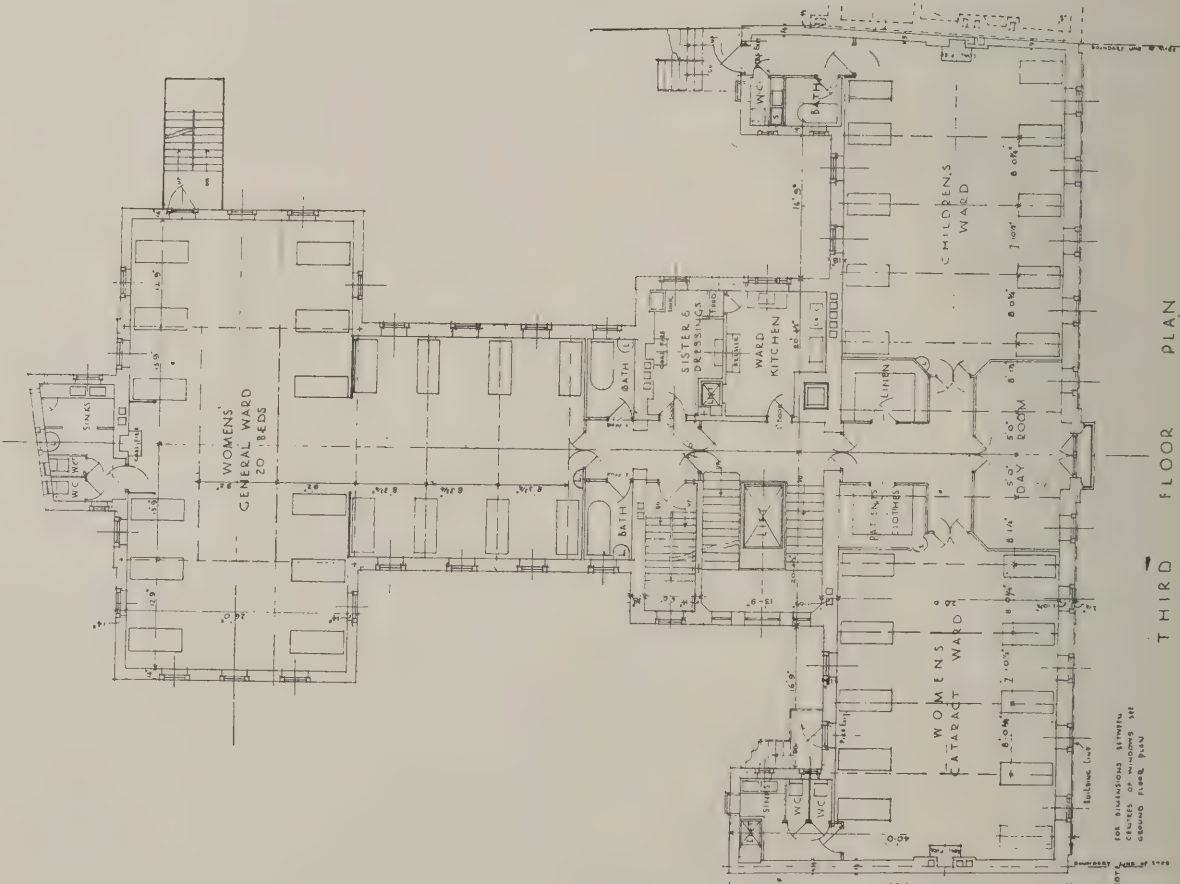


in the working out of the drawings. There is nothing to show whether the exterior of the Hall was to be refaced or to remain as the Tudor builders had left it. The scheme seems to imply a new vestibule, or entrance hall, on the further side. It seems probable that the hall floor would give the general level of the first floor of the new Palace, but there is no trace of any study of the levels, or other details of the scheme.

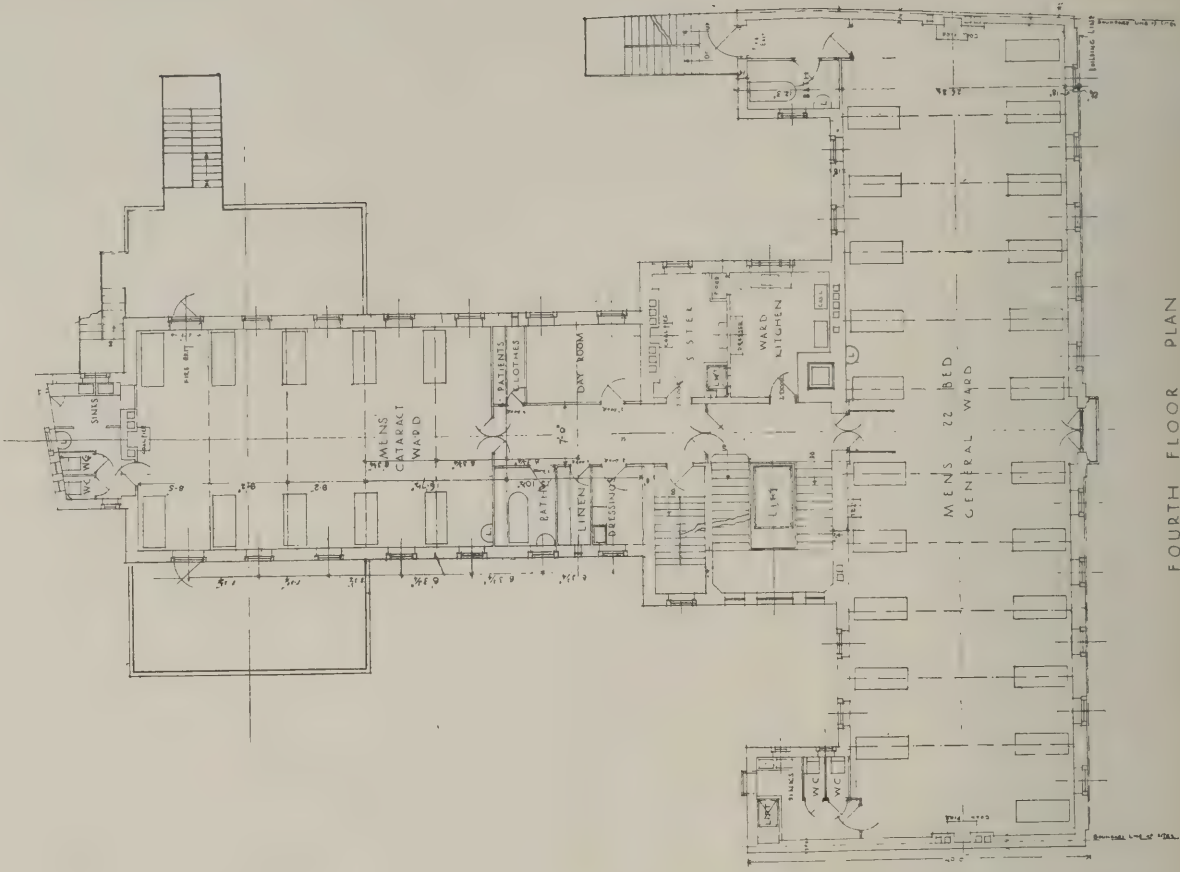
Wren's sketches for the new Palace must have been made in great haste, because it is clear that materials were being collected in June, and foundations dug in July. In fact the first measurement of executed masonry at the existing building is rendered in October. Work proceeded steadily until the crisis preceding the Battle of the Boyne, July, 1690, after which political decision, building was resumed with great vigour. The death of Queen Mary, in December, 1694, when less than five years had been spent on the work, was a great blow to the enterprise, and accounts for the considerable differences between the executed interiors and the designs which Wren and Grinling Gibbons had made for their decorations. Later, King William's interest so far revived that, between 1699 and 1702, he had some completion and

gardening works put in hand; and, had he lived, it is probable that the entire Tudor Palace would have disappeared as completely as is shown on the plan now illustrated, on which the Great Hall of Henry VIII alone remains

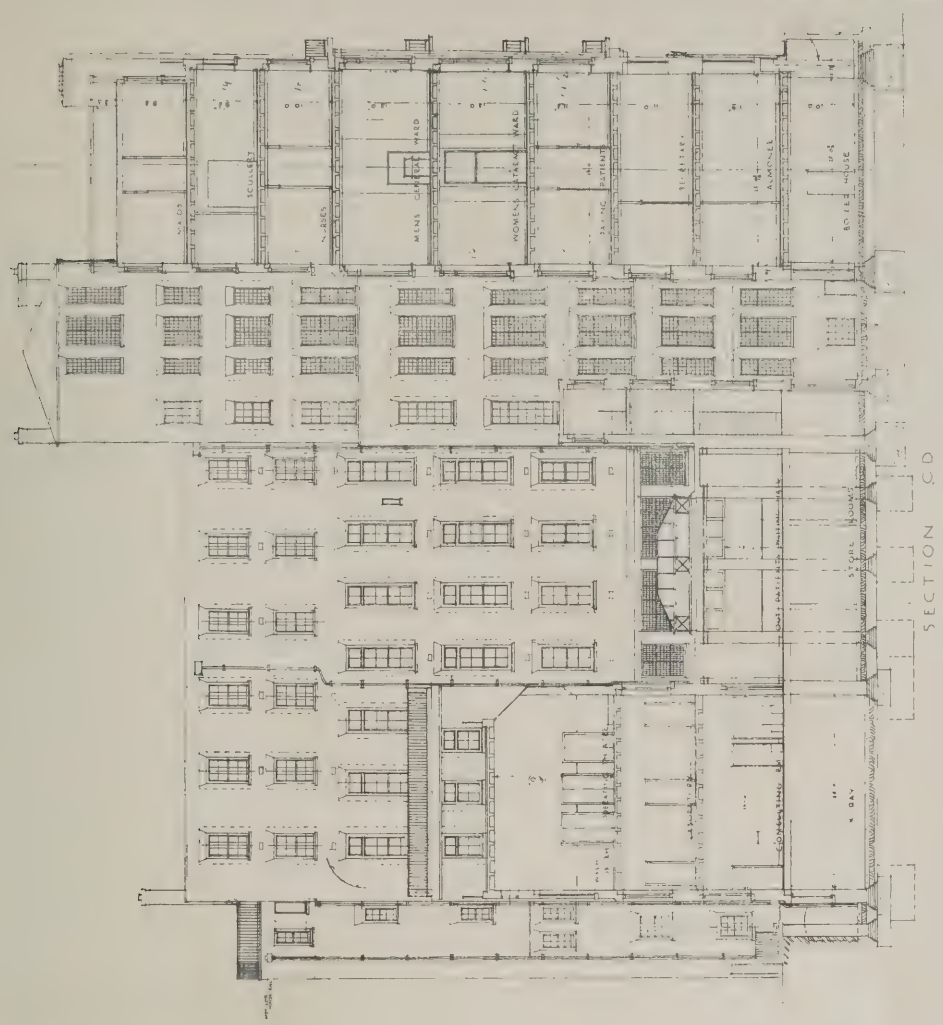
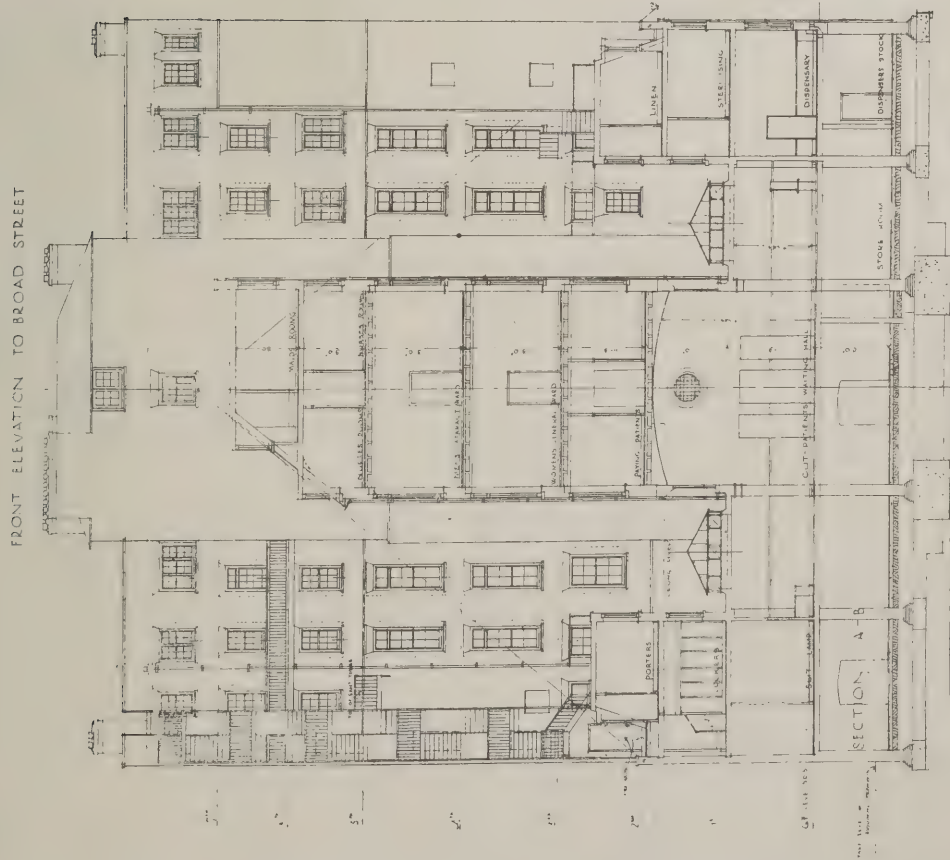
The death of William, March 8, 1702, following on a fall from his horse in the Park of Hampton Court, left the interior of Wren's Palace in a sadly unfinished condition. The inferior quality of the later work of Georgian times is apparent; and Queen Anne does not seem to have cared for a Palace so much associated with the sister with whom her relations had not been altogether harmonious. It is significant that, in July, 1700, the King sent urgent orders from his palace at Loo in Holland, that the "water gallery" on the Thames, particularly associated with Queen Mary, was to be immediately pulled down. It is impossible not to believe that this was in deference to her memory; but it is unfortunate that this elaborate piece of work was destroyed. It seems probable that the carvings, etc., were reused, and it is possible that there is a relation between the existing designs for Queen Mary's Closet within the Palace itself (not executed) and the work that was actually carried out at the "water gallery."



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

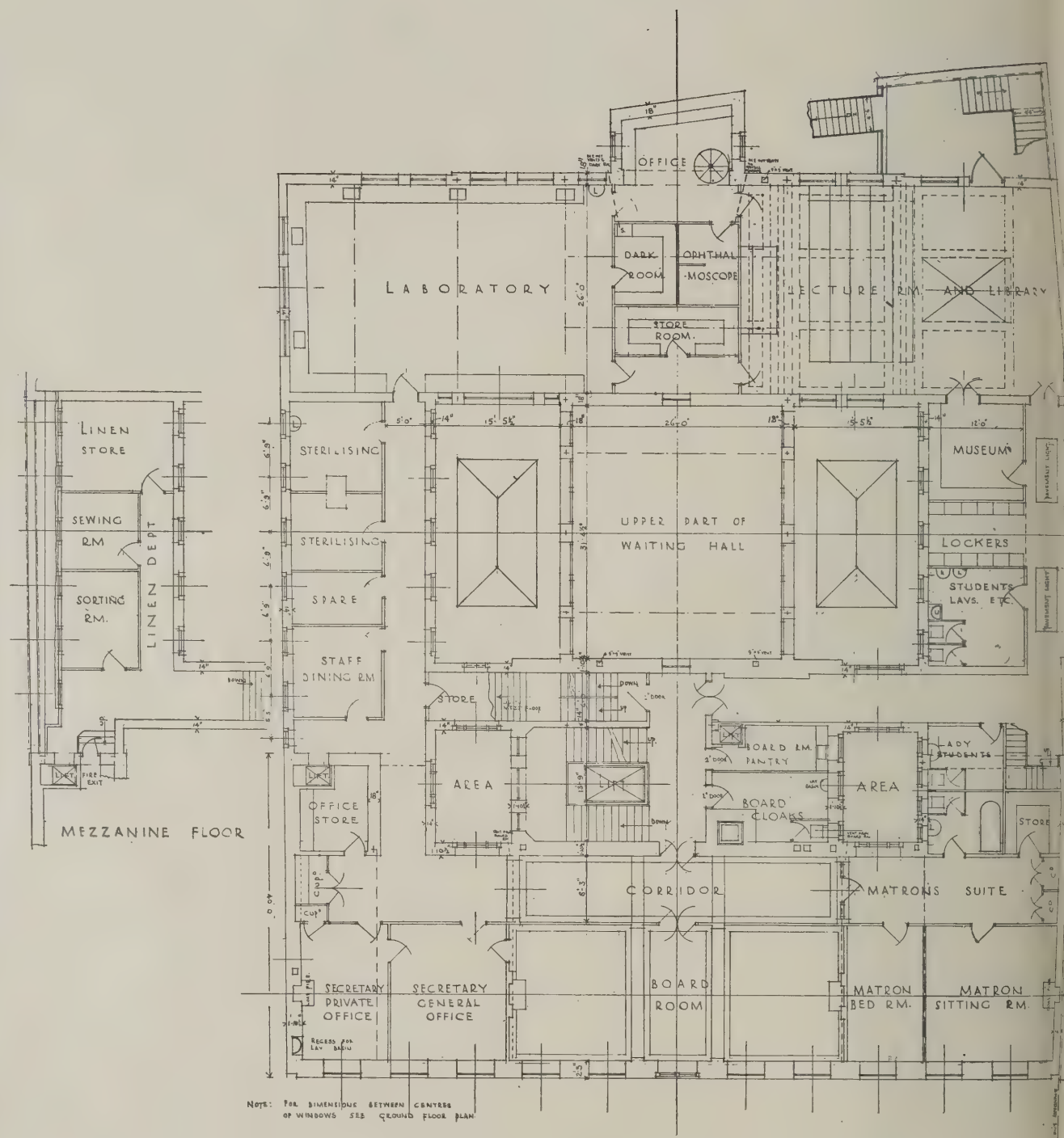


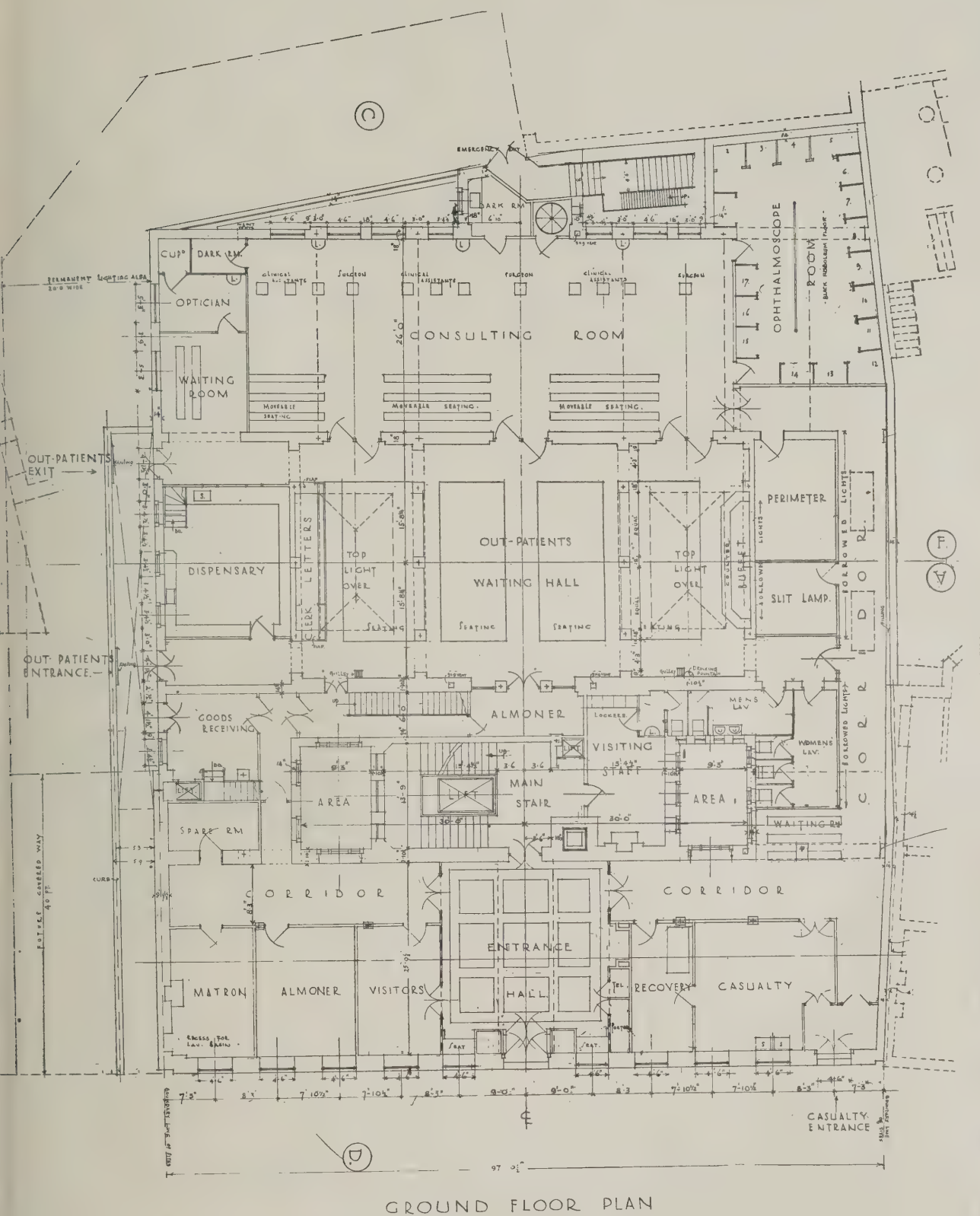
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



SECTIONS A.B. & C.D. ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

Messrs. ADAMS, HOLDEN & PEARSON, Architects





OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
PEARSON, Architects



THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, LONDON.
MESSRS. ADAMS, HOLDEN AND PEARSON, Architects.

abilities, and supported him at a crisis in the work. He had, however, the urge to intervene which often afflicts men who build largely; although he nobly took upon himself the blame of having insisted on lowering the main floor of the Palace to an extent which crippled the cloisters below. The conclusion the writer has arrived at is that Wren's height for the main rooms was 25 feet, and that the King wanted 30, and that the actual figure, about 27 feet 6 inches, is a compromise between the two. It seems fairly clear that this disastrous alteration was made while the work was in actual building. The King's opinion, on the authority of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, was "that these apartments (*i.e.*, the King's and Queen's Rooms at the Palace for good proportion, state and convenience jointly, were not paralysed by any Palace in Europe." The actual length of the façades given in the *Parentalia* are 328 and 330 feet.

The final remark is "If the world had not been deprived so soon of the inestimable life of Queen Mary, and had the Surveyor been empowered to have finished his whole design, Leland's description of Hampton Court would have been a truer resemblance

of its latter than primitive state.

*Est locus insolito rerum splendore superbus
Alluiturque vagâ Tamesini fluminis undâ
Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona,
Hic rex Wilhelmus tales his Condidit aedes
Magnificus, quales toto sol aureus orbe non vidit!"*

Certainly when "Sol Aureus" is pleased to favour the red, yellow and white façades of Hampton Court surrounded by its stately gardens, the student of architecture, recalling many another Royal Palace, ceases to be critical and endorses the settlement.

The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital

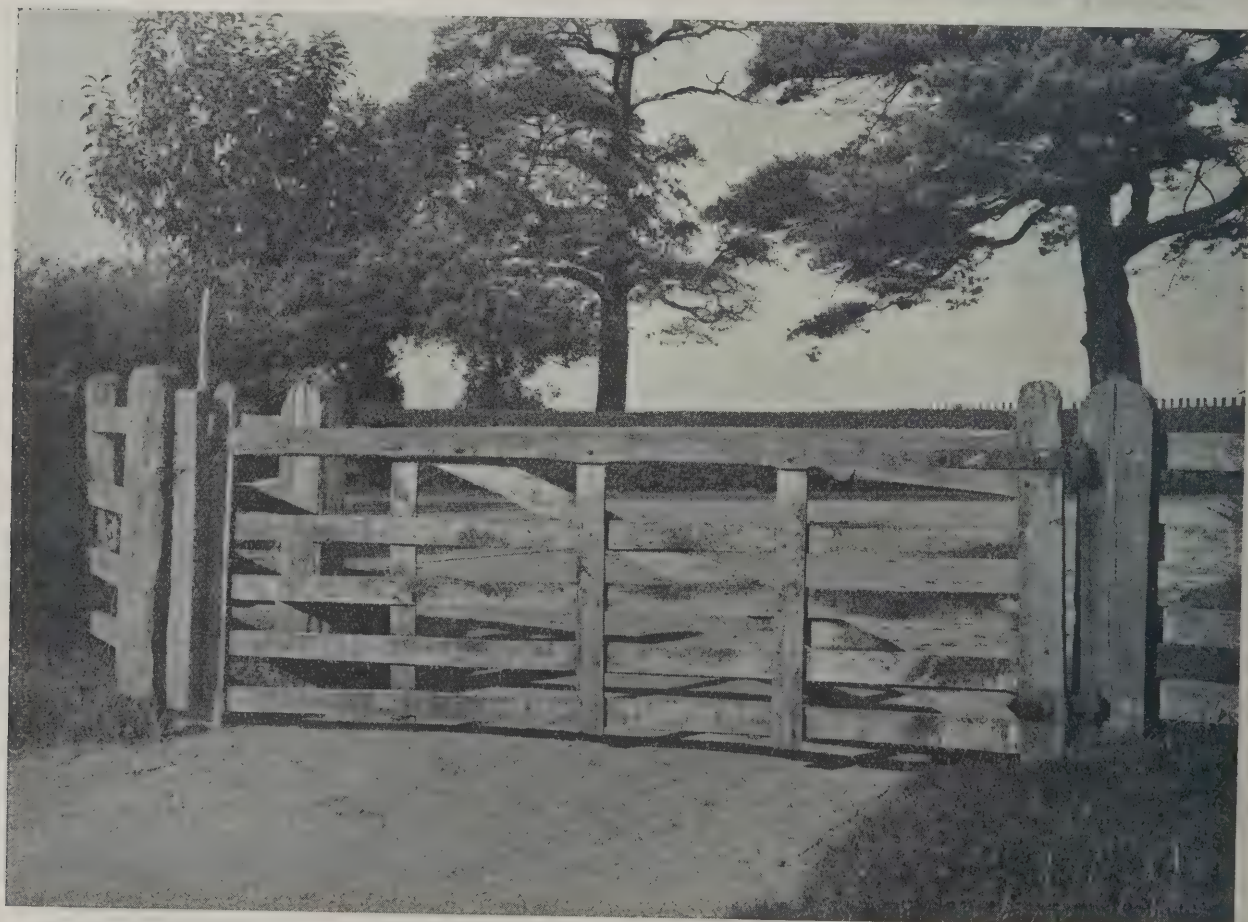
A start has now been made on the site of the new Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital in Broad Street, W.C.2, a contract for demolition and excavation having been placed with Messrs. St. Mary's Wharfage, Ltd., South Wharf, Paddington Basin, W.2. The general contract has been awarded to Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd., Cambridge Wharf, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1, at £92,916. The architects are Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FFF.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, S.W.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW

Photographs by NATHANIEL LLOYD, F.S.A.

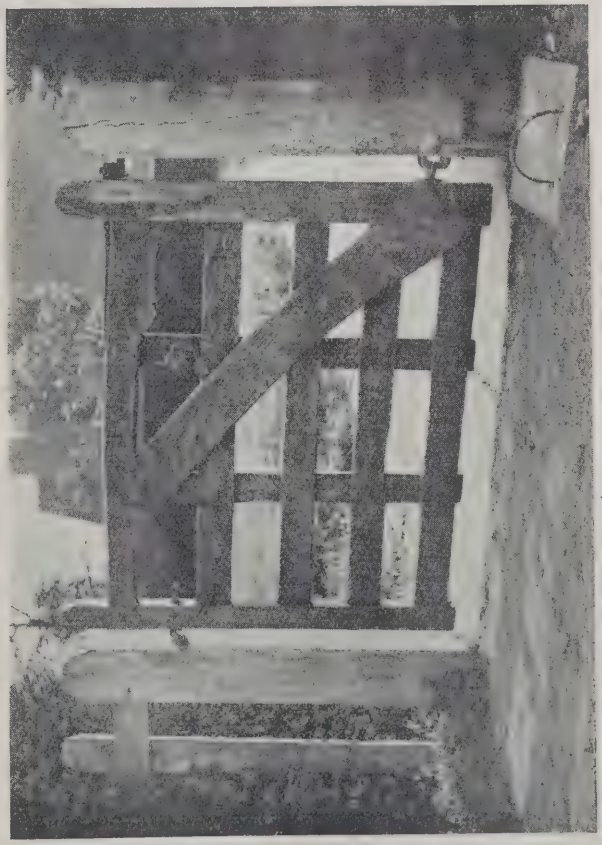
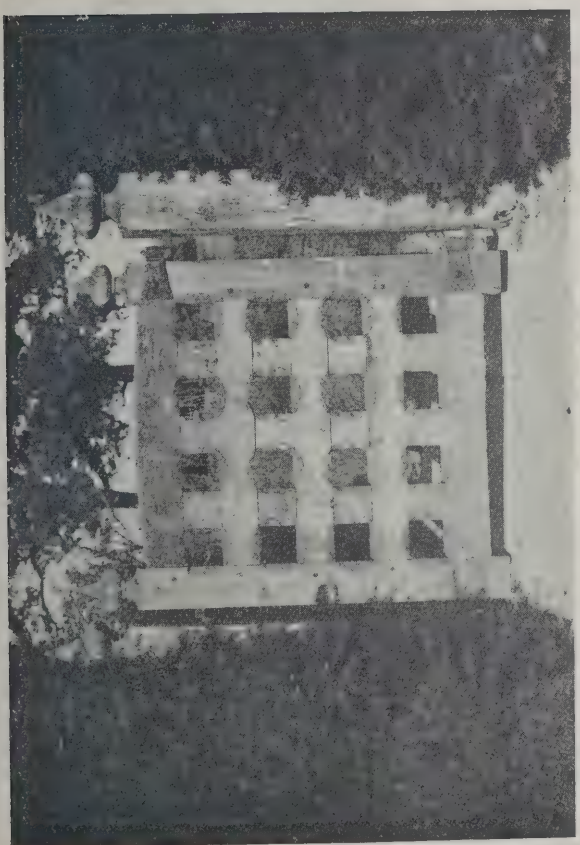


THE WICKET OR BOW IS PROVIDED WITH A HINGED STOP, WHICH PREVENTS THE MAIN GATE BEING OPENED, BUT AT THE SAME TIME ALLOWS PERSONS TO PASS THROUGH THE V-SHAPED RECESS ONE AT A TIME.



THE OLD PATTERN BARRED FIELD-GATE IS PUT TOGETHER WITH OAK PINS; ALL ARRISES ARE SLIGHTLY CHAMFERED, WHILST THE TOP RAIL (OR BEAM) IS SLIGHTLY CAMBERED AND INCLUDES A MOULDING CALLED THE FROG AT THE THICKER END.

Photographs by NATHANIEL LLOYD, F.S.A.



TWO TYPES OF GARDEN GATES: THE LOWER ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A SMALL EDITION OF THE BARRED FIELD GATE; THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION, A GARDEN GATE OF ORNATE CHARACTER, THE FINIALS AND CHAMFERED CAMBER OF WHICH ARE DETAILED IN A LARGER PHOTOGRAPH.



BRITANNIC HOUSE, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., Architect.

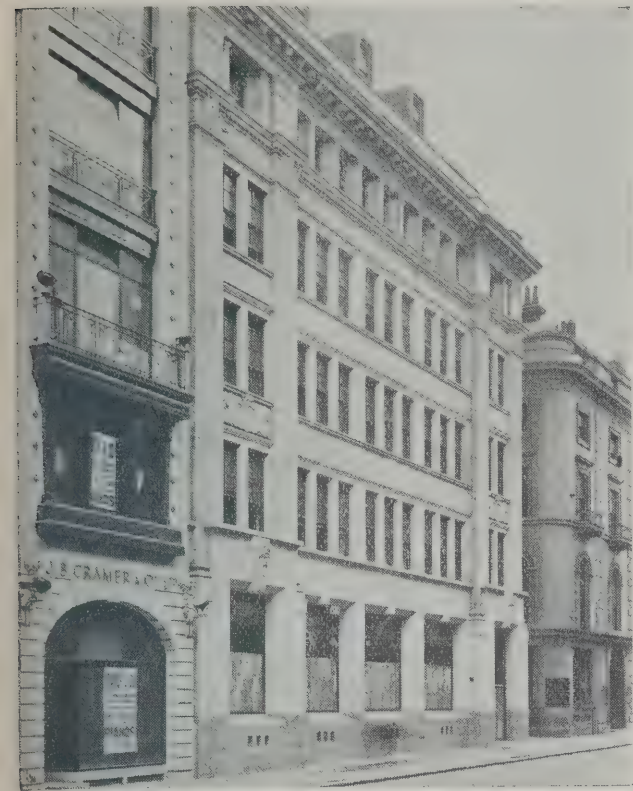
BRITISH ARCHITECTURE IN 1926

The decade we are now passing through, namely, the period from 1920 to 1930, is likely to be thought remarkable in architectural history for several reasons. There are two circumstances, quite unconnected with each other, which have been the cause of the enormous quantity of urban building now being undertaken. The first is that about a hundred years ago, after the final cessation of the Napoleonic wars and when it seemed as if a prolonged era of unbroken peace was about to begin, our towns developed with an extraordinary rapidity, and even to-day there still exists a very large amount of street architecture dating from that period. The second circumstance which is worthy of special mention is that most of the buildings then erected were held under a 99 years' lease. The immediate result of these two circumstances is that now, when very many of these leases are falling-in, the original buildings seem due for demolition. Thus the present age, while as far as architecture is concerned it may be described as an age of creation, is also to an almost unprecedented degree *an age of destruction*. We are now replacing rapidly, joyfully and perhaps a little thoughtlessly an enormous

number of buildings, many of which are not only of high artistic merit, but are still serviceable.

These buildings have, however, one inexcusable blemish in the eyes of their owners—they are not big enough, they do not enable a sufficient financial return to be obtained from sites of which the ground rents have vastly increased. What we are witnessing now is a great augmentation in the scale of our urban architecture. Not only are the buildings becoming taller, but the dimensions of their parts are becoming bigger. Especially is this so in the case of the great shops or "stores" which are springing up not only in the metropolis itself, but in the provincial towns.

In a period, like the present, when in so many of our streets there exist side by side examples of the new and the old, it is impossible to apply with strictness those civic standards according to which the buildings aligned upon a common thoroughfare should express a homogeneity, a comradeship as of an intimate society of members harmoniously united. We must not condemn the new because it does not conform to the old, but wait in patience until the buildings of to-day are flanked by others equally modern



OCEANIC HOUSE, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
SIR ASTON WEBB & SON, Architects.

and only when we are in the presence of a whole street of buildings of contemporary date can we estimate their true quality.

The year 1926 is of especial interest to us because its close marks the completion, or the virtual completion, of the principal portion of the new Regent Street, namely, that between Piccadilly Circus and Oxford Circus. We can now judge the effect of the new buildings when seen in juxtaposition and without being obliged to compare them with their Regency predecessors. As we and the generations who come after us have to live with these buildings for another hundred years, we shall be displaying a highly commendable and philosophic spirit if we find reasons for being pleased with them. The renovated Quadrant has been acclaimed in many quarters as a great success and, indeed, it may well be considered the most satisfactory part of the street. One obvious reason for this is that Sir Reginald Blomfield alone of the architects employed on the Regent Street façade was given a long expanse of frontage to deal with, and was thus enabled to secure a grand and imposing effect. Moreover, his task was made easier inasmuch as he was able to retain the noble sweep of the street curve originally determined by Nash owing to the decision of the Office of Woods and Forests that the lessees must accept a uniform design for their shop frontages. Without this, the Quadrant would have been ruined. In some respects Regent Street affords a good example of the inevitable conflict in styles and tendencies which are being manifested in modern architectural practice. Next to the Quadrant, which is designed in an individual variant of English Renaissance, is the redoubtable Vigo House, in which Sir John Burnet and Partners have given an example of a new type of architecture which issues a distinct challenge to some of the hitherto accepted conventions of street building. It may be a convenient procedure if, in this commentary upon the architecture of 1926, the various styles of building now exhibited be divided into two main groups—the “traditional” and the “modernist.” This is not to imply that the

traditionalists have made no concessions to modern needs or that the “modernists” have declined to benefit from the experience of the past, but rather that in the two schools of thought there is a difference of emphasis, the one being content to say new things in an old language, while the other would introduce modifications into the language itself.

Let us take traditionalism first. The name of Sir Reginald Blomfield has already been mentioned in this context. Besides the Quadrant, however, he has made another important contribution to the architecture of London in Messrs. Barker's new premises in High Street, Kensington. This building is of especial interest in that it shows that style is by no means the most important factor in architectural design, nor does it “date” a building nearly so distinctly as do certain other architectural qualities. The fact that in “Barker's” the detail is “Renaissance” with comparatively few innovations does not in the least prevent this building from expressing most emphatically the character of a great retail “store,” as such a building is at present conceived. The particular character here exhibited, it must be confessed, is partly an American character, that is to say, it was the Americans who first conceived of architecture as a means of exalting commerce to such an extent that commercial buildings assume a prominence greater than that accorded to other types of structure. “Barker's,” by virtue of the large scale of its parts and its conspicuous dome, seems a much more important edifice than the municipal buildings a few hundred yards farther down the street. In this it but expresses the tendency of the times and, according to one acceptance of the term, it is “modern.” It is, of course, possible to argue that a certain limited number of specially important commercial houses are fully entitled to assume a somewhat exalted architectural status, but the tendency when once begun is a little difficult to keep within reasonable limits. That the new shop belonging to Messrs. Wickams, in Mile



HAMBRO'S BANK, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
NIVEN & WIGGLESWORTH, Architects.



DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, in association with PROF. C. H. REILLY, Architects.

End Road, should be surmounted by a large cupola slightly reminiscent of that of the Port of London authority is very significant, because it suggests that we are perhaps entering an era in which the old-time distinction between public and private or commercial building will be entirely obliterated. A similar tendency is shown in Messrs. Atkinson's shop in Bond Street, designed by Mr. Vincent Harris. This building is given a *flèche* after the manner of the Guildhall.

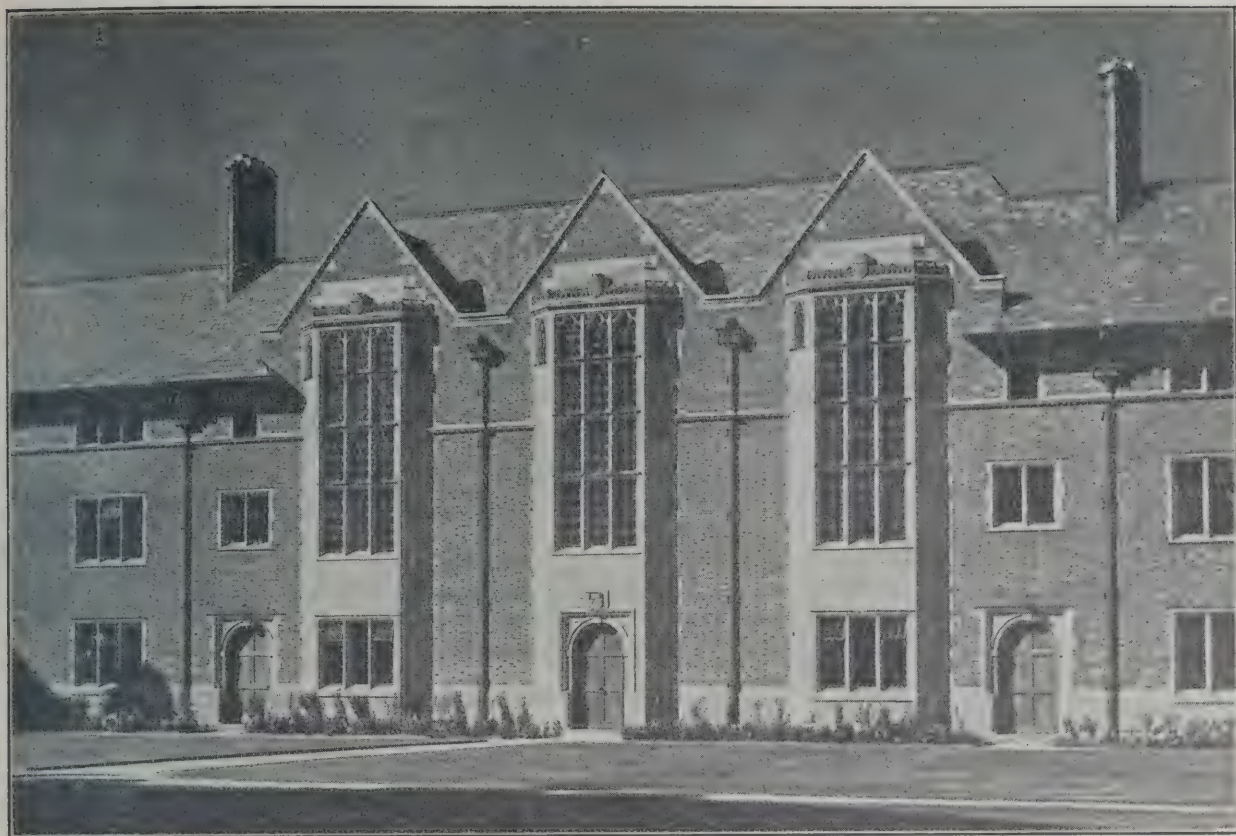
That traditionalism in style is by no means a hindrance to the expression of the most modern needs is amply proved in the new Plaza Theatre in Lower Regent Street, in which Mr. Verity has employed Italian Renaissance motif to decorate an edifice which in its planning and technical equipment is the acme of twentieth century efficiency.

Another distinguished building which, while being admirably adapted to its purpose, yet claims kinship with the architecture of the past, is Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey's "Worthing Pavilion," which is in the Georgian tradition. In this instance the architects took the bold course of laying bare the steel constructional members in the interior of their building, but this concession to the spirit of industrialism was not made at the expense of the formal quality of the design, for the roof supports were arranged to a most agreeable pattern, which harmonised admirably with the Georgian detail. This is a remarkable case of the marriage of old and new elements in architecture. Most of the important commercial buildings, however, are only known to the public by their outsides, and it is to the façades that we must look for their salient characteristics. *Britannic House* by Sir Edwin Lutyens, *Oceanic House* by Sir Aston Webb & Son, and *Hambro's Bank* by Niven & Wigglesworth, *Devonshire House* by Carrère & Hastings in association with Professor Reilly, are all exercises in the traditional classic style, yet each has its special point of interest and divergence from the rest.

Britannic House, like everything else of Sir Edwin Lutyens, is an individual creation, a work which bears the impress of a single personality rather than of a movement. Here we have an architect trained in the tradition of the country house who has begun the study of civic architecture comparatively late in life and at a time when his style had already received an unalterable bias towards domesticity. This great commercial building is therefore given a distinctively domestic note, a comfortable homeliness which provides a very pleasant contrast to the extreme hardness and severity which characterises so many of the new office blocks being erected in London. *Oceanic House* is a notable example of straightforward design of a street façade in which well-known elements are combined to form a most satisfactory composition. *Hambro's Bank* is noteworthy in that it



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE, WORTHING PIER PAVILION.
ADSHEAD & RAMSEY, Architects.



WESLEY HOSTEL, CAMBRIDGE. SIR ASTON WEBB & SON, Architect.

exhibits a very important tendency, now noticeable in street façades, that of "isolation." In this case the façade has the requisite urban character—that is to say, its sky-line is restrained and takes its place naturally in the general street composition, it is devoid of protuberances such as would destroy its proper quality as the delineating feature of a thoroughfare and as a suitable background of its traffic and yet it takes great pains to dissociate itself from its neighbours by constituting a symmetrical pattern *within* its own boundaries. Here the elegant stone Corinthian pilasters set against a brick wall surface are grouped in a row and bound together by entablatures, and yet we find that this agreeable composition must not be allowed to be directly contiguous with the neighbouring façades but must be separated from them by bands of wallage on either side which at present have the agreeable effect of constituting a

transition between the main element of the façade and the buildings next to it. In this respect Hambro's Bank but expresses, though in a somewhat subdued manner, a general characteristic of urban buildings to-day, that is their aloofness and individuality which must be in all instances declared with precision. The old convention whereby a street façade opens its side, as it were, to its neighbours and invites them to enter into intimate aesthetic relationship with itself is, for the time at least, almost extinct. This is partly due to the piecemeal manner in which reconstruction is undertaken—a single façade here, and another a little distance away, it being well known all the time that it is useless to attempt in the new building to take much account of the old, which is destined to be demolished in the not very remote future; so the habit of visualising whole streets at the same time and of designing single façades of such a character that in isolation they look incomplete and require, for the fulfilment of their aesthetic intention, neighbours on either side of them obeying a formal convention similar to their own, cannot easily be acquired. Thus the architect of each new building is apt to take the line of least resistance and design a façade which looks complete and satisfying in itself and can make a considerable impression without requiring the aesthetic support of its neighbours. What will happen when all the old buildings are demolished and we have in their place rows of self-centred façades may easily be imagined. It almost appears that the problem of introducing a measure of cohesion in the new streets will be left to the generation succeeding our own. In Devonshire House we have a building which has special claims to have our respect inasmuch as it is an important attempt to solve a problem which has now been agitating the minds of architects for many years, namely, that of the proper exterior treatment of a ferro-concrete building. In this instance the architects have arrived at a solution which seems to them to be the only rational one. They have declined to be influenced by the doctrinaires who clamour for

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, CARSHALTON.
ANDREW MATHER, Architect.



HARROW SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL BUILDINGS.
SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A. Architect.



BEAVER HOUSE, GREAT TRINITY LANE, LONDON.
WILLIAMS & COX, Architects.

the expression of the constructional members at all costs, whether or not the social qualities of the building are compromised by such a treatment, and on the other hand they have recognised that if the building is to be faced with the stone, the wallage should have a treatment noticeably different from that which indicates that the stone is used constructionally in the traditional manner. If stone happens to be nothing but veneer, then let it have the appearance of a veneer. Such is the argument, and there seems a good deal to be said for it. The stone is used just as a preservative to the framework, while it has the

additional quality of presenting a fine texture by which the structure is able to enter into an obvious relationship with other stone buildings in its vicinity. Another modern characteristic of this building is the treatment of the fenestration, which shows an American influence derived from the designers of skyscrapers, who have discovered that when the unit of fenestration is multiplied beyond a certain point, it simply creates confusion to elaborate the window openings by architraves or other ornament, and it becomes necessary to treat the windows as plain



MESSRS. ATKINSONS' PREMISES, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. E. VINCENT HARRIS, Architect.



LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LONDON.
MESSRS. JOSEPH, Architects.

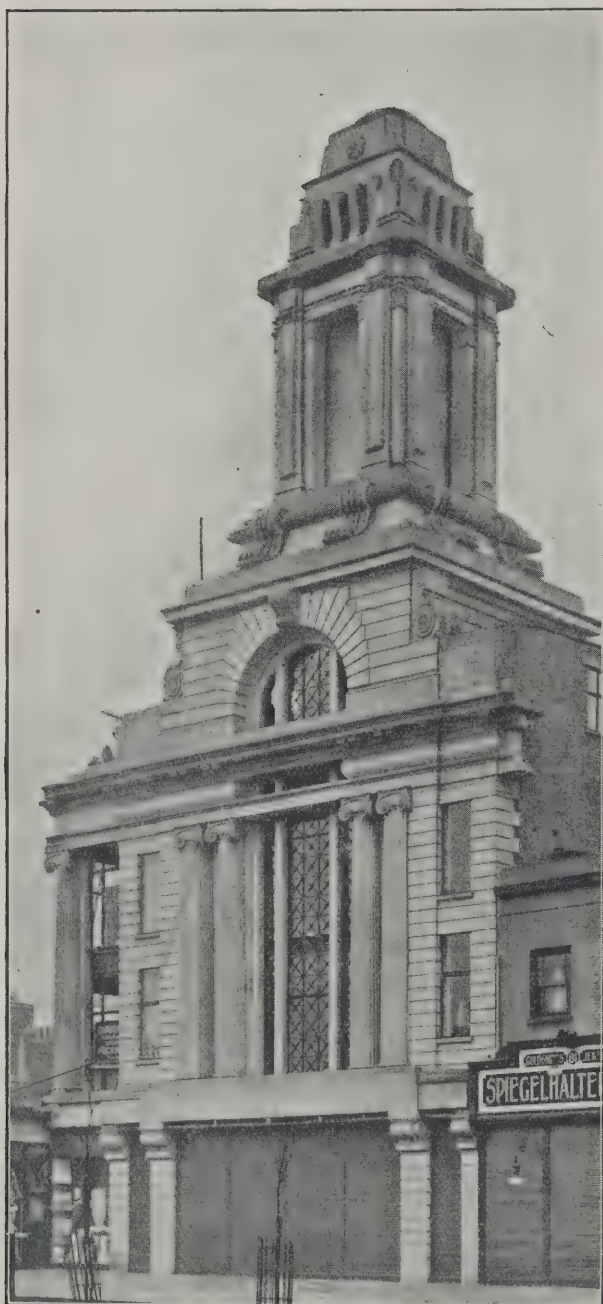


The man who is initially responsible for successful and satisfactory architecture gains no pleasure therefrom if the work is badly executed. White concrete stucco renderings, such as the one illustrated above—composed of no ingredients except “Atlas White” Portland cement, a clean, sharp, white silica sand of coarse grain and clean water—depend for unequivocal success upon very simple rules of procedure. The physical laws that govern the action of Portland cement must be recognized, and must govern the procedure of the plasterer. *The full tensile strength and lasting properties of true Portland cement concrete will then be ensured.* My concise and easily understood “Atlas White” Stucco Specifications should be embodied in the working specifications for each bit of stucco work—no matter how small. Write for as many copies as may be required.

Regent House,
Regent Street,
London, W. 1.

Frederic Coleman

rectangular apertures which are no longer "units" of composition as in the old-fashioned façade, but "sub-units" which should only be envisaged in groups, in large "chess-board" patterns. These groups are then treated as single elements in design and given the necessary articulation in the form of basement and crowning features, and frequently they are also provided with formal emphasis at their lateral extremities. Thus it is in Devonshire House. The basement or ground-floor storey, which is devoted to shops, is well separated from the remainder of the composition, while the main group of windows above has not only a decorative attic but has on each side of it projections which form, as it were, bastions emphasising its sides and providing it with a powerful enclosure. It has been said that this building shows the influence of the American zoning laws, but it need scarcely be supposed that a building erected in England has been designed to follow a fashion determined by a regulation which is not operative in this country. There is a quite sufficient aesthetic justification for the Devonshire House façade without it being necessary for us to explain it by reference to



PREMISES FOR WICKHAMS, LTD., MILE END ROAD, LONDON. P. JAY EVANS & SON, Architects.



EXTERIOR, NEW PREMISES, FOR JOHN BARKER, LTD., KENSINGTON, LONDON. SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., Architect.

such an hypothesis. It is perhaps worth while to mention that in certain buildings erected in England there is observable a tendency to adopt these plain rectangular openings in cases where the façades are comparatively small and where the windows are not so numerous that they could not quite appropriately be given the status of individual features in the composition. This fashion has sometimes been described as properly expressive of the "post-war" spirit, in which "economy" and "severity" are supposed to be heavily represented, but in point of fact it is more probable that a fashion which seems to many people as a somewhat unpleasant affectation of Puritanism, is really due to nothing more than a misunderstanding of an American convention, quite justifiable in the place of its original adoption, that is to say, in the vast façades of "skyscrapers." A little of this "Puritanism" is perhaps expressed in the design of the London & South American Bank, by Messrs. Josephs, in which the façade, while pleasing in its broad effect of simplicity, has nevertheless a certain absence of elaboration which may, however, be justified if we regard it as a valuable protest against some of the too lavishly ornamented bank buildings which have been erected in recent years.

While deprecating an effect of baldness in fenestration, we may well acknowledge the excesses in the opposite direction. Two interesting examples of the modification of existing façades suffering from fussiness and over-ornament are to be found in Messrs. Stagg & Mantle's building in Leicester Square, of which the façade has been renovated by Mr. Austen Hall, and the Ambassador Club in Conduit Street, modified by Messrs. Durand & Allison. In both these cases Victorian elevations have been greatly improved, and the success of the process suggests that many of our most atrocious buildings, which are not yet due for demolition, may very well be subjected to a like treatment. In the execution of such a policy

No. 4

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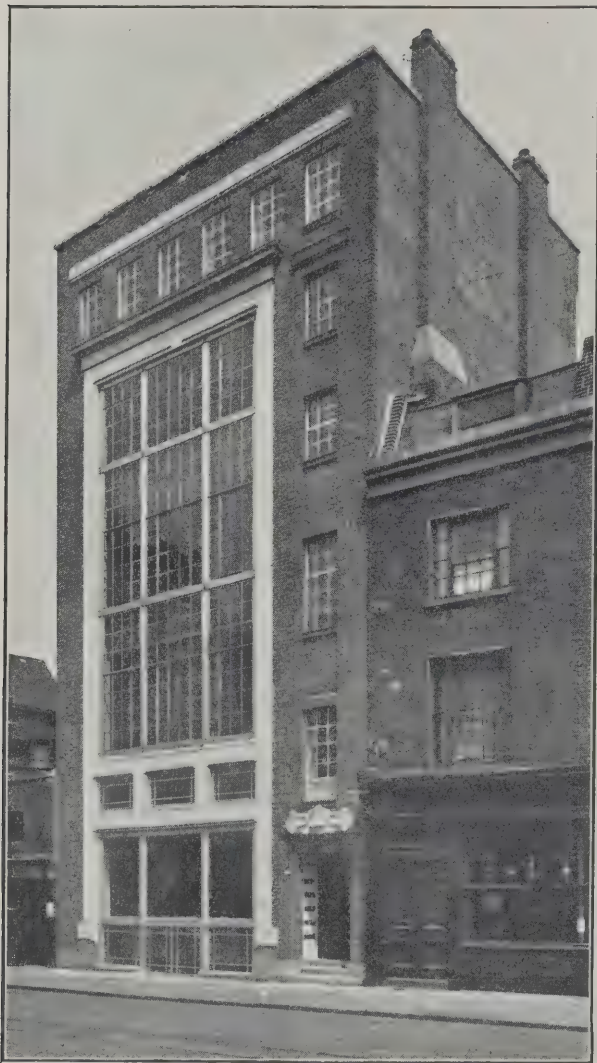
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of improvement and renovation of existing façades architects could be kept very busy for many years to come!

Of the "modernist" buildings and semi-"modernist" buildings erected in 1926, not many conspicuous examples are in evidence. It is perhaps a little difficult to describe what the essence of "modernism" is, but one is probably correct in saying that whenever the "Orders" are used in an unconventional manner, or whenever a façade is characterised by "vertical emphasis," a certain measure of this "modernism" has crept into the façade. The remarkable design by Mr Sullivan for Messrs. Courtauld's building in St. Martin's-le-Grand shows pilasters elongated to unusual dimensions and having in proportion a very small intercolumnation. It is



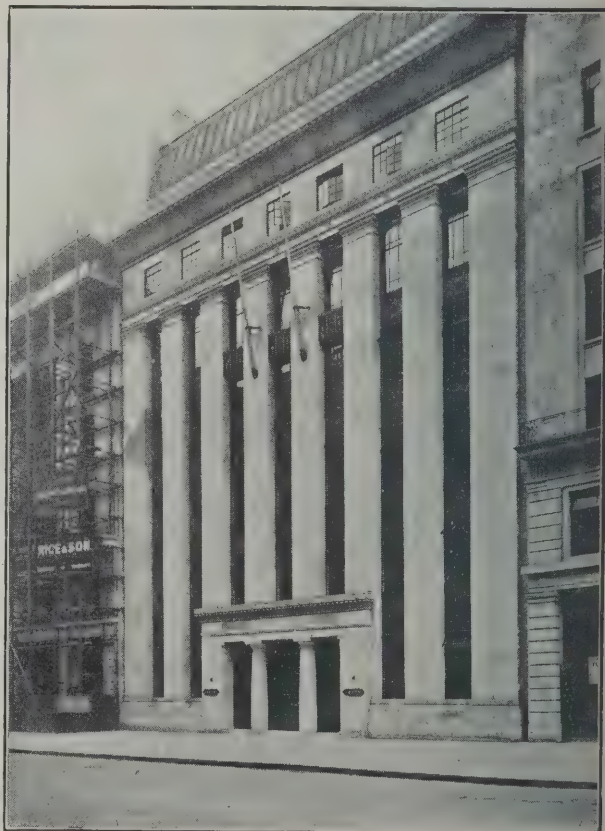
FACTORY, CLERKENWELL, LONDON. PERCY TUBBS, SON & DUNCAN, Architects.

noteworthy that the windows between the pilasters extend to the very edges of the latter without any intervening wall surface, and this is itself a conspicuous novelty in design. It has the effect of depriving the windows of articulation at their sides and the pilasters in sweeping past them without recognition relegate them to a very subordinate place in the composition. By using the Order, however, even in this distorted form the "vertical emphasis" is of a very different kind from that obtained when the windows are arranged in vertical columns or slits, because here the capitals to the pilasters draw our attention to the fact that we are in the presence of a colonnade, each member of which is an important unit of wallage, and the intervals between the pilasters are obviously subordinate to the pilasters themselves.



SHOP FRONT, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON. Designed by FITZGEORGE.

But in the other kind of verticality as displayed in Adelaide House, in Austin Reed's new premises in Red Lion Square, and to a certain extent in Vigo House, the vertical divisions of wallage are not articulated by terminal features, and they are made subordinate to the long apertures or slits in which several windows are grouped one under the other. When the pilasters are used in close formation, the windows are rendered inconspicuous and formally scarcely existent, but when the apertures are made the units of composition, they are apt to be distorted to an inhuman dimension. It is sometimes claimed on behalf of "vertical emphasis" that it expresses ferro-concrete construction, but it is difficult to see how such a view can be seriously held, as in this method of building the horizontal members are just as important as the vertical and, one would imagine, just as worthy of expression on the outside of the building. But be that as it may, there can be no doubt that these new façades are highly interesting experiments, and show that a serious attempt is being made to discover new architectural forms.



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The Application of Craftsmanship To

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

No. 4.—The Home Office.

ALTHOUGH our Government Buildings are in many cases less imposing architecturally than those of some other Countries, we, as a Nation, have an instinctive pride in them; their quiet strength and unassuming dignity being so typical of our Empire, our constitution, and of British Craftsmanship.

As in the case of the Installations of other Government Buildings in Whitehall, the Home Office was fitted throughout with Switches produced by

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BEDFORD SCHOOL MEMORIAL BUILDING.
OSWALD P. MILNE, Architect.

Other buildings expressing a spirit of innovation are the Holloway Arcade, by Mr. Gieves; the new stations for the Morden Tube extension, by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson; Milbroy Wharf, by Mr. A. Howell Ridge, the Second Church of Christ Scientist, by Sir John Burnet & Partners; a new factory in St. John Street, Clerkenwell, by Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son & Duncan; and a factory in Welwyn Garden City, by Mr. Louis de Soissons. All these buildings are distinguished by a logical solution of the architectural "programmes" presented, and are of especial interest in that they are attempts to create an architecture which relies but little upon ornament. The designs for factories show a welcome tendency on the part of owners of industrial concerns to give to their buildings a seemly appearance.

If the principal part of this article has been devoted to urban architecture, it is because nine-tenths of our population now live in towns. This is not to say, however, that the architecture of the detached building is being neglected. The Harrow School Memorial Buildings, by Sir Herbert Baker, the Charterhouse School Memorial, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott,



NEW GALLERIES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART,
LONDON. ROMAINE-WALKER & JENKINS, Architects.

the Bedford School Memorial, by Mr. Oswald Milne, and the Wesley Hostel at Cambridge, by Sir Aston Webb & Son, not to mention a large number of important country houses, show that modern architecture still derives considerable inspiration from the achievement of our mediæval ancestors, and if necessary can show buildings worthy to be set beside the works of the Gothic and transitional periods.

A review of the architecture of 1926 would be very incomplete which did not include a reference to a circumstance of great import, namely, the increased interest in architecture as shown in the public determination to preserve if possible such beautiful buildings as we still possess. The report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic Facilities in favour of the retention of Waterloo Bridge, the decision of Parliament to resist the wanton destruction of the City Churches, and the attempt which is now being made to save Bloomsbury, all prove that architecture is now recovering from the neglect it has so long suffered.

The Royal Society of Arts

Annual Competition for Architectural Decorative and Industrial Designs

The Royal Society of Arts has issued its Syllabus of its Fourth Annual Competition of Industrial Designs, open (a) to all British subjects (with certain specified age limitation in some sub-sections), and (b) to British students in British schools of art and kindred institutions. These competitions are for (1) Architectural Decoration, (2) Textiles, (3) Furniture, (4) Book production, (5) Pottery and Glass, and (6) Miscellaneous.

In Section (1) Architectural Decoration, a prize of £50 is offered in Sub-section (1) Decorative Architecture for designs for the entrance hall to a block of high-class flats, all above the ground floor, which is let as shops and has no connection with the flats. A chimney-piece and two passenger lifts, staircase and accommodation for porter and telephone are to be included. In Sub-section (2) a prize of £20 is offered for the best topographical drawing of a building or group of buildings, or series of not more than six topographical drawings in any medium. In Sub-section (3) Messrs. Baguès, Ltd., offer a prize of £50 for the best design of wrought-iron gates for a carriage entrance, with two side gates for pedestrians, suitable for an important City company building. The building is presumed to be of the date 170-1715. In this Sub-section Mr. A. W. Martyn offers a second prize of £25 for a design for wrought-iron gates in accordance with the same specification. Sub-section (4) is for designs for a pedestal of an equestrian statue of the late Lord Kitchener, to be erected in an open place in a large provincial town. A first prize of £15 and a second of £5 are offered by the Chairman of the Architectural Decoration Committee. In Sub-section (5) Messrs. Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., offer a prize of ten guineas for a design of an electrical fitting suitable for a central position in an average-sized room. In Sub-section (6) Messrs. Shuffrey & Co. offer a prize of five guineas for the design of a marble fireplace for the vestibule of an Aeronautical Club. Sub-section (7) comprises competition for the Lewis-Berger Annual Scholarship, value £60, to cover cost of fees, maintenance, materials and travelling expenses, tenable at the Royal College of Art, London, and for a period of three months, for the study of decorative and decorative painting. Competitors, over 18 and under 25, must be bonâ-fide apprentices.

Full particulars of the competitions in all sections can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS

THE ARCHITECT'S CRAFTSMANSHIP

AND

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London Building Notes

CHEYNE WALK.—The sites of Nos. 64-69 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W., are to be developed for building purposes. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Elms & Jupp, F.F.R.I.B.A., 25 Sackville Street, W.1, architects to the estate, for the erection of 12 large and modern fitted town residences.

FULHAM.—Plans have been prepared for the reinstatement of the premises at the Belmont Institution of the Fulham B.G. The architects are Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

HAMMERSMITH.—In connection with the purchase by the London Co-operative Society, Ltd., of the large shops and businesses of Messrs. J. Hunt, Ltd., at King Street, Hammersmith, W., it is understood that important structural and equipment improvements to the premises are contemplated. The Society's architect is Mr. L. G. Ekins, F.R.I.B.A., 90 Leman Street, E.1.

HORNSEY.—Revised plans have been completed and forwarded to the Hornsey E.C. in connection with the building of the proposed new elementary school on the Coldfall Housing Estate. The architect, Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1, shows a building providing places for 810 scholars.

ILFORD.—The Ilford United Methodist Circuit is to proceed with the erection of their new church building which is estimated to cost £12,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., 121 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, for a brick building with stone dressings.

MARYLEBONE.—In connection with a general improvement scheme it is proposed to carry out structural, and other alterations at the nurses' dining hall at the St. Marylebone Hospital, Rathbone Street, W. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 82 Mortimer Street, W.1.

MORTIMER STREET.—Included in the plans of the Middlessex Hospital for the rebuilding of their main premises is the erection of a new nurses' home on a site—Foley Street, S.W.1. The plans, prepared by Mr. A. W. Hall, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, W.C.) show a building of 7 stories.

PICCADILLY.—Work is in hand on the conversion of Wolseley House, at the corner of Piccadilly and Arlington Street, W.1, into branch premises for Messrs. Barclay's Bank Ltd. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., 5 Pickering Place, S.W.1.

POLAND STREET.—In connection with the proposal to build new business premises at the corner of Poland Street and Noel Street, W.1, plans have been prepared by the architect, Mr. J. J. S. Naylor, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Hanover Square, W.1, showing shops on the ground floor and offices above. Excavations on the site are being carried out by Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1.

REGENT STREET.—It is proposed to let on lease for building purposes the site of No. 88 Regent Street, W.1, owned by H.M. Office of Woods and Forests. The surveyor is Mr. John Murray, F.S.I., 11 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

RICHMOND.—A large property in the Quadrant at Richmond has been purchased by the Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd., 60 Strand, W.C.2, who propose to open a new branch shop. Extensive structural alterations and the installation of new shop and display fronts are proposed.

ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.—A building site in Backchurch Lane, E., comprising Nos. 66 and 68 and parts of Nos. 70 and 72, have been acquired by Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Ltd., brewers, Whitechapel Road, E.1. Plans are being prepared by the company's architect, for a new public house to be designed on modern principles.

SLOANE SQUARE.—The London Electric Railway Co. have decided to rebuild Sloane Square Station on the District Railway, and to provide a new booking hall and entrance and escalators to the platform. The architecture of the building will closely follow that of the stations on the new Morden line, designed by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, S.W. The architect to the "Underground" group is Mr. S. A. Heaps.

SOUTHWARK.—A site in St. James Road, S.E., is to be developed by the owners, Messrs. J. A. Francy & Son, builders, 134 Southwark Park Road, S.E.16. It is proposed to build a block of two storey buildings, including billiards hall, shops and garages. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Leighton & Higgs, architects, 9 St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.

STRAND.—Arrangements for the conversion of the large building at the corner of Strand and King William Street, W.C.2, sold recently by the British Medical Association to the New Zealand Government, into new offices, will be made as soon as possession is obtained. Plans for the reconstruction work have been prepared by Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., architects, 79 High Holborn, W.C.2.

STRATFORD.—A contract has now been placed for the erection of large additions to the buildings at Stratford, E.15, of the Queen Mary's Hospital for the East-end. The plans show the enlargement of existing wards, new office buildings, and alterations to sundry premises, and are the work of Messrs. Newman & Jacques, 61, West Ham Lane, E.15. The builders are Messrs. H. C. Hanswill, Ltd., 182 Green Street, E.7, whose tender amounted to £30,180.

SURBITON.—A sum of £5,000 is to be expended by the committee of the Residential College for Working Women, at Hillcroft College, Surbiton, S.W., upon the conversion of an adjacent stables block into additional dormitories. The architect to the college is Major Douglas Wood, F.R.I.B.A., 35 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SURBITON.—Plans for the proposed conversion of a block of stables adjacent to the Residential College for Working Women at Hillcroft College, Surbiton, into residential accommodation for students, have been prepared by Major Douglas Wood, F.R.I.B.A., 35 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2. The cost is estimated at £5,000.

TWICKENHAM.—It is proposed to develop a large area of land facing Hampton, Wellesley, Spencer and Walpole Roads, which forms part of the estate of the Carpenters' Company. The plans include the erection of 320 houses. The architect to the Carpenters' Company is Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Kings Bench Walk, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.—Negotiations are proceeding with regards to the proposed rebuilding of the "Windsor Castle" public house, at the corner of Wilton Road and Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, owned by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., brewers. Plans have been prepared by the architect to the Stag Brewery, Westminster, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—A large site in Willow Street and Greencoat Street, S.W.1, has been leased by the Ecclesiastical Commission to new owners who propose to erect a block of self-contained flats, provision being made for 42 flats in all. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

WOOLWICH.—An appeal is being made by the governors of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, in Samuel Street, S.E.18, for funds to enable the completion of the hospital buildings to be carried out. It is proposed to expend about £100,000 upon the building for a new wing. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, W.C.2.

WOOLWICH.—Good progress is being made upon the first section of the proposed Woolwich War Memorial Hospital which is expected, when completed, to cost about £250,000. The first buildings will accommodate about 100 beds and have been designed by Messrs. William A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, Carterer Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., Manresa Road, S.W.

WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. A. E. Cornibee, Vicar of St. Matthew's Church, Westminster, S.W.1, intends to erect a block of new schools on a site in Old Pye Street, S.W.1. Plans for the new buildings have been prepared by Mr. J. H. Gibbons, architect, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—New premises are being provided in Ranelagh Road, S.W., for the London Light Clinic. The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W., whilst Messrs. Young & Co., 6 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, will supply and fix the steelwork. The architects are Messrs. Bailey & Dudley, 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education.

ABERDEEN.—The Governors of Robert Gordon's College have decided to proceed with the erection in three sections of buildings to provide accommodation for the technical departments of the college, at an estimated cost of £37,200. Mr. R. Leslie Rollo, principal teacher of architecture at the college, has been appointed architect for the work.

ALDRIDGE.—A scheme for the erection of a new War Memorial Hall has been approved. The building is to be of a single-storey type, and a site has been obtained in Rookery Lane. The total cost of the building is £3,000.

ASHBOURNE.—The U.D.C. are to apply to the M.H. for sanction to grant financial assistance in respect of 6 more houses.

ASHFORD.—The R.D.C. propose purchasing housing sites at Ashford Common, Feltham Hill (Ashford), Bedford Close, Cranford, and Hanworth, for the erection of 164 houses.

ATHERSTONE.—Official sanction was given to the R.D.C. to the raising of a loan of £2,600 for the purchase of land required for the erection of about 80 houses.

AUDENSHAW.—Mr. J. H. Revell is to erect 12 houses in Hadfield Street, Audenshaw.

BALCOMBE.—The Cuckfield R.D.C. propose erecting working-men's houses on a site in Dean Land Road, Balcombe.

BARNT GREEN.—Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham, was the architect of the new school which has just been erected at an approximate cost of £6,000. The contractors were Messrs. Brazier, of Bromsgrove.

BILSTON.—Mr. Hurley Robinson has prepared plans for a cinema in High Street, Bilston, on behalf of Wood's Picture Halls, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.—The work of clearing the site and preparing the foundations of the new buildings for the Commercial Union Assurance Co. is now in operation. Mr. Whittall, of Birmingham, is the contractor.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation are to erect new bank premises at Hall Green, at a cost of £3,400, and at Pershore Lane, at a cost of £6,500. Bingley Hall and other property is being acquired in connection with the Civic Centre Scheme. A report shows that the capital expenditure proposed by the various departments totals £21,000,000. The E.C. have approved estimates of £234,000 for sites for school buildings. Two sites are being obtained for the provision of open-air schools.

BIRMINGHAM.—A large office building, of six floors, is to be erected in Bennett's Hill, for the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Excavation work is now being carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Whittall & Sons, Lancaster Street, Birmingham. The steelwork will be erected by Messrs. E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd.,

Birmingham. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Riley & Smith, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The new dance hall, adjoining the West End Cinema, has just been completed.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation proposes to build 340 houses on the Wyke Housing site by direct labour. The cost of the scheme, including roads and sewers, is estimated at £175,000, and application is to be made for the necessary borrowing powers.

BRADFORD.—The Estimates Sub-committee of the City Council have recommended for acceptance the scheme for the erection of 350 houses on the Shirley Manor Estate at Wyke, at a cost of £177,000.

BRISTOL.—The City Council has given approval to contracts for 68 non-parlour-type houses to be built at Shirehampton and Bedminster Down, at a cost of £30,236. The foundation-stone of a new War Memorial Hall was laid recently at Filton, nr. Bristol. The hall, which will have a seating accommodation for 300, will cost about £2,500. Plans are being prepared for the erection of 25 houses at Soundwell. The houses will be erected by private enterprise.

BURSLEM.—A contract has now been entered into for a group of houses. The architects are Messrs. Ford & Slater, of Burslem.

CHEADLE.—The Staffs E.C. are considering proposals for the erection of a new school, also the conversion of the existing Council School and the conversion of the C.E. school into a senior school.

CHADSMOOR.—The Chadsmoor Progressive Club Committee have provided new premises in Burn Street, at a cost of about £2,500. Mr. Samuel Harrison was the architect, and Messrs. F. & V. Linford the builders.

CANNOCK.—The Staffs E.C. propose to purchase two acres of land from the R.D.C. at Featherstone as the site for a new school.

CHILMSFORD.—The T.C. are to erect a caretaker's bungalow in Admiral's Park.

CHELTENHAM.—The Cheltenham Council of Social Welfare have prepared plans for concrete block houses to be erected at the Home Crofting Scheme. Plans have been prepared for the erection of 60 three-bedroomed houses and 20 of two bedrooms on the Hank's site. The Ladies' College Council are to erect a gymnasium in Montpelier Street.

CHERTSEY.—The M.H. has given sanction for the erection of 24 houses on the Green Lane site.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Corporation are to widen Foster Lane, at a cost of £15,000, by setting back the premises of St. Martin's House.

CHORLEY.—The E.C. have approved plans prepared by Messrs. Biram & Fletcher for the provision of an open-air school and the adoption of the

Grammar School, at a cost of £8,000. The managers of the Parochial School are to modernise the buildings. The Corporation have acquired seven acres at Rangletts for the erection of further houses.

CLACTON.—At the last meeting of the Essex E.C. it was reported that plans for the new secondary school at Clacton had been approved.

DALBEATTIE.—The T.C. have decided to erect three blocks of houses on sites at Bellevue.

DOVER.—Mr. H. E. Vernon Shone has prepared plans for converting the Royal Hotel, Clarence Place, into flats. Twenty-four houses are to be built in Green Lane to re-house tenants displaced by an improvement scheme. The Corporation are inquiring if the Admiralty propose to demolish the Promenade Pier, and, if so, to carry out the work without delay. It has been decided to erect 34 houses on the Noak's Ark Farm Estate. Mr. J. F. Matthews is to erect 12 garages in Leighton Road.

DRAYTON.—The R.D.C. propose to have a further housing scheme, and 36 additional houses are to be erected, subject to the approval of the M.H.

DUNDEE.—The T.C. has decided to recommend to the Council a scheme for the extension of the western esplanade at an estimated cost of £70,000.

EASTBOURNE.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for an extension of the Holywell bathing station. Proposed improvements at the Redoubt and Grand Parade are to be discussed with the Chamber of Commerce. The Comptor Estate has prepared a lay-out of land to be developed south of Seaside. Forty-eight concrete houses are to be built at the Crumbles. Plans passed: 10 houses, North Avenue and the Crescent, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect.

EAST ASHFORD.—The U.D.C. propose applying for sanction for a further housing scheme. The Ashford and Naccault Brick and Tile Company are to erect another 12 subsidy houses.

EARLESTOWN.—The Council has accepted the offer of the M.H. to erect 50 houses. It was decided that the houses be of the non-parlour type, and that the architect be instructed to prepare plans and specifications.

EGHAM.—Plans passed by the D.C.: H. Atkins, 14 bungalows, Rusham Road, Egham; 7 shops and houses, Station Road, Egham.

ESHER.—It is proposed to erect a hall and club rooms near the Council offices.

EVESHAM.—The R.D.C. propose to erect 90 houses before October next. The sanction of the M.H. has been granted to the erection of houses at Norton.

EXETER.—The City Council have given the Housing Committee authority to accept a tender for the erection of a further 108 concrete houses on the Buddle Lane Estate, St. Thomas.



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Special interest attaches to the Newton Abbot Housing Scheme, 1926 (Contractors: The Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth). A guarantee has been given by Major & Company Ltd. against Dry Rot occurring in any of the woodwork properly treated with Solignum.

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FALKIRK.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted warrants at 20 and 18 Cow-Wynd, for the erection of a two-storey building, with 6 shops on the ground floor and a public hall above, at an estimated cost of £3,500.

FULHAM.—The Borough Surveyor has prepared plans for the erection of a new convenience on Eelbrook Common at an estimated cost of £2,835.

GLASGOW.—Plans are to be prepared for a new observation ward, etc., at Belvedere Hospital. The City Engineer has prepared plans for a garage at Govan, the cost being estimated at £25,000. A special committee are to consider proposals for the provision of a fire station in the north-western area, having had a report on the pier and panel system of house construction. Plans passed: 8 houses, Kelburn Avenue, for Messrs. Taylor & Wilson; 4 houses, Dean Road, for Mr. Allan Gilfillan.

GLASGOW.—A site has been secured with frontages to Jane Street, Pitt Street, and West Regent Street, for the erection of the Scottish National Commercial College, which is estimated to cost £100,000.

GUILDFORD.—The Corporation have asked the Baths Committee to report as to the installation of filtration plant at the baths. Land is to be obtained for the erection of flats.

GUILDFORD.—The Onslow Village, Ltd., are to erect 100 houses. The E.C. recommend the purchase of 5½ acres of land from Onslow Village, Ltd., for £1,100, as a site for a new public elementary school.

GUILDFORD.—The Sanitary Committee are to consider the provision of public conveniences at the Stoke Recreation Ground.

GUILDFORD.—The Housing Committee have under consideration the erection of flats on the Aldershot Road Estate.

HAMMERSMITH.—The Borough Surveyor, having prepared sketch plans and an elevation for an extension of the Town Hall, has now been instructed to proceed with the preparation of the plans and detailed estimates for submission to the B.C.

HAYES.—Plans passed: Mackenzie & Sons, 64 houses, North Hyde Road and Sandow Road; Great Western Garden Village Society, 50 houses, Minet Drive; Mr. S. L. M. Avery, 24 houses at Yeading. A scheme is also being prepared for the erection of 520 houses by private enterprise in Yeading Lane and High Road.

HESTON-ISLEWORTH.—Plans passed: Messrs. Building Enterprises, Ltd., 30 houses, Spring Groves Crescent; Mr. P. F. E. Carter, 16 houses, Cranbrook Road; Messrs. Perry Bros., 3 shops, Spring Grove Road, and 3 houses, Vicarage Farm Road; Mr. J. Montgomery, 12 houses, Whitton Dean; Messrs. Cartwright & Son, 27 houses, Parkside Estate; Messrs. W. Harbrow, 42 houses, Victoria Garden and Alexandra Gardens, and 38 houses, Summerhouse Avenue and Alexandra Gardens; Mr. P. Watkins, 4 houses, Great West Road extension; Mr. H. Allen, 46 houses, Bulstrode Avenue; Messrs. P. Chase Gardener & Co., Open Market, Bell Road, two shops, Heston Road, two houses, Twickenham Road,

four houses, Alexandra Gardens, and six houses, Sutton Lane; Messrs. Parkwood Development Co., 6 houses, Wood Lane; Messrs. Roper, Son & Chapman, 3 lock-up shops and 2 flats, Thornbury Avenue, and 4 shops at Bath Road.

HORSHAM.—The U.D.C. has instructed the surveyor to prepare a scheme for the erection of 20 houses.

HULL.—The Corporation is to seek sanction for a loan for the erection of 558 houses, at an estimated cost of £226,573, this to include street works. The Finance Committee have approved the expenditure of £24,000 on other street works preliminary to the building of a further 500 houses.

KINGSTON.—Work is about to be commenced upon the schemes which provide for the erection of a Nurses' Home and other buildings. Plans have been prepared by the architect, Mr. F. Danby Smith.

KINGSTON.—The B.E. have approved a site in the London Road, Kingston, for the erection of the new Tiffin Boys' School.

KIRKCALDY.—The D.C. is to proceed with the erection of 396 houses within the Kirkealdy district, and application is to be made for consent to the proposal, which is estimated to cost £158,400.

LEICESTER.—Extensions are to be made to the Technical College, the proposals by the Leicester E.C. having been approved by the B.E.

LEYTON.—At the last meeting of the Essex E.C. the final plans for the proposed County High School for Boys at Leyton were approved for submission to the B.E.

LIVERPOOL.—Extensions are being carried out at the factory of Messrs. Barker & Dobson, Liverpool chocolate manufacturers.

LYMM.—The Council has acquired a site in Pepper Street for the erection of 20 new houses. Twelve of the houses will be of the non-parlour type, and the price is £25 per house lower than the last houses.

MERROW.—Negotiations between Mr. C. A. Burlingham, architect, and the trustees of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, Guildford, have resulted in Mr. Burlingham purchasing, at over £13,000, areas of land on the south side of the main Guildford-Leatherhead Road, on which he proposes to erect houses of a country residential character.

MOLESEY.—The M.H. held a inquiry last week into an application of the U.D.C. for powers to acquire, compulsorily land in Green Lane, for the erection of 74 houses.

NEWCASTLE.—Messrs. J. Walton Taylor & Son, Newcastle, have prepared designs for extensions at St. Mary's Training College, Fenham, Newcastle, estimated to cost £8,000. Messrs. John Jackson & Co., Newcastle, are the contractors.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Borough Engineer is to prepare a scheme for the development of the Weedon Road site, where A3 and B3 houses are to be erected. Tenders are to be invited for repairs at 240 Council houses. Alterations are to be undertaken at the market, at a cost of about £400. Plans passed: 14 houses, Gipsy Lane, for Messrs. A. L. & H. W. Chown; 20

houses, Lloyd Road, for Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; 14 garages, Grafton Street, for Mr. H. Weatley; warehouse, Lea Road, for Messrs. J. Sears & Co., Ltd.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Nottingham Corporation Housing Committee recommends that the contract entered into for the erection of 1,000 steel and concrete "Crane" houses at Woolaton Park, at a cost of £591,366, be allowed to go forward.

OAKENGATES.—The U.D.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of 12 more houses.

PENKRIDGE.—Plans have been prepared for the proposed new Wesleyan Church, to cost between £1,600 and £1,700.

PRESTON.—The E.C. has approved plans for an extension at the Park School, at an estimated cost of £1,500.

PRESTON.—The Watch Committee recommend that the plans of the proposed Strand Road Police Station, to be erected on a site adjoining the Wheat Sheaf Hotel at an estimated cost of £1,600, be approved and submitted to the Home Secretary for approval.

QUARRY BANK.—The U.D.C. have proposed a third housing scheme, and the sanction of the M.H. to the acquisition of the land and to the borrowing of the money has been received.

RETTFORD.—The T.C. propose to erect another 20 non-parlour type houses in Leafield Road.

ROTHERHAM.—Plans have been prepared by the Rotherham Borough Engineer for the reconstruction of Chantry Bridge, at an estimated cost of £75,000.

RUISLIP.—The U.D.C. propose erecting four cottages on the depot site in Pinner Road, and two at the Sewage works.

ROWLEY REGIS.—The D.C. approved the lay-out plan of the surveyor for a housing site on the Stile House Farm and the Church Farm.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—The U.D.C. suggest a site in New Yard for the erection of a mortuary, and tenders are now to be invited. A scheme is to be prepared for the erection of further houses.

SHEFFIELD.—A new picture palace is to be erected on the Manor Housing Estate, Sheffield. The building has been planned by a Newcastle firm of architects, who have designed nearly 50 similar structures. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. Gleeson, of Woodseats, Sheffield, and work is to be begun almost immediately.

SHEPPERTON.—The Staines R.D.C. have approved a scheme for the erection of 20 houses at Shepperton.

SKEGNESS.—The Skegness U.C. have instructed their surveyor to prepare prints of a proposed scheme for the complete reorganisation of the whole of the sea front.

SOUTHEND.—The T.C. are making application to the B.E. for sanction to erect a new school on the Fairfax Drive site, at an estimated total cost of £24,500.

SOUTHEND.—Plans passed: 124 houses, 98 garages, 4 shops and houses, additions to mineral water factory, and new school chapel.

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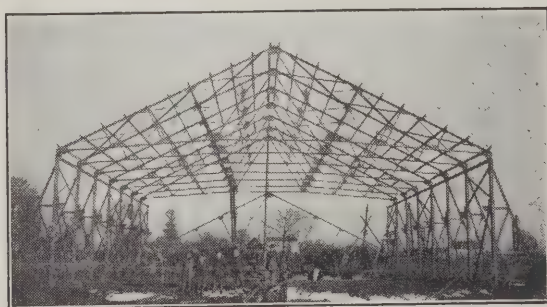
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Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.*

** See advertisement this week.*

ABERDEEN.—The Aberdeen T.C. will shortly issue specifications and schedules of quantities for the various works in connection with the erection of (a) pavilion, (b) shops, and (c) dance hall, restaurant and lounge. The main features of the Beach Improvement Scheme: (1) Excavator, brick, etc., works; (2) structural steel work; (3) carpenter, joiner, and ironmongery works; (4) plumber work; (5) lath, plaster and concrete works; (6) roof tiler, slater and rough-cast works; (7) glazier work; (8) electric light work; (9) heating work; (10) tile and terrazzo work. The Director of Housing, Town House, Aberdeen.

BEDFORD.—January 22. — For 8 parlour type and 16 non-parlour type houses in Elstow Road, Kennedy Road, and Miller Road. Mr. N. Green-shields, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Newnham House, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

BIRKENHEAD.—January 24. — For the erection of new waterworks offices on land adjacent to the waterworks depot, Borough Road, Birkenhead. The Office of Mr. R. F. Baker, M.Inst.C.E., Water Engineer, 52 Balls Road, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BIRKENHEAD.—January 25. — For the erection of a new art gallery on land fronting Balls Road, Birkenhead. The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £3 3s.

BIRMINGHAM.—January 12. — For the erection of a Postmen's Office at Bordesley Green, Birmingham. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BOLSOVER.—January 25. — For the U.D.C., 20 non-parlour and 10 parlour type houses at Whaley Thorne, Bolsover. S. Hoten, surveyor, Council Offices, Bolsover. £2 2s.

BOLSOVER.—January 25. — For the erection of 30 houses (20 non-parlour and 10 parlour type) at Whaley Thorns, Bolsover. The Surveyor to the Council, Mr. Sydney Hoten, Council Offices, Bolsover. Deposit £2 2s.

BOOTLE.—January 18. — For all the trades or for each separate trade, as follows—Section (A) excavator, concreter and bricklayer, (B) drainer, (C) carpenter and joiner, (D) slater, (E) plasterer, (F) plumber, (G) glazier, (H) painter, (J) electrician, in the

erection of 16 lock-up shops with 16 flats above on Bailey Drive. The Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bootle. Deposit £2 2s.

BRADFORD.—January 11. — For erection of 68 houses on this estate, viz.:—Housing Scheme No. 6, Eccleshill. 158 class A houses; 4 class A2 houses; 24 class B houses. The City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

BRIDGWATER.—January 10. — For alterations, renovations, and repairs to cottages at No. 4 Court, Albert Street. Mr. H. P. Bishop, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall.

BRIDLINGTON.—January 18. — For the erection of a Post Office, etc., at Bridlington. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BRISTOL.—January 17. — For building an annexe to the Avonmouth Sub-station; construction of 2 above-ground sub-stations at Filton Park and Hanham; extension of above-ground sub-station at Sea Mills. H. Faraday Proctor, M.I.E.C., M.Inst.C.E., general manager, Colston Avenue, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

BURNTISLAND.—January 15. — For the whole works required in the erection of 40 houses of 2 and 3 apartments at the Haugh. J. A. Waddell, Burgh Surveyor, Burntisland. Deposit £2 2s.

CARDIFF.—January 10. — For the erection of an additional boiler house at the Sanatorium, Cardiff. The Office of the City Engineer, George H. Whitaker, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E., City Hall, Cardiff.

CARDIFF.—January 13. — For the erection of an employment exchange at Bute Docks, Cardiff. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

Co. CORK.—January 13. — For (a) erecting a cottage hospital in the town of Bandon, and (b) erecting a cottage hospital and a fever hospital in the town of Macroom, according to plans and specifications. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the Boardroom, Douglas Road, Cork, or copies may be purchased on payment of 2s. 6d. for each set. Deposit £10.

CO. DURHAM.—January 10. — For the erection of 72 houses on South Stanley Housing Estate. A. Routledge, surveyor, Council Offices, Stanley, Co. Durham. Deposit £2 2s.

CROMPTON.—January 17. — For the erection of 78 non-parlour houses (six types) at Twingates and Smallbrook Housing sites. Mr. F. T. Jones, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Shaw, near Oldham. Deposit £3 3s.

DUDLEY.—January 14. — For the erection of 60 non-parlour type houses on the Watson's Green site, No. 2, Kates Hill. Mr. F. H. Gibbons, M.I.M.E., & Cy.E., Borough Engineer and Housing Director, Town Hall, Dudley. Deposit £2 2s.

EDMONTON.—January 11. — For the erection of cow sheds at Chase Farm, the Ridgeway, Enfield, for the Board of Guardians. Mr. J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., 34 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

HEMSWORTH.—January 15. — For the erection and completion of 40 non-parlour type houses, together with the necessary roads, sewers, fences, and footpaths, at Grove Lane, Hemsworth, near Pontifract. The Council Offices, Barnsley Road, Hamsworth, near Pontefract. Deposit £1 1s.

HULL.—January 17. — For the erection of 18 non-parlour, 2 bedroom type houses on the East Hull Housing Site. The City Architect's Office.

KINGSBRIDGE.—January 15. — For the erection of a Cottage Hospital on a site fronting the Plymouth Road, Kingsbridge. Messrs. Charles E. Ware & Son, 18 Bedford Circus, Exeter. Deposit £1 1s.

LANCASHIRE.—February 9. — For the erection of a secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester. The Office of the County Architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LEEDS.—Tenders are invited for the extension of the Meanwood (Meanwood) Working Men's Club, nr. Leeds, for the Club Committee. The architects are Messrs. Carby Hall & Sons, Ltd., Park Row, Leeds. Deposit £2 2s.

LICHFIELD.—January 14. — For the erection of 16 parlour type houses in Trent Valley Road, together with contingent works for the City Council. The City Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I., Guildhall, Lichfield. Deposit £2 2s.

MALDON.—January 17. — For the erection of a public convenience in Princes Street, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer, Maldon.

MALDON.—January 17. — For the erection of 50 houses in two types in Cross Road and Mundon Road, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer, Maldon.

MARPLE.—January 15. — For the erection and completion of 26 houses of three types on the Brindley Farm Housing Site, Marple. Mr. D. J. Diver, Surveyor to the Council, Marple. Deposit £1 1s.

METHLEY.—January 22. — For the erection of 34 semi-parlour type houses, to be built in blocks of two, on a site in the Mickleton area. Mr. Thomas Thompson, Red House, Methley.

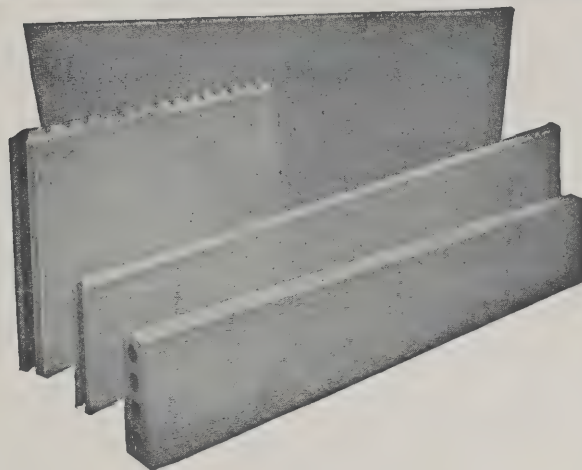
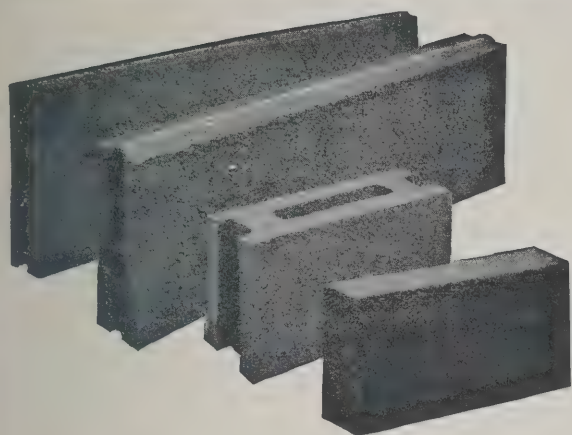
PLYMOUTH.—January 19. — For alterations and additions to H.M. Customs Waterguard Offices, Plymouth Docks. H.M. Office of Works, 49 St. Aubyn Street, Devonport. Deposit £1 1s.

RAMSGATE.—January 11. — For the erection of 100 houses on the Margate Road Housing site. Ramsgate. The Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

SHEFFIELD.—January 18. — For the erection of 111 houses on the Longley Estate (Building Scheme No. 3), for the Estates Committee of the City Council. W. G. Davies, City Architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2.

SHIPLEY.—January 17. — For the erection of 68 houses on the estate. The Office of the surveyor and architect, Mr. H. Dawson, Council Offices, Somerset House, Shipley. Deposit £2 2s.

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SOLIHULL.—January 15.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses at Olton Road, Shirley; 4 non-parlour type at Damson Lane, Elmdon; 8 non-parlour houses at Norton's Green Road, Knowle; 4 non-parlour houses at Rushbrook Lane, Tanworth; and 4 non-parlour houses at Springbrook Lane, Tanworth, for the R.D.C. Particulars for the Shirley and Elmdon houses from Mr. W. T. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham; for the Knowle houses, Messrs. Ewen Harper Bros. & Co., Ruskin Chambers, 191 Corporation Street, Birmingham; and for the Tanworth houses, Messrs. J. A. Perry & Wilson, County Buildings, 147 Corporation Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 ls.

STRETFORD.—February 9.—For the erection of a secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester. The office of the County Architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

THURNSCOE.—January 14.—For the erection of 24 houses in eleven pairs and two single houses at Thurnscoe, near Rotherham. The Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Carby Hall & Sons, Prudential Buildings, Park Row, Leeds. Deposit £2.

WALSALL.—The T.C. invite applications for the purchase or lease of sites reserved for the erection of shops, or shops and houses combined, on the Palfrey Housing site. Mr. Herbert Lee, Town Clerk, Council House, Walsall.

WELWYN.—For the erection of a classroom wing at the Welwyn Church of England Schools. Messrs. Barker & Kirk, architects, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2. Deposit £1 ls.

WEST MERSEA.—January 15.—For erection of 4 cottages opposite Fox Inn and 6 in Firs Chase, for the U.D.C. R. D. Jones, Council Offices, West Mersea. Deposit £1 ls.

WEST RIDING.—January 18.—For erection of a new school at Stocksbridge. The W.R.C.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WITHAM.—January 7.—For the erection of five pairs of semi-detached houses (non-parlour type) on the Cock's Farm Site, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. Jenkinson, Collingwood Road, Witham.

WORCESTER.—January 24.—for the erection of 64 three-bedroomed type houses on the Checketts Lane and Droitwich Road site; the erection of 38 two-bedroomed type houses on the Checketts Lane and Droitwich Road site; the erection of 16 parlour type houses on the same site; the erection of 4 parlour type houses on the Lechmere Crescent site; and for the construction of roads and sewers on the Checketts Lane and Droitwich Road sites, for the City Council. The City Surveyor, Mr. William Ransom, M.I.C.E., Guildhall, Worcester.

YORK.—January 17.—For the erection of 42 scullery type brick houses on the Corporation Tang Hall Estate No. 2. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer, Guildhall, York. £2 2s.

Building Tenders Accepted

BALCOMBE.—For the construction of a new reservoir at the Balcombe water works, the tender of Messrs. Musselwhite & Sons, Basingstoke, at £3,986 2s. 2d., has been accepted.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss for fencing at Malvern Recreation Ground, at £302 15s. 3d., and the tender of the Victoria Fencing Co. for fencing at the Charminster Estate, at £522 17s.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £2,679, of Messrs. J. Barnes & Sons for the reconstruction of the convenience on the Western Esplanade.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £30,000, of the Building Improvements, Ltd., of Broadway, London, S.W.1, for the erection of 60 houses at Whitehawk Valley Estate.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £269, of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., for the erection of a urinal at St. Nicholas Bridge.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. & R. Bell for the erection of 4 houses on the Blackwell Housing Estate, at £359 10s. per house.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £6,984, of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., for road work on the Raffles Housing Estate.

CHELMSFORD.—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £22,168, of Messrs. G. J. Hawkes & Sons, Chelmsford, for the erection of an elementary school at King's Road.

CRAYFORD.—Tenders for the erection of a public convenience and wall on the piece of land opposite the Princesses' Theatre were received as follows: Messrs. Clarke & Leahy (Erith), £1,055; W. H. Wedlock (Crayford), £1,139; Messrs. Friday & Sons (Northend), £1,299; Messrs. J. W. Ellingham, Ltd. (Dartford), £1,398. It was agreed to accept the tender of Messrs. Clarke & Leahy.

DEWSBURY.—In comparison with the last tenders, there is a saving of £40 per house on the tenders accepted for 118 houses—64 on the Thornhill site and 54 on the Ravens Lodge site—by the Dewsbury T.C. The successful tenderers were: Ravens Lodge site, 54 houses, total £22,920: A. C. Smith, mason, £10,200; W. West, joiner, £5,347; Atkinson & Smith, plumbers, £3,290; G. Fawcett & Sons, slaters, £1,795; W. Lockwood, plasterer (22 houses), £977; F. Boothroyd, plasterer (24 houses), £671; J. Greenwood, (8 houses), £263; J. Bowers, painter, £374. 64 houses at Thornhill, total, £28,281: J. Donovan, mason, £12,699; J. Brooke & Sons, joiners, £6,907; J. Auty & Son, plumbers, £3,925; W. R. Thompson & Co., Ltd., slaters, £2,166; Wilson & Townend, plasterers (20 houses), £672; G. Crossley & Son, plasterers (20 houses), £913; J. Richardson, plasterer (24 houses), £630; J. Bowers, painter, £458.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation has accepted the tender, £25,466, of Messrs. Eadie, Towers & Co., for the erection of 56 houses on the Watson Green Estate.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation have accepted the tenders of Messrs. Miller & Selmes, Ltd., for alterations to the pier conveniences, at £1,099, and alterations at Holywell conveniences, at £1,403 10s.

ELY.—For the erection of 36 houses for the Ely R.D.C. 12 at Haddenham, Mr. W. Canham, Somersham, £4,158; 8 at Sutton, Mr. J. S. Prior, Sutton, £2,874; 2 at Witchford, Mr. E. M. Allen, Witchford, £698 10s.; 14 at Stretham, Messrs. Tucker & Sons, Ely, 6 at £735 per pair, and Mr. Canham, 8 at £736 8s. 6d. per pair.

FULHAM.—The B.C. have accepted the tender, £398 14s., of Messrs. W. J. Marston & Son for the provision of additional exits at the public baths.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of 116 houses at Govanhill: Brickwork, &c., Mr. James Crawford, £20,896 15s. 5d.; Wright work, &c., Mr. John Lawrence, £16,953; Glazier work, Mr. Geo. Henderson, £429 3s.; Slater work, &c., Messrs. P. White & Co., £4,612; Plumber &c., Messrs. Jos. M. Symington & Co., £9,354 7s.; Plaster, &c., Mr. H. S. Bathgate, £3,363.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of 112 houses at Shettleston: Brick and Cement work, Mr. James Crawford, £18,489 13s. 8d.; Joiner, &c., Mr. Samuel M. Stark, £15,426 1s. 6d.; Slater and roughcast work, Messrs. Peter White & Co., £4,333; Plumber work, Mr. Hugh Twaddle, £9,850; Glazier work, Mr. Geo. Henderson, £358 10s.; Painter work, Mr. Chas. Marshall, £1,043 11s. 5½d.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee have considered an offer by Messrs. Brown, Fraser & Co., to erect 500 houses of the Dennis type at £377 per two-apartment house, and £416 per three-apartment house, and meanwhile the Committee recommend the offer be accepted for 192 houses at Germiston, 50 per cent. of each type.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tenders, £1,899, of Messrs. William Reid & Son for the plaster work at the Summertown housing scheme, and, £3,391 10s., of Mr. S. Bathgate, for the plaster work at the Shettleston housing scheme.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Markets Committee have accepted the tender, £224 1s., of Messrs. Hunter & Clark, for repairs at Mill Street slaughterhouses.

GUILDFORD.—For the laying of a sewage pumping main from Stoughton Road Station to the sewage works, the tender of Streeter & Co., Ltd., Godalming, at £1,739 16s. 3d., has been accepted.



A SUGGESTION

MAY we suggest that before purchasing Fireplace Suites or Sanitary Appliances you and your Clients should visit our recently re-arranged Showrooms at 17 & 18 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

The range of Fireplace Suites offered for inspection is a very wide one. A special feature is the number of beautiful Period Designs, many of which we owe to our own craftsmen of a century ago.

The Register Grate illustrated is in Armour Bright finish and fitted with the Hot Hearth Fire. It is particularly suitable for office or country house use.

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MIDDLETON — LEEDS



PICTURE HOUSE FRONT—BURNBANK, GLASGOW—1925

Architects: John Scotland and Sons, Airdrie, Scotland.

TERRA COTTA

GLAZED BRICKS
AND TILES

SANITARY WARE
&c., &c.

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BED FIRECLAY

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Cardiff Office: 37 Plastrton Gardens, Cardiff.

HACKNEY.—The Electric Committee of Bow Council received the tender, £9,960, of Messrs. J. Jarvis & Son, Ltd., Wormwood Street, E.C., for building works at Stamford Hill sub-station.

HITCHIN.—The U.D.C. accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Willmott & Sons (Hitchin) Ltd., for £11,469, for erection of 20 cottages and 12 flats at West Mill, in connection with Queen Street re-housing scheme.

HULL.—The Hull Corporation Housing Committee have accepted tenders for 558 more houses for the East Hull Housing Estate, at a total cost of £228,749.

HULL.—Alterations are to be made at the Hull Grammar School, Leicester Street, Hull, and the tender, amounting to £1,132, of Messrs. Holliday & Barker, 1 Blundell Street, Hull, has been accepted.

LAMBETH.—The following is the list of tenders received for the erection of Police Married Quarters, Cornwall Road, Lambeth. Mr. G. Mackenzie Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Police Architect and Surveyor, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. Quantities by Messrs. Thurgood, Son & Chidgey, 18 Adam Street, W.C.2. W. H. Lorden & Sons, Ltd., £111,408; Prestige & Co., Ltd., £107,196; F. G. Minter, Ltd., £106,912; Dove Bros., Ltd., £104,861; Trollope & Colls, Ltd., £104,795; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., £104,567; John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., £104,566; Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., £104,276; Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., £103,950; Thomas & Edge, £103,339; T. H. Adamson & Sons, £103,185; Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., £102,979 10s.; Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., £102,721; L. H. & R. Roberts, £101,828; Holland, Hannan & Cubitts, Ltd., £101,764; Mr. J. Parsons, £100,577; Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., £99,773; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., £99,510.

LONDON.—The following tenders were received in connection with 16 Regent Street, Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. Mr. E. R. Babbs, Quantity Surveyor. Rice & Son, £91,456; Higgs & Hill, £91,691; W. Lawrence & Son, £92,545; J. Carmichael, Ltd., £94,910; G. Godson & Sons, £94,984; J. Jarvis & Sons, £94,985; Trollope & Colls, £95,357; Holliday & Greenwood, £95,555; F. G. Minter, Ltd., £96,000; Ringmer Building Works, £96,452; Holland & Hannen, £97,350; G. E. Wallis & Sons, £97,773.

LONDON.—The M.A.B. have accepted the tender, £1,135, of Mr. W. S. Sharpin, of Bow, for the provision of a mess-room at the Eastern Hospital.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Parade Committee of the Corporation recommend the tender, £590, of Mr. L. Hoad for the erection of a lavatory on the pier.

ROMFORD.—For alterations and additions, etc., to the White Hart Hotel, for Messrs. Ind Coope & Co., Ltd., Romford and Burton, Mr. H. E. Jerram, East Ham, £9,590.

SHEFFIELD.—The tender of Mr. G. H. Bodell, Grove Road, Millhouses, Sheffield, has been accepted for the

erection of parlour-type houses in Ridgeway Road, Intake, Sheffield.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—For the erection of 8 houses at Southend-on-Sea for the Corporation. Mr. R. H. Dyer, Architect. Johns Bro., Woolwich, 8 houses, £3,760.

STALYBRIDGE.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Dawson & Son, Stalybridge, for the installation of heating apparatus at the Day School.

STOURBRIDGE.—For the erection of 40 houses on the north side and 64 on the south side of the Grange Road, for the T.O. The cost is £40,071 19s., and application is to be made to the M.H. for borrowing this amount Housing Ltd., of Blackheath (accepted).

TAVISTOCK.—The R.D.C. recently accepted the tender of Messrs. Rich & Son to build 12 houses at £505 each on condition that six of the houses were built by October, 1927, and the remainder by mid-summer, 1928.

TILBURY.—The Essex E.C. have accepted a tender, submitted by their architect, for the erection of classrooms at St. Chads Council School, at a cost of £13,520.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,283, of Mr. H. E. Paleison for recovering the market roof.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £26,268, of Mr. W. H. Browse for the erection of 73 houses on the Balkwell Estate.

WESTMINSTER.—The City Council Libraries Committee received the tender, £44,999, of Messrs. Walden & Co., Ltd., of Swallowfield, Berkshire, for the erection of a public library in Orange Street.

WILLESDEN.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £214, of Messrs. White & Ansley for repairs at the Education Offices.

WILLESDEN.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £663, of Messrs. J. W. Buckingham & Sons for alterations at the Town Hall.

WITHAM.—For extensions to the U.D.C. offices, Messrs. Wayer & Son, Witham, £193.

New Companies

GLYNDE ESTATES COMPANY.—The Glynde Estates Company was registered as a "Private Unlimited" company on December 14, with a nominal capital of £10,000 in £1 shares. The objects are to develop lands and buildings, &c. Secretary: W. D. Macpherson, 21 Buckingham Gate, S.W. Solicitors: Currey & Co., 21 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. The file number is 218,169.

H. W. PATE & COMPANY, LTD. (218,161). Private company. Registered December 13. Capital £6,000 in £1 shares. Object: To acquire the business of a timber and veneer merchant carried on by H. Pate as "H. W. Pate & Co.," at Stafford Road, Bow. Solicitors: Ashley, Tee & Sons, 7 Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, E.C. Registered office: Stafford Works, Stafford Road, Bow.

JOHN CLAYTON, LTD. (218,137). Private company. Registered, December 11. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares (3,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 7,000 ordinary). Objects: To acquire the business of joiners, builders and contractors now carried on by the executors of J. Clayton at Sunderland Street, Macclesfield, as "The Executors of John Clayton." Solicitors: P. Swindells, 30 Church Side Macclesfield.

JOHN PAUL & SONS, LTD. (218,111). Private company. Registered December 10. Capital, £4,000 in £1 shares. To carry on the business of general builders and contractors, &c.

J. W. LEE, LTD. (218,097).—Private company. Registered December 10. Capital, £7,000 in £1 shares. To carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Secretary, J. W. Lee. Solicitor, T. H. Kevill, High Street Chambers, Chorley. Registered office: Yarrow Road Saw Mills, Yarrow Road, Chorley, Lancs.

LANCASHIRE CONCRETE PRODUCTS, LTD. (218,098).—Private company. Registered December 10. Capital, £4,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and workers in concrete and stone, etc. Secretary: H. Moss. Solicitor: T. H. Kevill, High Street Chambers, Chorley. Registered office: Cowling Concrete Works, Chorley, Lancs.

M. J. ALLEN & SONS, LTD. (218,199). Private company. Registered December 15. Capital, £6,000 in £1 shares. Object: To acquire the business of builders, &c., now carried on by M. J. Allen and R. Allen at Brampton, Hunts., as "M. J. Allen & Sons." Secretary: E. W. Gush. Solicitors: Hunnybun & Sons, Huntingdon.

STRATTON HOUSE, LIMITED, was registered as a "private" company on December 10, with a nominal capital of £210,000. The objects are to acquire, develop and turn to account a building site, comprising about 20,500 square feet at the corner of Piccadilly. Secretary: E. S. Thomas. Solicitors: Barnard Taylor 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The registered office is at 157 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W.1. The file number is 218,107.

Building Trade Wages


A meeting of the grading committee of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was held recently.

Claims, totally over 100, for the up-grading of towns throughout the country, entitling building trade workers to higher wages, were submitted. Under the recent national agreement which stabilized wages until August, 1927, it was provided that all existing applications for up-grading should be automatically dealt with, but that new claims could not be made till next October. Approximately 70 per cent. of the towns throughout the kingdom so far are included in Grade A, which carries the top rate of pay, and these were not affected by the negotiations.

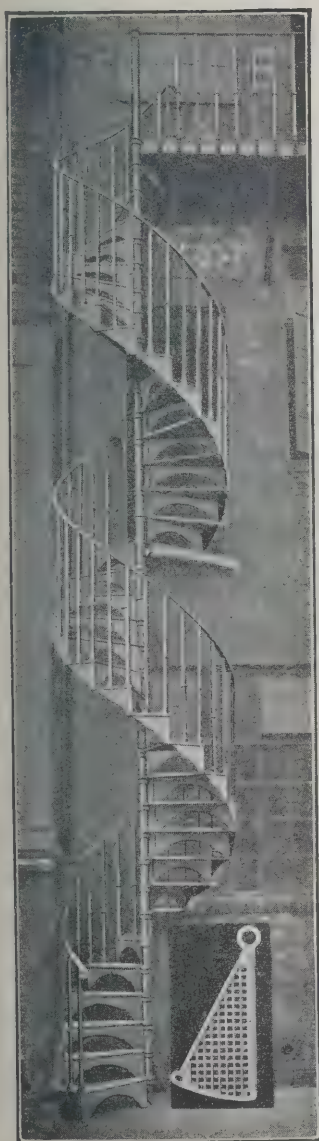
SPIRAL STAIRCASES

AS SUPPLIED TO

Hop Exchange Meakers, Piccadilly
Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum Co.
Temperance Billiard Halls
Smithfield Meat Market, etc.

 We shall be pleased to quote for these Staircases on receipt of details and specification of requirements.

Competent erectors sent to any part of the United Kingdom.



Pattern No. 2
Plain Baluster Bars
(2 to each tread).



Pattern No. 1
Plain Baluster Bars
(1 to the tread).



Pattern No. 3
Ornamental Baluster
Bars.

H. & C. DAVIS & Co. Ltd.

Light Constructional Engineers,

A DEPT., THE PAVEMENT, LONDON, S.W.4

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
2-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
3-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	55/3	Ditto [Station]
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	160/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	200/-	Ditto [Station]
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	210/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	100/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

GLAZED—	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 4in.	6in. 9n.		
10d. 1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends 2/6	3/9	6/9 each	
Ditto sanitary junctions.. 3/4	5/-	9/- each	
Gullies—	6in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3	20/- each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5 ditto
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4 1/2	9/7 ditto
do. for Horizontal			
Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6 ditto
do. for Vertical Inlets 2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3 ditto
Interceptor 4in.	16/3	21/3	36/3 111/3 ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper 3/4	5/-	10/-	— ditto

IRON—	Prices.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	4in. 6in.	
Ditto bends	6/-	8/4 per yard
Ditto junction	6/9	14/6 each
Ditto gulley and grating	9/3	19/- each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	20/-	— each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	3/6	— each
	25/-	43/- each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers				
coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto	

TILES—	Price.	Unit.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£7 4 0	Per 1,000 delivered
Hip and valley tiles	0 10 0	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
Per standard delivered	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—	4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	1 7/8 in.	2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian ..	17/-
Ditto	Japanese ..	15/-
Ditto	American ..	14/-
Ditto	English ..	12/-
Mahogany,	Honduras ..	17/-
Ditto	Cuban ..	26/-
Teak	English ..	10/-
Ditto	Moulmein ..	14/-

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/8 in.	1/2 in.	5/8 in.	3/4 in.
Qualities	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B
Birch	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.
Alder	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5
Oregon Pine	5 4 - 5 5	6 4 - 6 4	—	—
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 3 6	5 4 9 7	1/0 10 -	—
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7 - 10 8	11 1 - 11 1	1/6 -	—
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 6 - 7 7	9 1 - 9 1	1/-	—

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	1/1	1 1/4
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Sockets diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4
Discounts off above—						

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—40%	—45%	—25%	—35%
Water	—35%	—40%	—18 1/2%	—30%
Steam	—30%	—35%	—12 1/2%	—25%

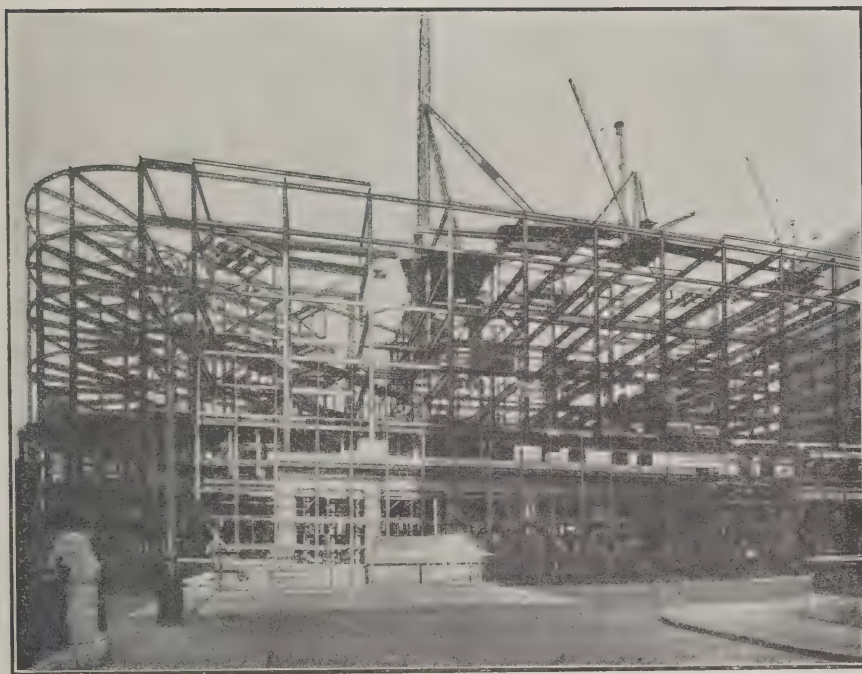
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	2/1	2/4	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/2
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/4	2/7	3/1	3/7	4/1	6/6
Shoes (each)	1/5	1/6	2/-	2/3	2/7	4/9
Bends (each)	1/6	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/1	5/1
Heads (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	3/10	6/11
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/10	2/3	2/7	2/11	3/9	6/5
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/5	2/8	3/3	4/-	4/9	7/7
Single junction	2/3	2/8	3/3	3/9	4/6	7/2
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/5 1/2	1/7	1/8	2/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/7 1/2	1/9	1/10	2/3
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/10
Stop ends	—	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	8d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/10 1/2	1/10 1/2	2/1	2/8
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	2/0 1/2	2/0 1/2	2/3	2/11
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9	2/3
Stop ends	—	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	7d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super.
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	12/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :

Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :

Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	MANCHESTER Trafford Park.	EDINBURGH St. Andrew Steel Works.	GLASGOW Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	BIRMINGHAM Office: 47 Temple Row.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Office: Milburn House.
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Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.							GLASS.									
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes		English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards				
		39/6		40/-		43/-										
		2 in.		2½ in.		3 in.		3½ in.		4 in.						
Lead delivered		Unit														
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—		Per yard														
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		run		3/6		4/-		4/10		5/4		5/11				
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths		Ditto		3/9		4/3		5/1		5/7		6/2				
Bends		each		2/8		2/11		3/3		4/-		4/6				
Svannecks, 4½ in. projection		Ditto		3/3		3/9		5/1		5/10		6/10				
Ditto 9 in. ditto		Ditto		4/3		4/9		5/10		6/9		8/-				
Junctions		Ditto		3/3		4/-		4/9		5/7		6/5				
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws		Ditto		6/6		6/6		6/6		6/9		6/9				
<hr/>																
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—																
		25		50		100		150		200		250				
		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.				
14 gauge		26/9		36/7		56/-		67/3		80/12		102/6				
12 do.		30/-		43/6		62/6		76/-		97/-		115/-				
½ in. plate		33/6		47/-		70/6		90/-		107/-		123/6				
Hot Water tanks—		20		30		40		50		60		70				
		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.				
½ in. plate		40/-		47/6		55/6		62/-		71/-		80/-				
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25		31		40		45		52		60				
		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.				
½ in. plate		57/6		61/-		68/6		74/-		80/-		86/6				
		¾ in.		1 in.		1½ in.		1½ in.		2 in.		2½ in.				
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9		2/-		2/3		2/9		3/6		5/-				
<hr/>																
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK																
(first quality)—		½ in.		¾ in.		1 in.		1¼ in.		1½ in.		2 in.				
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks		4/-		6/-		9/-		—		—		—				
Ditto stop cocks		4/6		6/6		10/6		20/-		28/-		54/6				
Brass ball valves		4/9		6/9		12/-		—		—		—				
Plumbers unions		1/2		1/6		2/3		3/3		—		—				
Boiler screws		8d.		11d.		1/7		3/-		—		—				
		1½ in.		1½ in.		2 in.		3½ in.		4 in.						
Caps and screws		1/-		1/6		2/2		5/4		6/4						
<hr/>																
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—																
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)		2/5		3/-		4/2		8/6		11/-						
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)		2/9		3/8		5/4		9/6		12/6						
Rubber cones		1/2		1/4		—		—		—						
Brass sleeves		—		—		1/2		2/7		3/9						
Ditto thimbles		—		—		1/-		2/3		3/6						
Plumber's solder		—		—		—		1/3		Per lb.						
Tinman's solder		—		—		—		1/6		Do.						
Copper nails		—		—		—		2/-		Do.						

Per foot super.		English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
		15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground	..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted	..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled	..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.										White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish										7½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass										¾ in.	¾ in.
Rough cast glass										4½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled										—	9½d.
Wired cast										—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding		Feet super						
Ordinary substance Polished		1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.		1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last		2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6¼	4/8½	—	—
Embossing		Single Acid.			Two Acid.		French Shadde.	
		3/3			4/6		6/9	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.		Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	..	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	..	2/9	Book.
Gold size	..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	..	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	..	16/-	Cwt.
Size	..	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	..	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	..	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	..	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	..	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	..	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	..	3/-	Cwt.

Alteration in Slate Count

It has now been decided by the London merchants and roofing contractors who handle slates in and around London to offer all slates, except those randoms usually sold by the ton, at per thousand actual, thereby eliminating such terms as "long count" or "long tally." It has not yet been possible to induce provincial merchants and factors to adopt the same procedure, but hopes are entertained that shortly the rest of the country will follow London's lead and so mark a definite step in the unification of "count" in one of the important branches of the building industry. To allay any misapprehension or suggestion that this alteration will affect prices, it is desired to make it perfectly clear that the alteration will not, in any case, increase the cost to the consumer, as prices (where they have hitherto been sold on a 1,200 basis) will be adjusted on a pro-rata basis. It is hoped that buyers of slates and all those interested in their distribution will do their utmost to make this change of policy widely known.

The White Hart Estate.

The Salvation Army propose to build a new hall on the White Hart Housing Estate, and are acquiring a site on the corner of two new roads. Plans for the building will be prepared by the Army's architects' department at 199 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Moisture Movement through Wood

The Board of Trade Journal states that this,* the second Technical Paper of the Forest Products Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, deals, like the first,† with the movement of moisture through wood. The importance of experiments on this subject will be appreciated when it is realised that success in the kiln seasoning of wood can only be attained with a thorough knowledge of this process. The experimental results obtained should assist the kiln engineer, since they emphasise those features which must be taken into consideration in kiln design if artificial seasoning is to be an efficient and economical practice.

*Moisture Movement Through Wood: The Steady State. Published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net.

†The Movement of Moisture with reference to Timber Seasoning. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net.

Birmingham Civic Centre

The City Council are to consider a proposal by the General Purposes Committee, who are in favour of the purchase of the freehold of the site of Bingley Hall. Bingley Hall, which is by far the largest hall in the City, is held on lease by the Birmingham Agricultural Society, and is regularly used for trade and other exhibitions. The Hall, which was erected in 1850, has an area of 65,932 feet, and adjoins the Prince of Wales Theatre.

Cardiff Housing

According to the *Lancet* the proportion of houses in Cardiff occupied by members of more than one family is about 28 per cent. A sample of 3,112 of such houses showed that in 402, or 13 per cent., there was mixing of the sexes over 13 years of age—a rather high age—in sleeping-rooms (exclusive of married couples). If the same proportion holds for all the 11,000 multiple tenant houses, the number sex-overcrowded amounts to 1,420. Sex-overcrowding is, however, not confined to multiple tenanted houses, and it is estimated that in the city at present there are about 2,000 sex-overcrowded houses.

Unity of Builders

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has called for January 28 a conference of all affiliated unions associated with the building industry to discuss the question of closer unity in the building trades.

Brixton Police Housing.

A scheme has been prepared for the erection of houses for the police on the site of the Brixton Orphanage at a cost of £177,000, approval having been given by the Home Secretary.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. W. Smith, Stodart & Son, asphalt contractors, have, in order to cope with the expansion of their business on the south side of the river, opened new premises at Deptford.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ %
Allow for water, ditto	$\frac{3}{8}$ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	$\frac{1}{2}$ th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/7
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube
	5/-
	Per Ft. Super reduced—
	In small quantities
	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d. 3d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube
	5 ft. 5 ft. to 10 ft. Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6 11/- 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- " "
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 1. 2. 4. Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6 36/6 2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/- 2/10 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/- 4/- 2/6
	Earthware—
	4 in. 6 in. 4 in. 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	2/- 3/- 3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced
	Flettons Stocks Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	616/- 821/- 1126/-
" " cement mortar	636/- 841/- 1146/-
	Per Foot Super
	Horizontal Vertical
Damp course	10d. 1/3
Two courses of slates in cement	9d. 1/-
3-in. asphalt	
	Per Foot Super
	Flemish English
Facings	
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d. ½d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	1½d.

ARCHES.

	Per Ft. Super
Extra over common brickwork	1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	1d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

	Per Yard Super
	1 in. 1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/- 3/5 3/10 4/8 5/4
Granolithic	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4 7/6
Asphalte	7/- — — — —
Tarmac	— — — 4/8 6/4

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube
	Templates Thresholds Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6 16/6 22/6
Artificial stone	9/- 8/- 11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	To Elevation generally
Bath stone ditto	19/6 10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square
	Countess Ladle
	ROOFING.
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two common position nails to each slate	80/- 72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3 3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—	
	Size Medium Grey Medium Green
24 × 12 in.	90/- 93/- Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/- 100/- Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/- 91/- Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/- 86/- Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	115/- Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	98/6 Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6 Ditto
Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super
Ridge tiling	Equal ½ foot super
	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

	Per Foot Run
	Equal 1 foot super
	Equal ½ foot super
	1/10
Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/0
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
	Plates Floor Roofs Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/- 6/- 5/10 8/9
	At per square
Deal close boarding	½ in. 1 in. 1½ in.
Battening for slates	31/- 38/- 48/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	10/- 11/- 12/-
	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

	Per square
	½ in. 1 in. 1½ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/- 40/- 50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 56/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 46/6 58/-
Sashes, per foot super	1½ in. 2 in.
Dual moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 2/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 in.
Square frame both sides doors	Panel Panel Panel Panel
Add for each side moulded	2/- 2/3 2/5 2/8
Add for each side bead butt	2½d. 3½d. 4d. 4½d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing	4½d. 5d.
Staircase	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

Super!

The Convertible Grate idea reaches its zenith in our latest production—The “**SUPER INTEROVEN**”

(Pascall's Patent)

SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF HOUSING ARCHITECTS AND WITH CAREFUL REGARD TO THEIR EXPRESSED OPINIONS UPON ALL TYPES OF CONVERTIBLE AND COMBINED STOVES



The 24-inch “**SUPER INTEROVEN**”
as an Open Fire. Mantel No. 13

The 24-inch width “**SUPER INTEROVEN**” cooks for 12 persons and has an oven larger than any other Convertible Stove, being the same size as in the 35-inch width model, but without the side Hot Closets. It can, however, be supplied with Hot Closet under stove for light cooking as illustrated above.

Boiler heats a 45-gallon Tank or Cylinder.

FLUES EASILY CLEANED
WITHOUT REMOVING OVEN

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The ORIGINAL 20-inch “**INTEROVEN**” has just been reduced in price from £9 to £8 5s. 0d.



MORNING—
Cooking
for
14 persons

AFTERNOON—
Comfort
with
Economy



The 35-inch width “**SUPER INTEROVEN**”

Write for Illustrated Particulars:—

The **INTEROVEN STOVE Co., LTD.** (Dept. S.R.), 156, Charing Cross Rd., LONDON, W.C.2

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

[COPYRIGHT].

JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3 1/2 by 3 1/2 1/6	4 by 4 1/9
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Fillets, rails and frames, Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed .. 2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	8d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9d.	11 1/2d.	1 0/1	1 2/2
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..	6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 2/2	1 2/2
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Per Foot Run			
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Barrel Flush Sash (Locks and Furniture) Casement Stays Fasteners Grip Springs				
1/- 2/- 1/- 2/- 4/- 1/3 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/-				

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run	Per Foot Run
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1 1/2 in.	3 in.
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8
Stop ends	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats
Milled lead and laying	51/6	58/6
Copper Nailing	4d.	2/-
Soldered Angles	2/-	4d.
Welded Joint	4d.	6d.
Bossed Ends to Rolls	5/6	2/-
Cesspools	5/6	2/-
Soldered Dots	2/-	2/-
Lead service	1 1/2 in.	1 in.
Lead waste	1 1/2 in.	1 in.
Lead soil	1 1/2 in.	1 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	3/-	3/6
Stop ends	9d.	1/-
Bends	10d.	1/-
Beaded ends	10d.	1/-
Single tacks	11d.	1/-
Double tacks	1/2	1/3
Brass sleeves	7/3	8/8
Lead traps	8/9	9/10
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons	9d.	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions		

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Gas 2 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/2	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	Narrow	Flush or Staff
On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Per Foot Run
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Stripite	3/4	0/6 1/2
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeing in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding
Partitions		Per Yard Super
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.			
Sheet Glass	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
21oz. 15oz. Rolled	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10
0/8 1/2 0/7 1/2 0/11 1/2 0/9 0/10 0/10 1/2 1 1/2			
Cast Glass	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Wired	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Metal bar	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.
Patent Glazing	2/2		

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Distemper	Stop and Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/7
Add per Yard Super for the following		
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on
100%	300%	Small Panels
		Medium Panels
		Large Panels
		Wash and Distemper
		Stop and Distemper
		Stipple

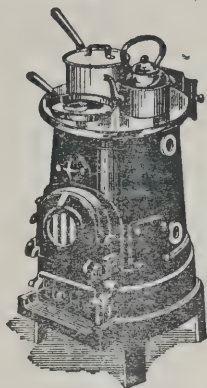
PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-
Do. on large do., do.	1/-	1/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2
On large pipes or do.	0/1	0/1
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—		
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/-

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

GLOW-WORM**ADVANCE
IN
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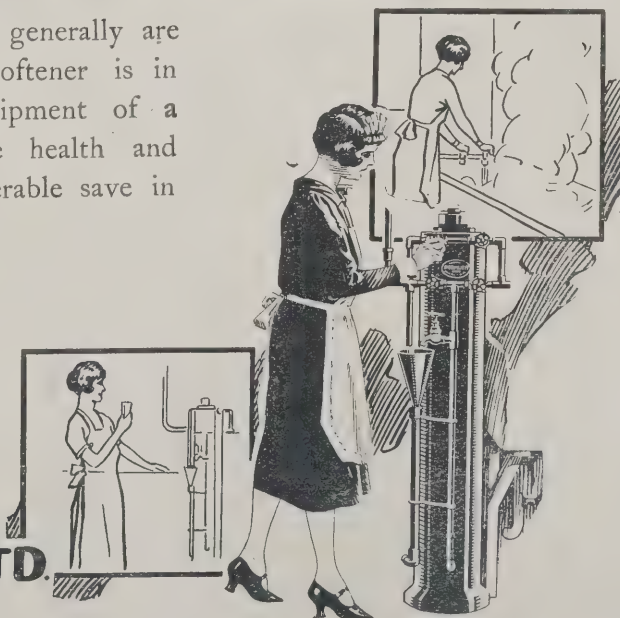
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Bedford	B	Deal	B3	Hawthorn	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Rochdale	A	*Totnes	B2
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Berwick	A2	Derby	B1	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Constable	C1	Rochdale	A	Tring	B2
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Bexhill	B2	Dewsbury	A	Hemel Hempstead	B3	Merionethshire	B2	Rochdale	A	Tunbridge Wells	B1
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Birmingham	A	Doncaster	A	*Hereford	B	Middlesbrough	A	Romney	C1	Uckfield	B3
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Cambridge	B3	Frome	B3	Lambourne	B3	Ormskirk	A	Southport	A	Windsor	B
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Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	A2
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A			Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumclog	A			Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead and District	A1
Arbroath	A2			Dumbarton	A	Galashiels	A2	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Calder	A	Dumfries	A2	Glasgow	A2	Kirkpatrick	A2		
Ayton	A2	Caldwell	A	Dunblane and District	A	Glasgow and District	A				
		Carnoustie	A2	Dundee	A	Greenlaw	A2	Lanark	A		
Ballantrae	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dunfermline	A	Greenock	A	Leith	A	St. Andrews	A
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A	Dunoon and District	A			Lockerbie	A2	Selkirk	A2
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2			Hawick	A2			Stirling	A
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A			Inverness	B	Melrose	A2	Strathaven	A2
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A			Jamestown	A	Midlothian	A	Tron	A
Barrahead	A	Coldstream	A2			Jedburgh	A2	Montrose	A2	West Lothian	A
Berwick	A2	Craighies	A2	East Lothian	A			Muirkirk	A		
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LAND VALUES IN TOWN PLANNING

The paper read by Mr. F. G. Baxendale at the Surveyors' Institution last Monday was of more than ordinary interest. To all those engaged on town-planning work, or in estate development, his study of the progressive stages of a town-planning scheme, and their effect on values, will be illuminating. Unfortunately, pressure on our space would not permit more than a brief excerpt from the paper, and, in view of its highly detailed character, such an excerpt would hardly do justice to the subject. For a full account, therefore, we must refer readers to the Institutions' Transactions. Mr. Baxendale considers a town-planning scheme as having four definite stages. The first starts with the Resolution of a council to apply the provisions of the Town Planning Act to a defined area, a stage that has no effect which can be measured upon the value of land in the selected area. A good deal of preparatory work may be desirable, however, on the part of owners and their Surveyors; as for example, where land is ripe for development, a plot plan of the estate should be prepared in order that discussion may be immediately initiated on the provisions of the scheme as to density, roads, etc. Close co-operation between the Council, the owners and their surveyors at this stage, when the scheme is being prepared, will obtain the best results for both parties. No claim for compensation or betterment can yet arise. It may be likened to a fall of the barometer foretelling rain, possibly of compensation to the owner, of betterment to the council, and, one may hope, satisfaction to all.

It is during the second and third stages that matters rapidly develop, that is (a) from the date of the preliminary statement to the date of its approval by the Ministry of Health, and (b) from the date of the draft scheme to the date of its approval by the Ministry of Health. During both stages, the scheme is gradually being modified and modelled into its final form. A Council may sometimes run both stages into one, however, proceeding direct from its resolution to its draft scheme. At (b) a public local enquiry is always held, when the owner has the opportunity of advancing his views, although he would be better advised to get them before the council during stage 1. A second local inquiry is also held before the draft scheme is approved. But the adoption by the council of the preliminary statement immediately affects the value

of all the land in the scheme, in some cases to a marked degree. Right to claim compensation does not arise, although some of the provisions included carry that right, until the 4th stage or final confirmation of the scheme. The important points are that, under the terms of the Act, property shall not be considered as injuriously affected by provisions relating to Zoning: Character; density; Space about buildings; or Height of buildings. Any attempt to secure any alteration or remodelling of the requirements in these matters must be done at this stage, either by coming to agreement with the promoting authority or by appeal to the Minister. Mr. Baxendale has a long list of possible difficulties or injustices, from the landowner's point, which may be encountered under these respective heads. It is, no doubt, through our haphazard system of urban expansion in the past that many of these difficulties have arisen, and possibly also to the exaggerated values which commercial firms are often prepared to pay. The root trouble has always been to determine a basic price for land; a matter that no one has ever been, or ever seems likely to be, able to determine. We have often heard of extraordinary differences in the prices paid for industrial land, although the transit facilities, water supply, proximity of workers and all other important factors in this connection, appeared to be equal. Differences might be explained where housing was involved and one area possessed natural amenities that another lacked; but industry is not concerned with natural amenities. Such variations can only be explained by the stupidity of buyers and the astuteness of sellers; but they may have very unfortunate results from the public standpoint in setting up a general standard of false values. The regulations affecting height, Mr. Baxendale believes, must profoundly modify the planning of new industrial centres and "must of necessity affect land values to some extent; they involve the acquisition of more land for each industrial building, and, while tending to increase the amount of land sold and the consequent turnover, may result in reducing the price." This, however, ignores the fact that modern factory design shows a decided tendency to revert to single or two-storey buildings of light construction, as not only more economical in construction but easier for efficient working. Heavy machinery is best placed on the ground; when it

has to be piled up in floors, constructional costs are enormously increased. The regulations are hardly likely to be viewed by the factory owner, therefore, as "a deterrent to the tendency to move industry into rural and urban surroundings."

The "restrictions as to density, space about buildings and height of buildings must, of necessity, result in the development and use of a much larger area of land, for the same number of buildings, than has been the case in the past." It is at this point Mr. Baxendale starts to make our flesh creep, by calculating that, if the land continues to be taken from agriculture for building at the same rate as in the decade before the war, there will be no agricultural land left to us in 1,000 years. Presuming that population and trade maintain their present rate of increase, the restrictions of the Town Planning Act mentioned, involving the taking of more land for the same ratio of building, will reduce that period, at a modest estimate, by from 25 to

30 per cent. So that Great Britain, in, say, from 600 to 700 years, looks like being entirely built up. Mr. Baxendale disowned any idea of depriving his hearers of sleep by "raising this bogey," which he used to emphasise the fact that "by the passing of the Act and each resolution thereunder, land has become a much scarcer, and therefore, more valuable, commodity owing to its strictly limited extent." This last argument seems almost a gift to the advocates of land nationalisation, though we would not suspect Mr. Baxendale of favouring their contentions. Much, however, may happen in 600 or 700 years to dispel these lurid prognostications. It is more likely, if Britain survives, that long before it reaches the "built-up" stage, traffic congestion will have caused such an emigration or extermination of the inhabitants that Mr. Baxendale's successors will be calculating not how high the value of land will rise, but how low it is likely to fall.

Notes and Comments

Mr. Oliver Hill

Our apologies are due to this well-known architect for a typographical error under the illustration of the Studio for Sir Barry Jackson on p. 41 of our New Year's issue, by which his name appeared as "Oliver Hall." Details have appeared in the Press during the last few days of Mr. Hill's decorative scheme for the largest suite at the new Devonshire House, in which he is employing the services of Mr. Edmund Dulac, Mr. Philip Connard, A.R.A., and Mr. George Sheringham. According to an interviewer of *The Evening Standard*, Mr. Hill finds that "when people in England decide to take a house and have it designed and fitted by an architect, he submits modern and original plans." They may like the design, but when they ask where they can see something like it and are told, "Nowhere; it is all original," they go to the usual decorative contractor and give him *carte blanche*. Mr. Hill's client at Devonshire House has, fortunately, more vision and more faith. Although many and costly decorative materials are being used in the scheme, simplicity is to be the keynote of the treatment. It is pleasant to hear of an architect undertaking the decoration and equipment of homes, which were once the prerogatives of his profession, and availing himself of the services of distinguished artists in his schemes, as his 18th century predecessors used to do. It is the more gratifying that such an opportunity should have fallen to an architect so eminently capable of making notable use of it.

The London Architecture Medal, 1926

The Jury will be meeting shortly to select the best London street frontage, erected during the past three years within four miles of Charing Cross, for the award to its designer of the medal and diploma which the R.I.B.A. has instituted for encouraging excellence of design in street architecture. With such a vast area as the four miles radius represents, and the immense amount of re-building now going on in it, one of the difficulties which confronts the Jury is to be sure that they have before them particulars of all the buildings which should rightly be considered for this distinction. Modesty forbids most men from drawing particular attention to their own work, and others capable of understanding and appreciating it rarely have opportunities of actually seeing more than

a few of the meritorious buildings. In these circumstances, we put forward a suggestion that we do not think will be unwelcome to the Institute authorities, viz., that our readers might like to nominate buildings which they think deserve the award of this particular honour. In such case, if they will send particulars to us, we shall be happy to forward them to the right quarter. It is probable that many will put forward either the same buildings, or buildings which have already been nominated, but it is possible that by this means a very good piece of design may be unearthed. It should be borne in mind that it is not only large and important buildings that are eligible for consideration. In sending particulars, we would ask correspondents to give the exact location of the building and the name and address of its designer. If they can supplement the particulars with a reasonably good snapshot or sketch of the building, so much the better.

Greater London Planning

The local authorities in the Greater London area have been asked by the Ministry of Health to agree to the appointment of a Committee to consider and make suggestions for the future planning of an area having a radius of 25 miles from Charing Cross, covering an area of about 2,000 square miles. This request is the outcome of the recent conference of 154 local bodies held recently under the ægis of the Ministry; and it will now be necessary for these bodies to pass the formal resolutions required to put the formation of the joint committee in train. It is a tribute to the foresight and energy of the Minister that the co-ordinated effort which is required to deal with this aspect of London's affairs seems likely to be established, for, as stated in the Ministry's letter "the formation of a committee of this kind is urgently required if the problems connected with the development of London and the surrounding area are to be adequately considered. Without a comprehensive consideration of these problems, by a body representative of the local authorities, he (the Minister) believes that it will be practically impossible to avoid difficulties which, sooner or later, must involve the expenditure of large sums of money." It should be noted that this central committee will not supersede the regional committees but will help to co-ordinate their labours.



Fig. 1.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

II.—The Æsthetics of Sanitation

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

How to accept the standard of sanitation now considered requisite in domestic architecture and while accepting it still maintain a quality of seamliness in the façades of houses—that is one of the principal problems to which the artist must address himself. Now the plumber is an important personage, and he performs a great work which is necessary to our civilisation. I do not speak now of the actual person who lays drains and can show his skill in wiping a lead joint, but rather of that “high-brow” plumber who with a voice of authority ordains that the dictates of hygiene must be obeyed in such and such a manner, that bathrooms and closets and sinks shall be of a certain definite number and type and shall be disposed in accordance with principles formulated by himself; I speak of that ruthless and determinant fanatic, half doctor and half engineer, who would impose upon architecture any kind of obligation or restriction, no matter how it affected the forms of building, so long as the cause of hygiene was advanced thereby. Let it be said at the outset that this high standard of hygiene is something worth striving for even if architecture suffers severely through its attainment. It is a matter of the highest æsthetic importance that hygiene should be served. Unhealthy buildings tend to cause a decline in physique, an *uglification* of the people who inhabit them, and hygiene is not related æsthetically to architecture, but to that superior art which has to do with the cultivation of human beauty. I am at pains to insist upon this in order that I may not be accused of failing to understand and appreciate the mission of the exalted “plumber” who takes architecture in his grip and would mould it to his own

will. He is determined to make architecture serve hygiene, and few people born in the twentieth century are likely to resist his purpose.

Like every other object belonging to the visual arts, a house consists of Subject and Form. The subject of the house is its social use or purpose, and its form is dependent upon that organic relationship between its parts by virtue of which it possesses beauty. It can scarcely be denied that there are beautiful houses which are unhealthy to live in, and there are very ugly houses which are well lit and ventilated and have excellent drains and plumbing. In the first case the form is elegant, but the subject has a great blemish, while in the second the form is poor but the subject, in so far as it expresses the subservience of architecture to hygiene and incidentally to the art of the cultivation of human beauty, is commendable. It must be affirmed, however, that even in this latter example the subject is not perfect, because the house, while being rich in one element of the æsthetic content proper to a building, is deficient in another, and here I may complete my reference to the “hierarchy” of the visual arts by declaring that architecture owes fealty not only to the art which is concerned with the health and beauty of human beings, but to the important social art of manners. When architecture ignores the first of these arts it becomes unpractical and unhygienic; when it ignores the second it becomes vulgar. What much of domestic architecture suffers from to-day is a vulgarity due to the fact that while admirably serving hygiene it neglects at the same time to serve manners. Very many of our modern houses display too blatantly the soil pipes, ventilating pipes and waste pipes and the

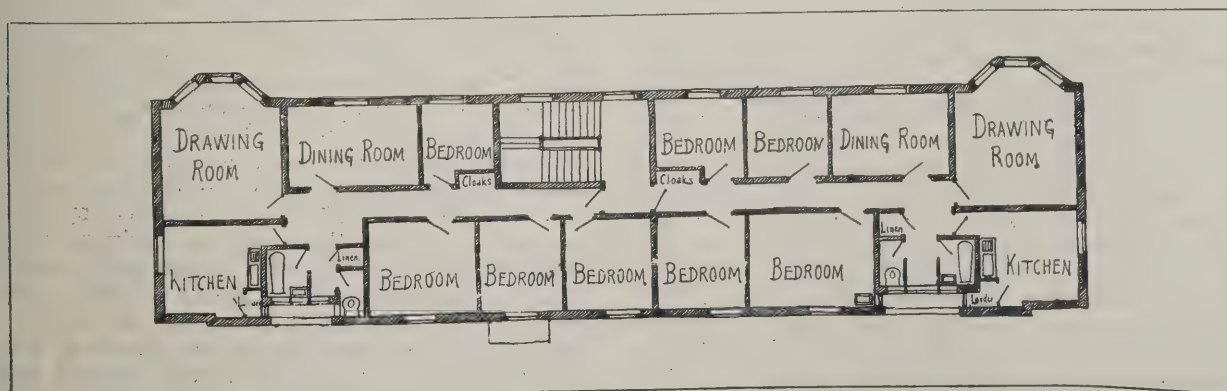


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

small windows characteristic of bathrooms and closets, with the result that these necessary features seem to dominate the façades and prevent us from dwelling upon other and more important spiritual aspects of the buildings. After all, health is not an end in itself; it is but the means to a complete life, and it is this life in its entirety which architecture should serve. It is therefore fitting that those features instrumental to the attainment of hygiene should, if possible, be characterised by a reticence of demeanour, and have a certain seemliness and even a beauty of their own appropriate order. How to achieve this object is the special purpose of the first part of this series of articles on "The Twentieth Century House," for I believe that this particular century, while it has already witnessed the attainment of an exceedingly high standard of hygiene, will also see the return of manners to architecture.

"The aesthetics of hygiene!" "What is this?" it may be asked. It is the art of preventing hygiene from assuming the guise of ugliness. In architecture this sub-division of aesthetics is particularly concerned with the problem of how to arrange the small windows and obtrusive pipes associated with bathrooms and closets in such a manner that they do not spoil the appearance of the façades. At first sight such a problem seems unworthy of the effort and of the space which I am now proposing to devote to it, but yet one need only consider our urban architecture as it is seen from a railway carriage, or visit any of the new suburbs or the more rural residential areas which are being rapidly developed to-day to realise the magnitude of the offences which have been and are being committed in the name of hygiene. I will make bold to say that at least half the ugliness which

now disfigures our towns and rural districts is directly due to this very omission to establish order and decency in the arrangement of the features I have named. It does not seem an exalted or inspiring task to devise a system of planning directed especially to this object, but it is none the less a necessary one. And although the task is humble and singularly unattractive to those designers who like to apply themselves only to the "grand" things of architecture, its execution will perhaps have results not without interest even to the purveyors of "style" and "beauty" in building. A certain formal symbol will be created, which although capable of use and adaptation in countless different ways, will nevertheless emphatically set its mark upon all the buildings with which they are associated; and this mark will be one of the authentic marks of the twentieth-century house.

The labour we must now perform is comparable to that labour of Hercules, the least heroic of the labours which he was called upon to undertake. For in the domain of architecture there exists an equivalent of those Augean stables which so badly need cleansing.

The illustrations which follow will be freely chosen from large or small houses, detached or in groups, from flats or maisonettes or any other type of dwelling. My object in the first section entitled "The Aesthetics of Sanitation" is not to treat of domestic architecture in categories of accommodation or general plan, but to concentrate upon the relationship of the living rooms to the smaller domestic offices and the external expression of these latter. Other aspects of the twentieth-century house will be discussed in three succeeding sections of chapters on sanitation.

Let us begin by glancing at a quite orderly plan for a flat. For economy the plumbing is concentrated in as small a space as possible. The corresponding elevation has a blemish comparable to that of Fig. 3. The arrangement of the domestic offices is convenient but yet their expression on the façade is extremely ugly. What can be done to mitigate the offence? Figs. 1 and 2 show a solution of the difficulty, for here the windows of these apartments are grouped around a feature which I here describe as a "Recess." By this means adequate light and ventilation are secured, the fenestration is orderly and the pipes are hidden by the slight projection of wall at the opening of the recess. The placing of these pipes is shown on a larger scale in Fig. 4. Externally the façade appears as in Fig. 1, and it will be seen that while the demands of hygiene have been satisfied, just as well as in Fig. 3, an attempt has been made to achieve order and dignity in the design.

The "Recess" is capable of a highly varied development, and I propose in subsequent articles to illustrate some of its possibilities.

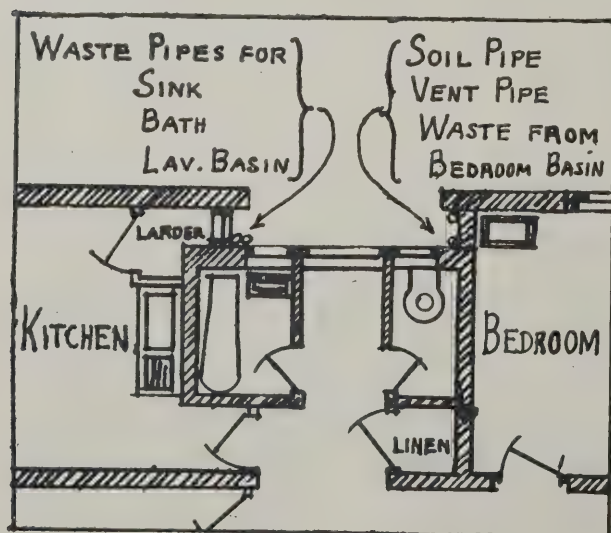
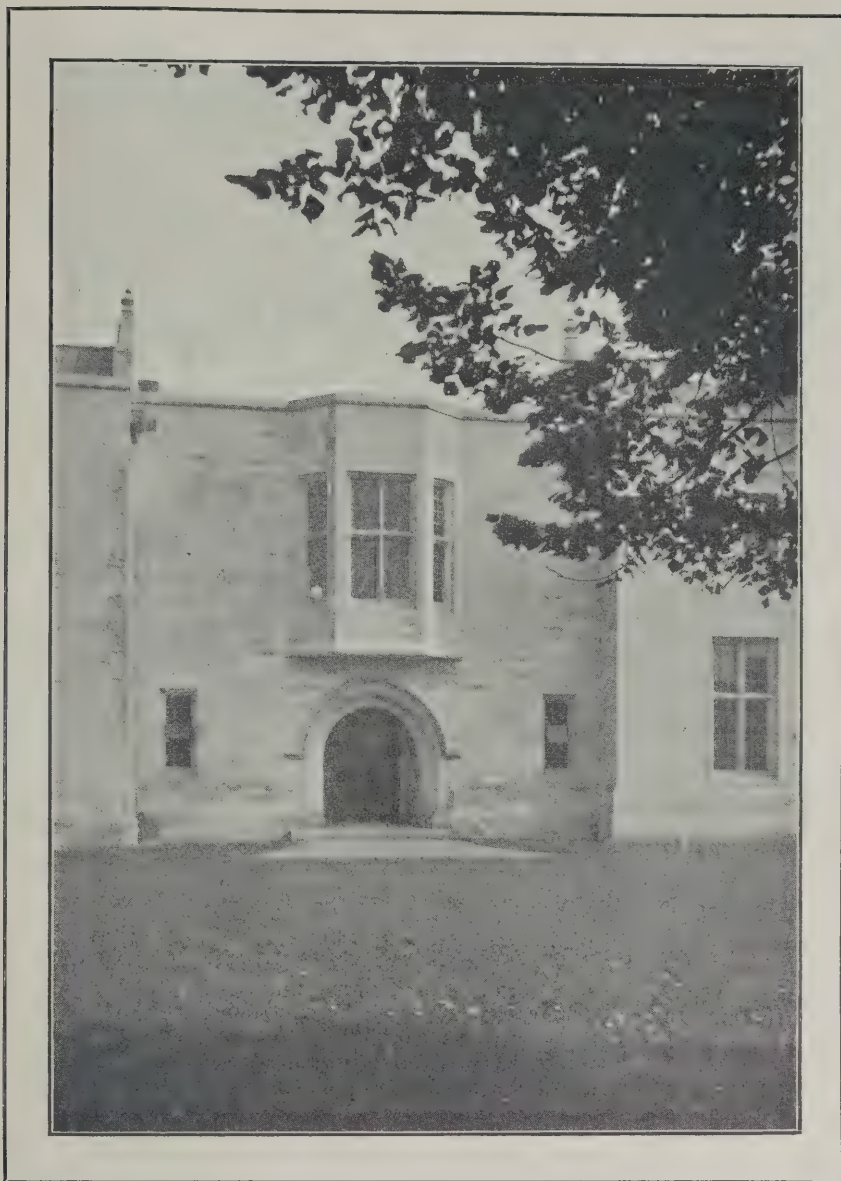


Fig. 4.



THE TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL. E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

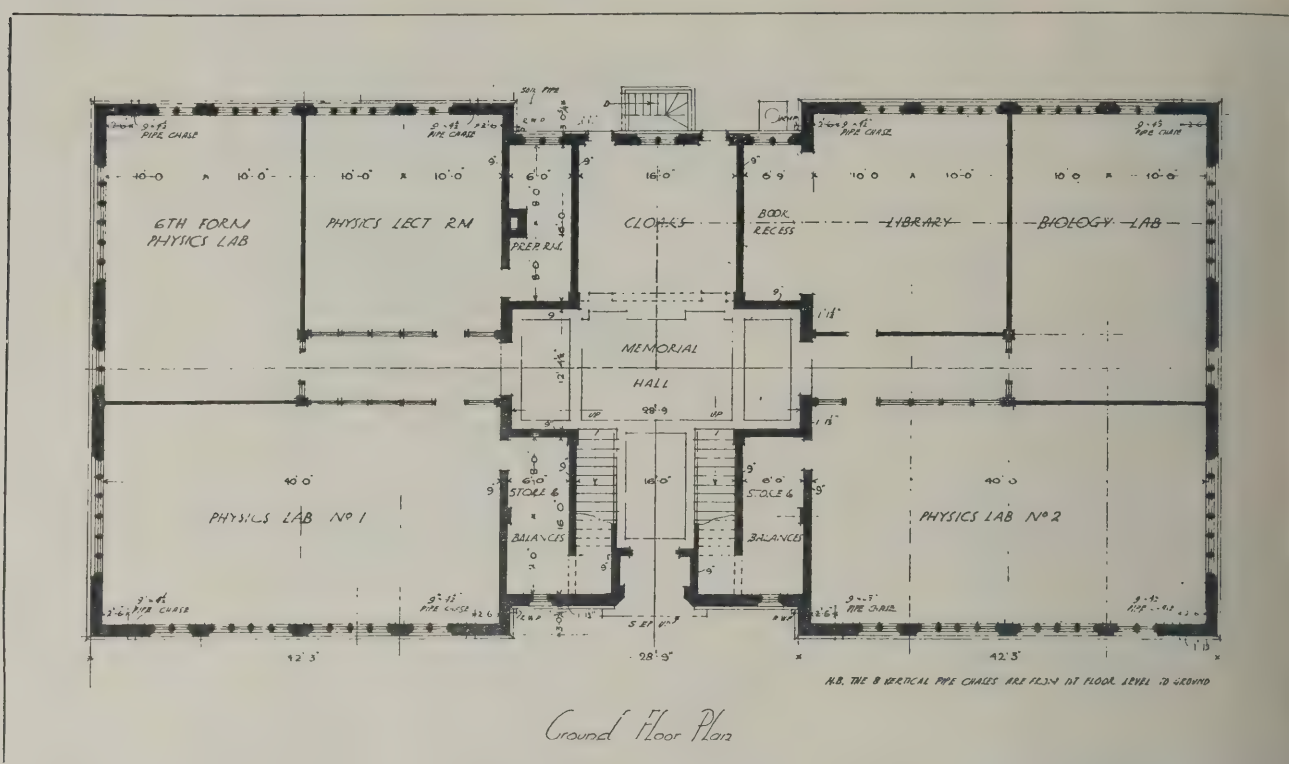
THE TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL

This building, designed by Mr. Vincent Harris, is an interesting example of the way in which a mediæval style can be adapted for modern usages. What we have here is a simplicity and directness of treatment which are essentially of the twentieth century. It is easily explicable, however, that those who erect school buildings should show a preference for the mediæval style because the Oxford and Cambridge colleges are for the most part built in that manner. If a new school can establish even a slight architectural affinity with those famous seats of learning it is sure to gain a certain prestige thereby. It is perhaps a remarkable circumstance that the masterpieces of the Classic style which are also to be found among the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge have had little influence upon the design of school buildings of to-day. In the present instance, however, the memorial building has certain elements commonly associated with Classic exemplars, while it is chiefly in its detail and ornament very sparingly employed that it reminds us of a pre-Renaissance convention.

Let us first consider the plan. It is here apparent that the originators of the scheme considered that the memorial should take the form of a block of

buildings for the housing of certain school rooms and that the actual memorial hall should be of quite modest dimensions. This seems to be an excellent compromise, because through its adoption the benefactors of the school have secured a much needed increase to its accommodation, while at the same time the commemorative quality of the building is sufficiently emphasised. On the ground floor one enters the memorial hall, a rectangular chamber which not only gives access to a handsome double staircase, but also contains the doors leading to all the apartments on this floor. Thus it is apparent that the very maximum economy of space has been obtained. On either side of the staircase are Physics laboratories; whilst the range of rooms at the rear of the building include a physics lecture room, a library, a room for the study of biology, and also an ample cloak room immediately opposite the entrance. On the first floor are chemical laboratories, a chemical lecture room, and a masters' common room, all admirably arranged. The illumination is everywhere excellent, large windows being provided, supplemented on the first floor by top lights.

Externally, the architect has aimed at the achievement of a composition characterised by simplicity and

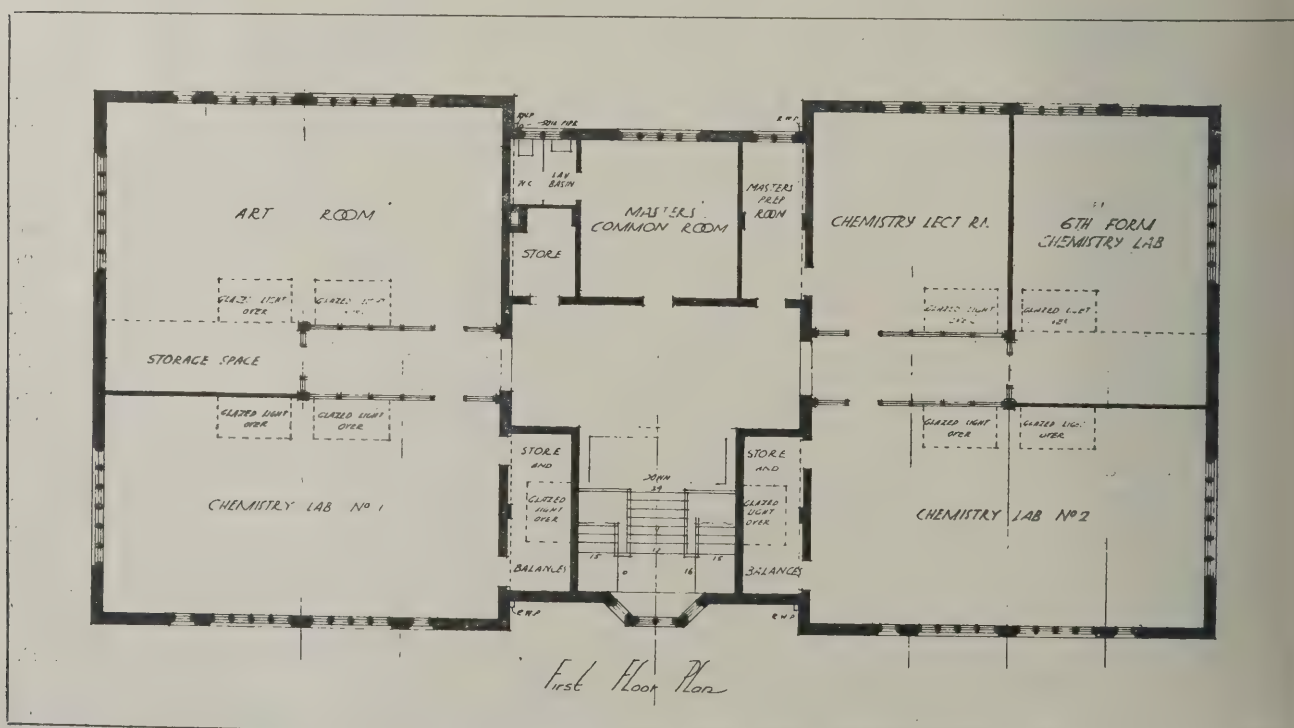


TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL.

E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

order. The front elevation consists of two symmetrical blocks bearing the obvious stamp of a utilitarian purpose, joined together by the central member of the composition, which has the entrance doorway with pointed arch and fine oriel above which very successfully gives just the right note of elaboration and ceremony which the idea of the memorial seems to require for its expression. The building owes much of its excellence to the long eaves of the gabled roofs, the lines of which are supported by parapets underneath which tend to unify the building and to prevent the two wings from asserting their individuality too prominently. It is easy to imagine that had the gables been replaced by hipped roofs each wing would have possessed so marked a particularity of form that the

central feature could not possibly have restored them to a common denominator. Even as it is, it may perhaps be suggested that the symmetrical formation of the windows about a central axis bisecting the façades of the wings, does something to make the latter a trifle too self-sufficient. Each wing lacks the organic quality of being one of a pair which, characterises the wings of a butterfly. It is noteworthy, however, that, considering each wing separately, the fenestration has the virtue of having the first floor windows of much less vertical dimension than the ground floor ones; this ensures that the two storeys, instead of being in conflict owing to their being of equal value, are so disposed that the upper is subordinate to the lower and thus forms a unity



TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL.

E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

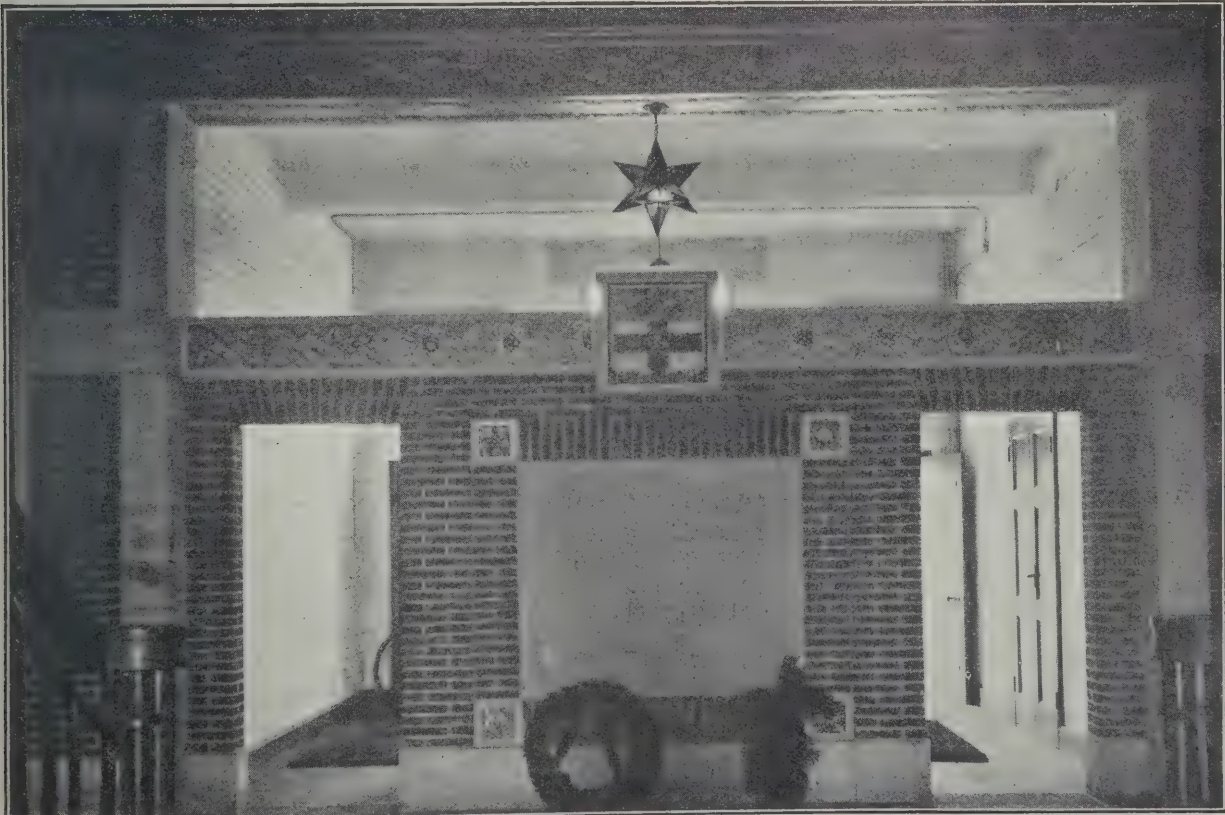


TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL: ORIEL WINDOW TO STAIRCASE.

E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

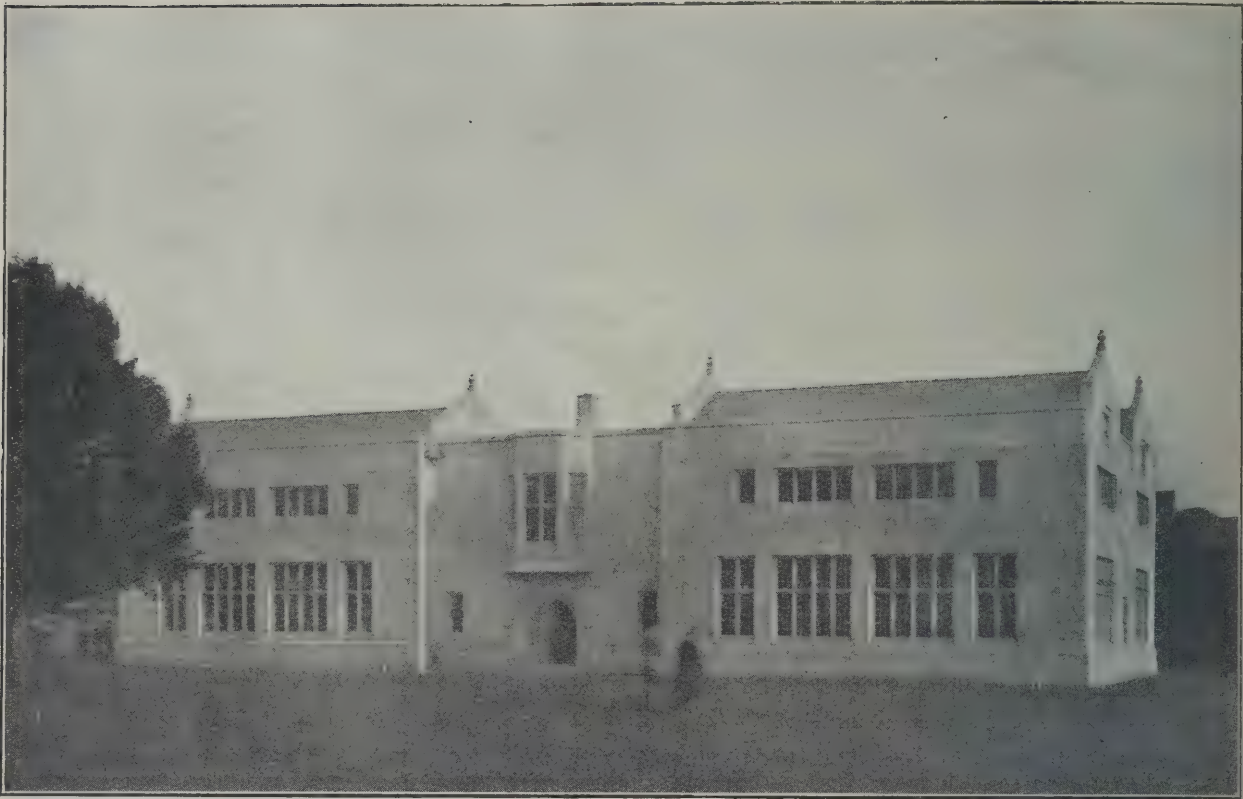
with it. The rear elevation closely resembles the front except that the central portion has a number of small windows serving the cloak room and other small apartments. The end elevations are homogeneous with the rest, the same type of fenestration being adopted. Again we have two symmetrical features united by a small expanse of wallage which in this

instance has but one small window on the ground floor storey.
At a time when so many buildings fail to achieve their appropriate character, the Taunton School Memorial stands out as an example of collegiate architecture admirably expressive of its function and status.



TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL: MEMORIAL SCREEN.

E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



TAUNTON SCHOOL MEMORIAL: ENTRANCE FRONT.

E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Professional Societies

The Royal Institute of British Architects

We take the following notes from the minutes of the Council held on December 13.

RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.—The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the Final Examination was awarded to J. Morrison, School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal (and £5 in Books) for Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was awarded to Mr. E. B. O'Rorke, Architectural Association School of Architecture. The Council approved the reports of the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board on the following schools: The School of Architecture, Glasgow; The Cambridge University School of Architecture; The School of Architecture, Edinburgh; The School of Architecture, Aberdeen; The School of Architecture, Leeds.

R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Board of Architectural Education reported the award of R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships as follows: E. L. W. Davies, (Colchester), £100 per annum for three years; B. I. Day (Bideford), £100 per annum for three years; E. J. White, (Hull), £100 per annum for three years; H. Jackson, (Birmingham), £50 for the first year, £60 for the second year, £75 for the third year; A. K. Brown (Sunderland), £50 for one year; J. O. Wylson, (Kent), £100 per annum for three years (Artists' General Benevolent Institution).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Mr. Arthur Keen and Mr. Maurice E. Webb were re-nominated as representatives of the R.I.B.A. on the University of London Architectural Education Committee, for the year 1927-1928.

THE SMITHSON DRAWINGS.—On the recommendation of the Literature Standing Committee it was decided to purchase the Smithson drawings for the Library and to call the collection "The Grissell Collection of Smithson Drawings."

The Final Examinations

The following is the list of the alternative problems in design for the R.I.B.A. final examinations for the year ending December 31, 1927:— (1) A design for a Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre. (2) A design for a Covered Bridge. (3) A design for a Sports Pavilion and Centre. (4) A design for an Open Air Swimming Bath. (5) A design for a Vicarage. (6) A Small Housing Scheme.

Dates for Submission of Designs in 1927:— Subject (1), February 28; Subject (2), April 30; Subject (3), June 30; Subject (4), August 31; Subject (5), October 31; Subject (6), December 31.

Southend-on-Sea Society of Architects

Members of the architectural profession recently met at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend, and decided to form a Society for the District. Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary, R.I.B.A., addressed the meeting and spoke of the value of co-operation and united endeavour in professional matters, citing many instances in which the new Society could benefit the local professional interests and at the same time contribute its quota to the prestige of the architectural profession. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bt., F.R.I.B.A., was elected president, and the following were elected to serve on the council for the ensuing year: Vice-president, Mr. D. H. Burles; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Herbert R. Cowley, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A.; Members of Council, M. Percy Hayward, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Percy Fincher, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. Norman Evans, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. Percy Brockbank, and Mr. O. H. Cockrill, A.R.I.B.A. The council has decided, for the time being, pending future affiliation with the R.I.B.A., to adopt the same area as the South East Essex Parliamentary Division for active working purposes, and are willing to admit any members of the profession residing in or practising in this area on the membership roll of the Society. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, The Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects, The School of Arts and Crafts, Dowsett Avenue, Southend.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—II

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

In the first of these articles present-day needs in the storage of domestic fuel were explored. In the present one it is intended to examine the reasonable requirements for storing food in its various common forms, and household miscellanea. It is not proposed to enter into detail as to the appropriate storage for a large country house, where a dairy, bacon store, wine cellar and such like wholesale provisions may

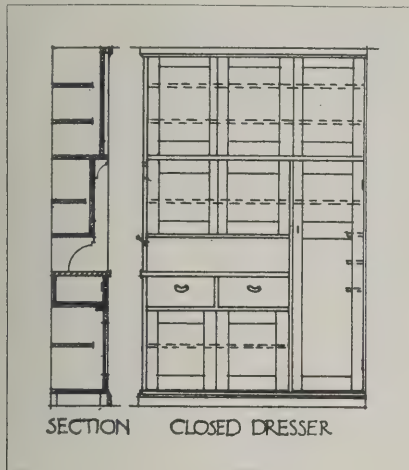


Fig. 3.

be expected, but to deal with the average modern small house within reach of shops, where perishables are replenished almost from day to day, but where, nevertheless, the conventional larder is insufficient to fulfil all needs.

Neglecting wines and spirits, which in the small house are probably sufficiently provided for by a cellarette in the Dining Room sideboard, there are classes of food which require to be kept cool and fresh and others in which dryness is the chief essential. There are also articles which though not foods yet are groceries and are perfectly well stored with foodstuffs—candles for instance. With these preliminary remarks detailed examination may be commenced.

THE LARDER.—This is properly the receptacle for raw perishables such as meat and fish, vegetables and bread, for cooked foods, and for comestibles opened and in course of consumption. Its circumstances, if ideal for this purpose, render it unsuitable for the storage of preserves, biscuits, and dry goods generally, but quite often it is the only provision. In most cases space in even the small larder is grossly wasted owing to unintelligent fitting-up, and the ventilation is not all it should be. The prime fault is too wide spacing of shelves, and the shelves themselves too broad. A height of 12 inches between shelves is usually ample and permits the utmost accommodation to be obtained in a small space, while (excepting the slate bench) a width over 9 inches results in articles being ranged two-deep which is less convenient in use than single rank. A convenient size and arrangement for a minimum built larder is 4 ft. 6 in. wide by 2 ft. 3 in. deep, the door 2 ft. 0 in. wide central on the longer side and the window opposite. A slate, tiled, or fine concrete slab at a height of 2 ft. 6 in. occupies the full area of the larder, while the ends are shelved on all three sides as above. Hooks for hanging uncooked joints should be fixed to the window head, and the space below the slab may be conveniently fitted with removable wire bins for green vegetables, supported so as to leave a space 15 inches high from the floor for skip baskets containing

potatoes and roots. To secure good air circulation it is essential to have both inlet and outlet ventilation. The window (with fly-proof perforated zinc or wire gauze, filling about $\frac{1}{2}$ of its area) being supplemented by an air brick vent near floor level, closed internally by similar gauze. Internal cleanliness and the movement of air is greatly assisted if the shelving does not make contact with the walls—it may be quite easily maintained at a distance of 1 inch therefrom if the wood batten bearers to which the shelf brackets are screwed are run continuously and the shelving left unnotched.

Similar general arrangements are equally convenient in larders of greater size except that increased dimensions permit a slate bench of adequate width without extending to the full area, so that the larder may be entered and shelving may usefully extend above the door head. Among special fitments there is an admirable fireclay larder, Watson's "Fridge," in various sizes between 41 inches by 20 inches by 17 inches and 30 inches by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 13 inches complete with movable shelving, ventilating apparatus, and hardwood door and frame; for building-in to external walls. This is a very convenient and economical article, a great space saver, sanitary and easily kept clean. It is supplied by Duckett of Burnley.

COLD STORAGE.—A common-place in America—is making a bold bid for recognition as an essential in this country, where, however, it has hitherto been comparatively a luxury. With the new legislation prohibiting the addition of harmful preservatives to foodstuffs, it may become a virtual necessity. Attempts have been made to contrive a water-jacketed compartment in the larder, but this is an ineffective half-way house between the air-tight freezing chest and reliance on air movement or freshness; and it is liable to become dirty and neglected.

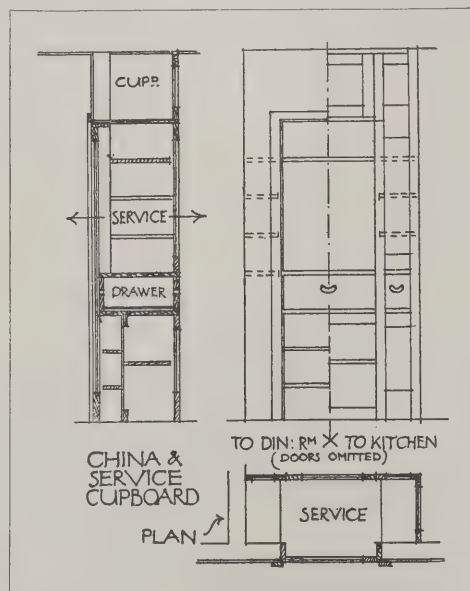


Fig. 4.

A separate refrigerator as an article of furniture is to be preferred.

THE DRY STORE.—This is now often in the form of a kitchen cabinet with a seductive name and substantial cost but it may equally well be an ordinary cupboard which should occupy a position on an internal wall. It is usually convenient to make the cupboard extend to the ceiling and to separate the

upper portion above general door-height for preserves. Ordinary fruit-bottling jars are generally about 7½ inches high by 4½ inches diam., so that a shallow cupboard with shelves spaced about 9 inches apart is suitable, and a similar spacing is equally convenient below. The economical formation of preserve cupboards over the upper part of fuel stores was mentioned in the previous article. The doors should have ¾-inch holes bored in the panels for circulation of air.

CLEANING MATERIALS.—A class of domestic necessity relatively small in bulk but increasingly many in numbers is most conveniently grouped with dry goods. Most households now possess either a suction cleaner or its humble cousin the mechanical sweeper, as well as a miscellaneous assortment of floor, furniture, metal, and other polishes, soaps, and pastes, which lack a proper home. A section of the dry-store with separate door and devoid of through shelving is a convenient provision for these articles, which require an interior height of about 5 feet 6 inches, a width of about 1 foot 6 inches, and a depth of 1 foot to contain the vacuum cleaner or "Bissell" sweeper. Narrow shelving at the back and ends of this compartment—about 4 inches wide is enough—afford lodgment for the special attachments of the cleaner and for the various tins and bottles, and also for such items as spare electric lamps, gas mantles or matches. Fig. 3 shows a closed dresser comprising this.

COOKING AND CLEANSING UTENSILS.—As regards cooking utensils the choice exists as to whether these should best be stored in proximity to the sink or the cooking stove. The decision will probably depend on the use made of the kitchen. If it is purely a working kitchen it will probably contain the sink as well as the cooker and the point will settle itself, but if it serves as a living-room, with a separate scullery, the latter is the place. The best provision is one of the open iron stands on which the saucepans stand inverted. A rack for lids is also needed. Kettles will normally stand on the stove and need no special provision.

Such articles as pails, bowls, scrubbers, and the like it will be convenient to store out of sight in cupboards below the draining boards which are on either hand of the sink—they are there handy when wanted and not conspicuous, while the space is unsuitable for a more exalted purpose. The actual space below the sink is better left open. Provision should not be omitted close to the sink for the various cleansing materials under consumption. An excellent type of

sink is made in which a drain ledge is given for this purpose and a separate sanitary tray or sill of similar material to the sink may also be obtained at a cost of 17/6. An effective arrangement which serves on occasion is to set the sink across a corner and build up a stepped "retable" of glazed or quarry tiling into the angle. The sill of the scullery window even if tiled is not an ideal provision for articles such as those now referred to. It is perhaps worth mentioning that a very sound way of supporting a sink which is placed beneath a window in 11-inch cavity walling is to omit the inner 4½ inches above the level of the sink bottom and rest the back of the sink on this wall in contact with the outer 4½ inches. The space between the window-sill and the rim of the sink when tiled makes a good cover and there is no need to fear damp from outside—it is in ample supply from within in this situation.

CHINA, GLASS AND CUTLERY.—The domestic dresser (Fig. 3), well-appointed, is certainly a pleasing object, but it is far from the most convenient way of housing the articles to which it is devoted. Many architects, working on the fact that the above articles are continually passing between the dining table and the wash-up sink now contrive their storage in such a manner that any of them can be as readily withdrawn or returned from either resting-place. This object is achieved by constructing a china-cupboard servery (Fig. 4) between the dining-room and pantry (or kitchen) with door on each face and shelving at the sides accessible from either room. Below the service top is a cutlery drawer or drawers with a "front" at each end which may be drawn either towards the dining-room or service sides. The amount of trouble and journeying to and fro saved by a fitment of this type is really great. On the pantry or kitchen side the space below the cutlery drawers and above general door-height may both be shelved as useful cupboard space, only the area from the level of the drawers to the top of the china cupboard being open to the dining-room. Plates, saucers, and flat articles generally are most conveniently stacked on the shelving one on another, cups and glasses may either stand on narrow shelves or hang from hooks in the ordinary way. The governing dimensions of normal articles are: Dinner plate, 10½ inches diameter; jug, 6 inches high; plate basket, from 1 foot to 1 foot 3 inches long, 8 to 10 inches wide, 6 inches high over handle. There is a general tendency to over-estimate the size of all common articles (witness the ancient "guessing" joke anent the height of a silk hat), and both drawers and shelving commonly waste room by too wide spacing.

Competitions Open

BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE

Competitive plans are invited, not only from this country but abroad, for the development of the future civic centre of Birmingham around the Hall of Memory. The assessor is Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. First premium £1,000 and a further sum of £1,000 will be divided among other competitors on the recommendation of the assessor. Sending-in day, June 30, 1927. Conditions can be seen at this office.

LEAGUE SECRETARIAT AND ASSEMBLY HALL, GENEVA

Full particulars of this competition were published in our issue of August 13, 1926. Designs must be dispatched not later than January 25, 1927, and all plans reaching the Secretariat after March 31, 1927, will be disqualified.

INCORPORATED ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

This competition is open for the Rowand Anderson Medal and £100, for a City Art Gallery and Museum; the Rutland prize of £50 for Study of Materials and Construction; prizes of £10 to £15 for Third Year Students in Scotland and a Maintenance Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years. Particulars from the Secretary of the Incorporation, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

PETERBOROUGH MUNICIPAL COMPETITION

In connection with the £200,000 scheme to widen Narrow Street, Peterborough, the Peterborough Town Council are considering proposals for the provision of municipal buildings on the upper floors, and at the rear of the new premises to be erected in the newly constructed street. The Council propose offering a prize of 250 guineas for the best plan submitted. A second prize of 100 guineas, and a third prize of 50 guineas will also be offered. The city engineer estimates that the erection of shops and offices will cost £82,800, and the erection of municipal buildings and shops £158,308.

NEW TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY, LEITH

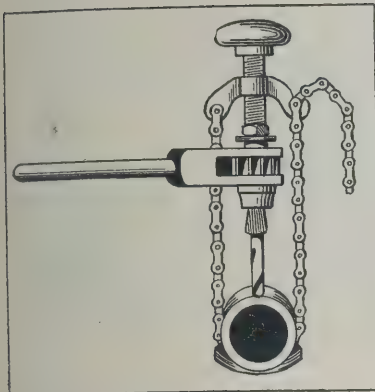
Conditions and plans for this competition are being prepared. Assessor, Sir George Washington Browne, R.S.A. Particulars from City Chambers, Edinburgh.

RAWMARSH MEMORIAL

The Rawmarsh and Parkgate War Memorial Committee invite architects to submit designs for this Memorial. The cost, inclusive of fees, not to exceed £2,000. The successful competitors will be invited to act as architects for the erection of the Memorial. A plan of the site may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Surveyor's Office, Parkgate, Yorkshire.

New Ways and Means

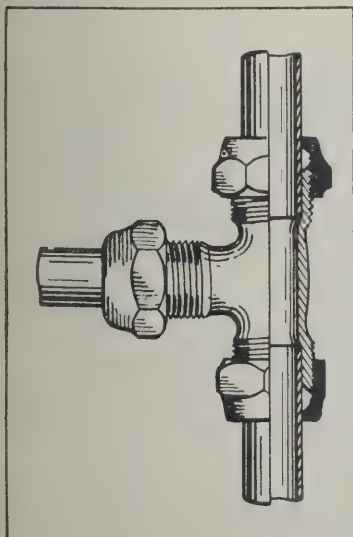
*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



The "Abel" Flexible Drilling Cramp.
(J. H. Abel.)

A Flexible Cramp for Portable Drilling Tools

A useful mechanical accessory designed to facilitate drilling operations which have to be carried out on the job, such as the tapping of pipes, or the making of bolt-holes in partially erected structural steelwork, has just been placed on the market by Mr. J. H. Abel, of 29 Northern Road, Plaistow, E.13. This "Abel" Flexible Drilling Cramp, which we illustrate in use with a ratchet brace, provides for a continuous adjustable pressure between the drill and the work in that the tool is held down to the work by means of a chain, the links of which are set to engage with a projection upon a feeding nut fitted to the spindle of the drill. The chain and connections used are tested to a breaking strain of 1,000 lb, so that they are capable of standing up to any pressure ordinarily obtained when working upon iron or steel. The attachment is made in several modifications to suit various types of drilling tools.



New "Lead-Coil" Joint for Metal Tubes.
(Samuel Booth & Co., Ltd.)

A New Joint for Light Metal Tubes

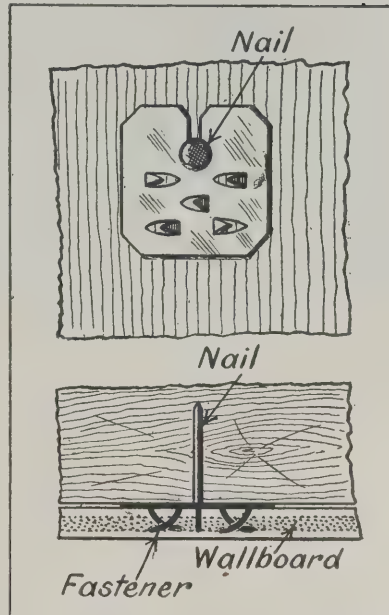
A new "lead-coil" joint for light copper tubes, which obviates coning or swaging, has recently been introduced by Messrs. Samuel Booth & Co., Ltd., of Cheapside, Birmingham. These lead coils are fixed in caps before leaving the works, and all the fitter has to do is to cut his tube to the desired length, pass the caps containing the coil over the tube and screw up to the same tension adopted for an ordinary gas-barrel socket. By this means a lead-coil joint can be made in three minutes, or just one-fifth of the time normally taken for a taper cone joint. The tee-fitting, which we illustrate, is made in three sizes— $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 inch—for 17, 18 or 19 gauge tube, and will withstand any pressure the tube is capable of carrying. Various other couplings are detailed in a leaflet issued by the manufacturers.

A New Woodworking Machine

A Combined Bench Planer with Circular Saw, recently introduced by Messrs. S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., of 115 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, is shown amongst our illustrations. This machine is fitted with a self-contained $\frac{3}{4}$ -h.p. electric motor, with the starting switch placed within easy reach of the operator so that it is always under control. The circular cutter block has three blades, and the spindle rotates at a speed of 2,000 r.p.m. The plane irons are 10 in. wide, and the saw-bench attachment provides for a maximum circular saw diameter of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A New Fixing for Wallboard

With the "Upson" Self-Clinching Fastener, introduced by Messrs. The Upson Co., of 8 Southampton Row, London, W.C.2, it is possible to fix wallboards without using nails in the centre of the panels. This fastener is made of tempered steel, roughly 1 in. square, and is provided with five prongs stamped from the body of the metal. One of these prongs is straight, but the remaining four are slightly curved to afford a clinching effect as they cut their way into the wallboard, the straight prong meanwhile keeping the panel from slipping. In practice the fasteners are nailed to the intermediate studs (or to the furring in the case of plastered walls), 100 fasteners being allowed for each 175 square feet of wallboard surface. The panel of wallboard to be applied is then put in position and nailed across the top edge, and when thus hung the fasteners are driven home by protecting the surface of the board with a padded piece of wood and striking the latter with the hammer. The edges of the panels are subsequently nailed at intervals of 6 in. and covered by panel strips. Applied in this way, the manufacturers claim that one fastener will hold a piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. Upson Board in

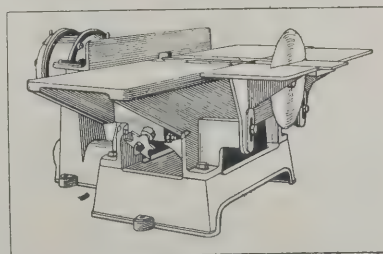


The "Upson" Self-Clinching Fastener for Wallboard.
(The Upson Co.)

position against a dead pull of 50 lb. weight. The use of these fasteners also facilitates the removal and replacement of panels should this become necessary, in addition to avoiding an unsightly surface due to countersunk nails.

Aluminium Paint Mixed on the Job

In view of the extended use of aluminium paint for factory interiors, and bearing in mind that durability and brightness are the prime requisites for such a finish, the manufacturers of aluminium powder are urging architects to specify aluminium paint mixed on the job. The powder used should contain not less than 98 per cent. of metallic aluminium, and the copper content should not exceed 0.05 per cent. It is equally important for the medium or vehicle to be of the correct type, a slow drying varnish that is specifically "long" in oil being preferable to any other. At least 50 per cent. of this medium should consist of non-volatile substances, such as oils and gums, and the ratio of the latter should be at least 3 to 1. The medium should dry to the touch in 2 to 8 hours, becoming quite hard after a lapse of 24 hours.



Combined Bench Planer and Circular Saw.
(S. Wolf & Co., Ltd.)



BAPTISTERY OF CHRIST, PALERMO. 12TH CENTURY.



JUSTINIAN, DETAIL. ST. VITALE, RAVENNA.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Mr. Boris Anrep's Paper on "Mosaics."

On Monday last, Mr. Boris Anrep spoke on "Mosaics" at the rooms of the Institute. Mr. E. Guy Dawber presided.

Mr. Anrep opened his paper with some most illuminating remarks on the peculiar character of his subject, on its history, uses and appeal. The influence exercised by this material on art had, he said, never properly been explored, despite the fact that this influence is of an intimate and important nature. The material affects us by a quality of its own, a quality which helps to form what is called the complex art emotion, but it did not remain a passive matter brought to life by the will of the artist alone; it is a potent factor able to influence creative imagination, and even determine the ultimate aim of the artist. Thus the very power of the material itself, so long as the artist obeys its laws, can save his art from being still-born. But if the artist stifles the originality of his material by forcing it to give effects foreign to its nature, the life itself of the material disappears with the worker's art.

For 500 years mosaic art had been in a lamentable condition. Since the rise of fresco, tempera and oil, the mosaic workers, fascinated by the mastery of these arts, remained satisfied to copy pictures executed in these media, and even in the 12th century, the calligraphy of the eastern miniature seduced the mosaic artist into slavery. Later they gratified their ambition by petrifying the pictures of great painters

such as Raphael or Rubens, or the cartoons in pencil and watercolour specially prepared for them after the sketches of famous artists. The elegant continuity of line, the indistinguishable gradation of tone, the fluid passages of hues of colour, and other delicacies of pictorial art, which thrive in oil and other media, were considered virtues in themselves and were carefully imitated, irrespective of the limitations of the material, for mosaic workers had learnt to make a very tour-de-force with the clumsy tesserae.

To such an extent had this enthusiasm for purely pictorial imitation developed, that at one time the workshop at the Vatican prided itself on possessing 22,000 shades of enamel cut to microscopic dimensions. These tesserae could perform at will any acrobatic feat of pseudo-painting, but in the best period of mosaic art, less than 50 shades were considered sufficient.

It might conceivably be asked to-day: is not mosaic a form of art which belongs to the past? If so, why trouble about resuscitating a dead art? There is, however, every reason why modern architecture should be interested in it: for, closely linked to architecture mosaic is essentially a monumental art. The introduction of colour into building is a problem which concerns the architect very closely, and the mosaic material is especially qualified for this purpose. The richness of its hues, the variety of its texture, its hardness, permanence, resistance to



CHOIR, ST. VITALE, 6TH CENTURY.



HEAD OF SIBYLLA. 4TH CENTURY.



FIREPLACE AT HOUSE OF AUGUSTUS JOHN, 28 MALLORD STREET, CHELSEA. BORIS ANREP.



HEAD OF LYTTON STRACHEY.
BORIS ANREP.

atmospheric action and its capacity for reflecting light, allows mosaic to occupy the same position as the hard building materials—brick, stone, marble and concrete. Modern architecture has evolved a new type of a very large and monumental building to meet the needs of industrial and commercial organisations, and these buildings will inevitably call upon mosaic for purposes of commemoration or for purely architectural decoration.

Modern art is pregnant with ideas eminently suitable for mosaic decoration, yet mosaic establishments continue to turn out trite and uninteresting examples of this essentially vital craft without a breath of human spirit in them. Nobody is satisfied with these productions, least of all the architect.

There are two directions in which modern mosaic work requires amendment. An effort should be made to bring back mosaic to its pristine position as a means of direct self-expression, and in the second place it should be clearly recognised that mosaic decoration must abandon its pictorial arrogance and assume a subordinate relation to the needs and indications of architecture. Any surface decoration has its bearing upon the general architectural effect, but mosaic can have more influence on it than any other form of decoration. It can always be relied upon to give scintillating light and colour in dark recesses, to envelop architectural forms, to soften surfaces and edges, to create useful points of stress and repose, to deepen or flatten effects of perspective, and to compress or extend proportions.

The harmony of a mosaic decoration with its archi-

tectural environment is, however, essential. It would be a mistake to believe that mosaic need be confined to one particular style of building or one particular class of subject. Religious subjects associated with Byzantine architecture were historically, very much connected with the development of mosaic; but it is not only when events of a deep significance in religious history are treated in an appropriate spirit of hieratic solemnity that mosaic was at its best.

Vast spaces, the fascination of archways, the mystery of a dome, freizes, niches, and pavements, will always offer a enviable field for mosaic, but even in a modern suburban semi-detached villa, a mosaic medallion in the hall floor can give excellent scope for mosaic inspiration. In short the oblique statements of life which mosaic technique impose are entirely in keeping with the purpose of mural floor decoration.

After his historical resumé, which was illustrated by a most careful selection of representative work, Mr. Anrep was prevailed upon to show some examples of his own work. These exhibit a complete understanding of the limitations of the material, and, based as they are on historical precedent, indicate a distinct modern feeling.

After a short discussion a vote of thanks was put by the president, who pointed out that architects in this country seldom have the opportunity of using mosaic as a form of decoration; he wished, too, that the original colours of the mosaics could have been shown, as much was lost by representing them in black and white.

Mr. Anrep briefly replied.



FRAGMENT FROM FLOOR OF 15 VALE AVENUE, CHELSEA. BORIS ANREP.



FROM FLOOR IN HOUSE OF MR. W. JOWITT, K.C., IN UPPER BROOK STREET. BORIS ANREP.

The "Daily Mail" Ideal Houses Competition

The result of the *Daily Mail* Competition for small houses, to cost £1,500 and £850 respectively, was given in last Saturday's issue of that paper. The Assessors, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., Mr. Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. C. W. Miskin, the contractor, had to deal with a formidable entry, numbering 1,427 designs. The premiums were awarded as follows:—

£1,500 HOUSE.

- 1st Premium. No. 21. Mr. Gordon Allen,
F.R.I.B.A., London.
2nd Premium. No. 635. Mr. Donald H. McMorran,
Harrow-on-the-Hill.
3rd Premium. No. 252. Messrs. C. J. Picton,
A.R.I.B.A., and
E. R. Knott, L.R.I.B.A.,
Letchworth.

£850 HOUSE.

- 1st Premium. No. 453. Mr. Theophile Schaerer,
L.R.I.B.A., London.
2nd Premium. No. 496. Mr. Richard A. F. Riding,
A.R.I.B.A., Kensington.
3rd Premium. No. 601. Mr. Donald H. McMorran,
Harrow-on-the-Hill.

The chief defect of competitions of this character is the fact that they ignore the question of aspect, which is, or should be, a very important factor in house design. Probably there are a good many people who still fancy that their principal living-rooms ought to face the road and the houses on the other side of the way, but they must be a diminishing number. For the rather open situations for which the detached dwellings in this competition are evidently intended, there must be many occasions where the intending building-owner is more interested in his garden than in the opposite houses; but this class of stock design rather tends to limit his choice of view. There would be less ground for criticism if such competitions were held more particularly for the selection of a designer than a design; but the tendency will be for the public to have such designs erected in all kinds of situations to which they are ill-adapted. The premiated designs are only suitable for erection for a southern aspect overlooking a road. If, by evil chance, any were erected on the south side of a road, the full sun on the kitchen and larder would make them anything but desirable dwellings for the average housewife.

The first prize design in Class A, £1,500 houses, on the whole deserves its place against the second and third. The cutting off of the kitchen department from the rest of the house is a good point, but, in a house of this size, we are inclined to give it rather less importance than the assessors have done; and, although a serving hatch is provided, we are not so sure that the arrangement will be quite handy in practice. Indeed, to provide a sort of recess for a maid, living-in, to sit and have her meals, the kitchen equipment has been uncomfortably crowded. The position of the gas-cooker, with the oven opening away from the light, is bad, and the copper flue is awkward though probably workable. Of the four bedrooms, two appear to be without any means of heating. It is always desirable that some form of fire should be provided in a maid's room, as it is not always possible, in case of her illness, to transfer her to another bedroom or to send her home. The praiseworthy desire to keep all waste-pipes at the back of the house is, presumably, the reason why there is no fitted basin in the principal bedroom. The elevation in brick, with tiled roof, is quiet and dignified, although the entrance doorway looks rather small in scale. The effect depends chiefly on the projecting

bay, which is an expensive item. Probably a re-casting of the accommodation in a rectangular plan without projections would be an improvement.

The second premium in Class A goes to a design in which the ordinary working of a household seems to have been more closely considered. The position of the gas-cooker, however, is bad; and the provision of a separate scullery for boiler and wash-tub, leaving the sink in the kitchen, does not seem quite logical. The kitchen-scullery or "working" kitchen, as it is sometimes called, is rather the product of the servant difficulty and economic conditions than an accepted ideal; and everyone would prefer to keep a sink out of the kitchen proper, especially if it must also be the sitting-room for a possible maid. The bedroom floor is well planned, but the headroom at the turn of the stairs looks a little doubtful. The entrance lobby is a rather extravagant feature in space.

The premiated designs in Class B, an £850 house, seem to show that the problems of this type have been better grasped than in Class A. The first prize design shows a good rectangular plan and a pleasing elevation. The only defect is the proximity of the front door to the stairs, which cannot be accounted a great fault, however, with the limitation of space and cost. The second premium is given to an L-shaped plan, which works out well, particularly on the bedroom floor, although the bathroom is rather cramped. The larder in this design is too small, and the coal-cellar has insufficient headroom and would not be workable.

The third premiated design in this class has the entrance at the side, and in some respects has the best plan, the scullery or working kitchen being accessible without traversing the living-room. The scullery is, however, rather cramped, and the bedroom plan, though convenient and working out well, gives smaller rooms than in the other two prize designs.

Competition Notes

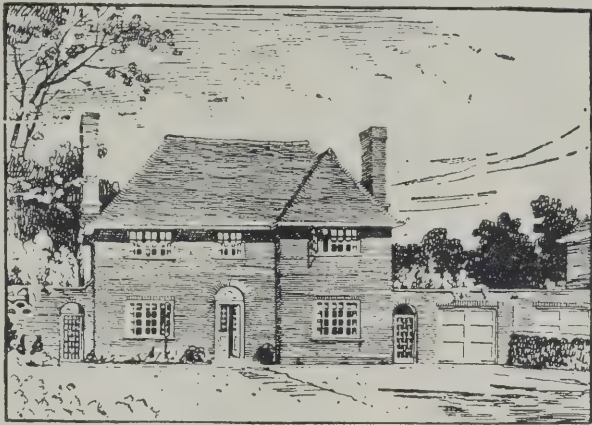
Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre

The Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre invite architects to submit designs for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. The competition will be open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch designs only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors; each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition. The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the schedule of charges sanctioned by the Royal Institute of British Architects. Conditions of competition, with site plan, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, on payment of a deposit of £1 ls. (which will be refunded should the conditions be returned within one month). Preliminary designs must be delivered to Stratford-on-Avon not later than June 15, 1927.

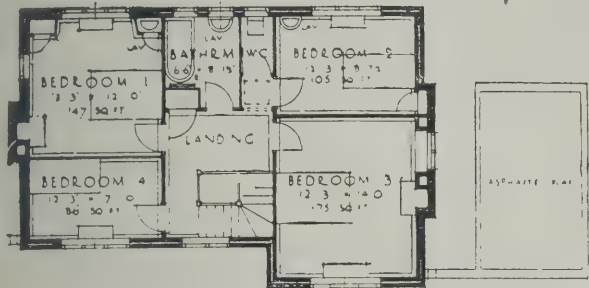
University of Western Australia

Competitive designs are invited for buildings to cost £150,000: the buildings to include great hall, offices, etc. Three premiums will be offered of £300, £200 and £100 respectively. Closing date, August 23. Conditions will be obtainable about the end of January from the Agent General for Western Australia, 115-116 Strand, W.C.2.

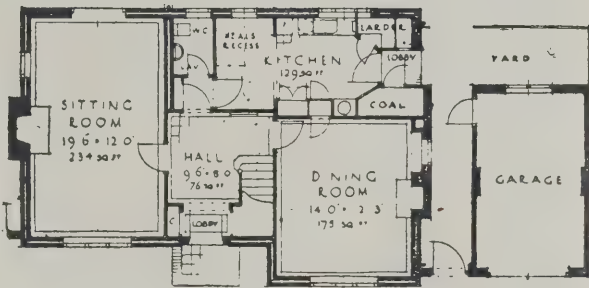
First Prize Design
Class "A"



Gorden Allen,
F.R.I.B.A.,
Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

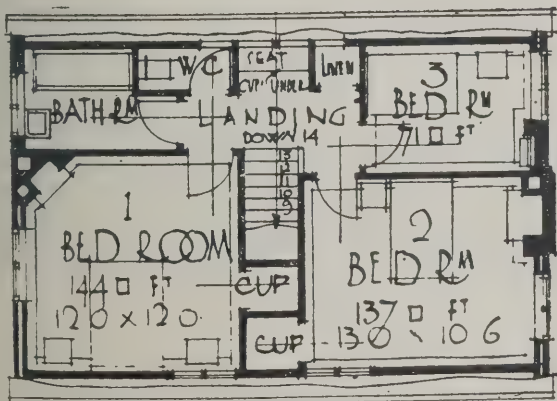


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

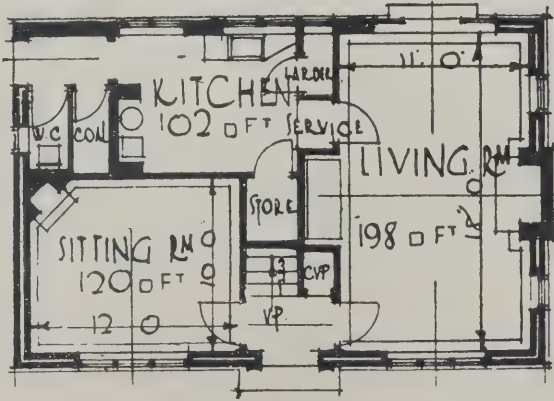
First Prize Design
Class "B"



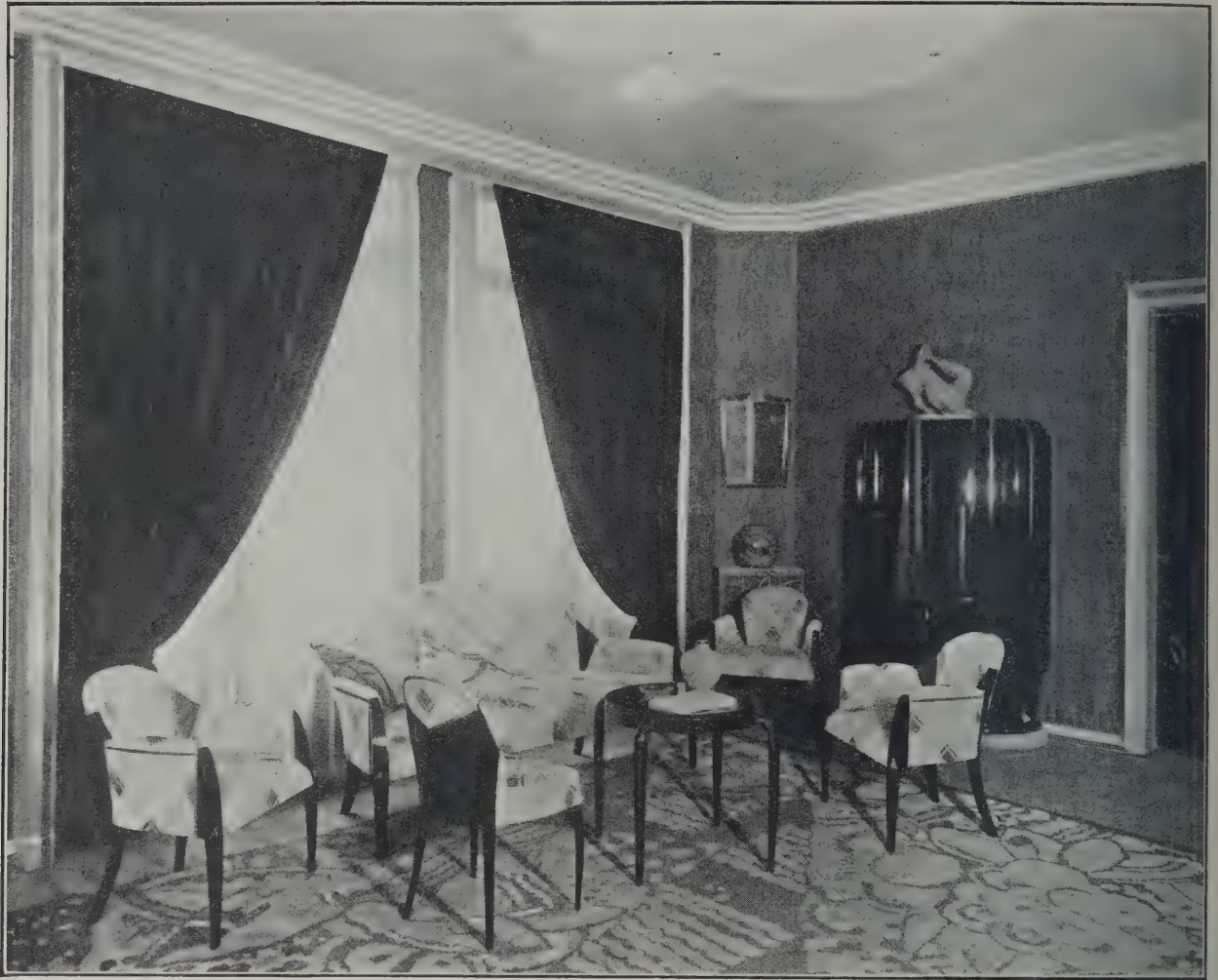
Theophile Schaerer,
L.R.I.B.A.,
Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



DRAWING ROOM. DESIGNED BY JOUBERT AND PETIT AND EXECUTED BY DIM.

Photo: Rep.

SOME ULTRA MODERN INTERIORS

The Paris Exhibition of 1925 showed, beyond a doubt, that there were a large number of firms which could claim to be producing modern furniture and decoration of a high standard, both in design and craftsmanship.

Although the individuality of designers and craftsmen quite naturally resulted in differences of treatment and character, it was impossible at the exhibition not to be impressed by the strong similarity in conception and point of view which seemed to lie at the root of a certain similarity in result. It is, of course, the general adoption of a point of view, the combined force of many artists working with the same ends in view, which finally results in the establishment of a style, and it is not an exaggeration to say that this modern French decoration and furniture has acquired the status of a style, and that when the period in which we live is later examined and classified historically, a good many of these fine modern French pieces will achieve a museum status.

The strength of this modern French movement lies in the conviction of the designers, and the technique and knowledge which make this conviction impressive.

Both the designer and the craftsman are sensitive to design values and skilful in the refinements of execution. In addition one feels the presence of a creative force which is insisting on finding self-expression and which could never be satisfied with the making of reproductions or with adaptations.

As regards the convictions of the artists, there must certainly be one common bond between them all, namely, the unquestioning assumption that this twentieth century of ours has a life and spirit of its own, and that our period has sufficient "personality" to deserve its own settings, both in architecture and furnishing. The Frenchmen who are doing this "advanced" work are most certainly products of our time. And as they feel, so do they design. If there is dislike of the result, it is less the individual than our whole era which is to blame. There are people who, like Mr. Pentz, do not seem to care for our epoch; at least, with that point of view the issue is greatly clarified, but one must also admit those who find in modern design qualities which now claim attention and will, when developed, lay claim to admiration.

The test of furniture and decoration is its suitability to purpose. It is of no use to appraise the value of a scheme of decoration by asking the test question "would one like to live in it?" Too much depends on who "one" is. There are rooms which would disturb an Englishman, but which would give a keen delight to a German Swiss. And there are undoubtedly a large number of new England ladies who would be thoroughly uncomfortable in one of Mr. Ruhlmann's salons, or in a bedroom of the type shown on page 104. There are, however, certain standards which must apply to an extent to any scheme of domestic interior decoration, and it is interesting to try and ascertain in just what measure this modern



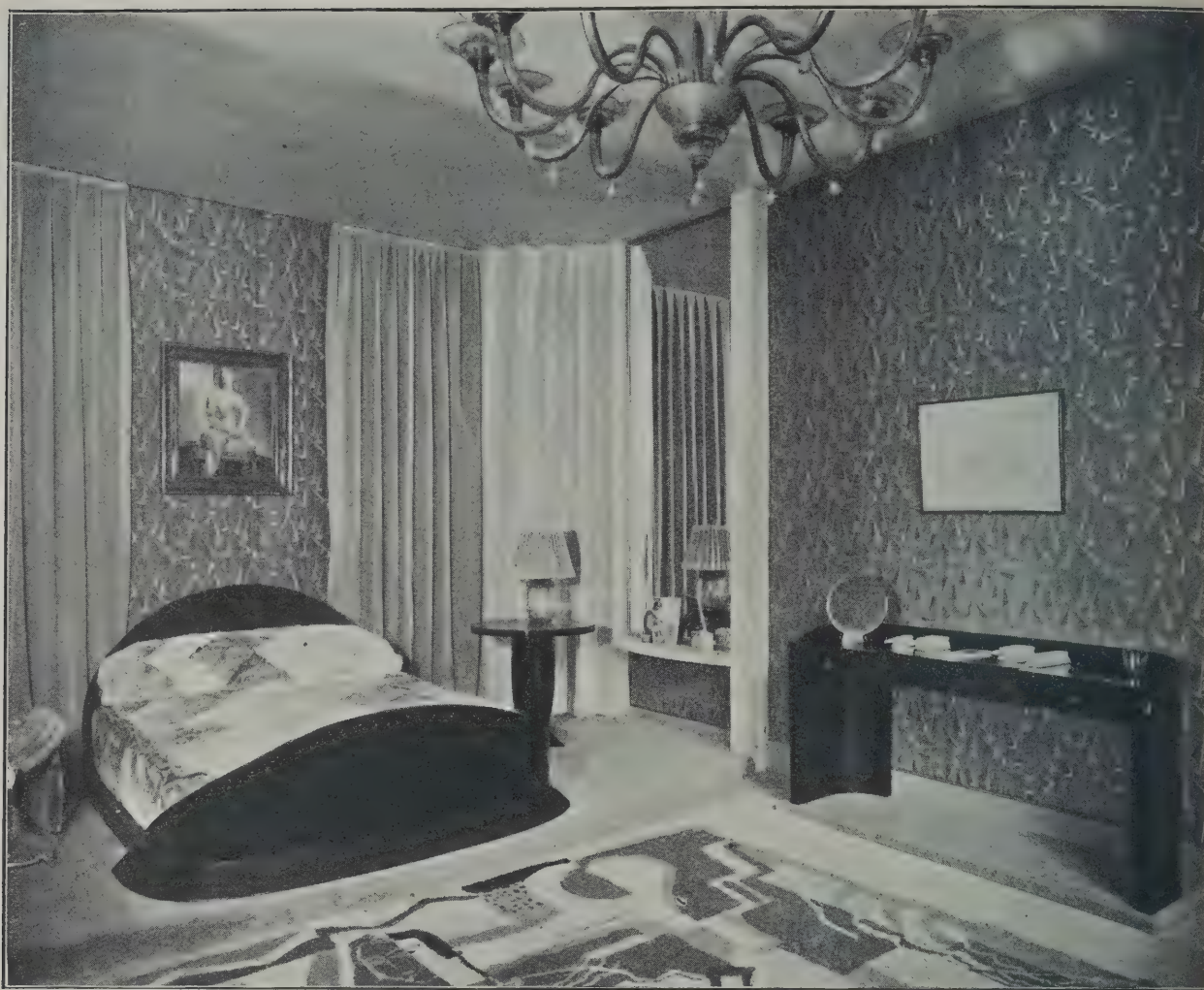
PETIT SALON. DESIGNED BY JOUBERT AND PETIT AND EXECUTED BY DIM.

Photo: Rep.

work, like a good deal of period design, may fail to satisfy.

In the first place, it is a question whether, in most of the designs, the personality of the room has not become too obtrusive and dominant. Furniture and decoration are, after all, the constituents of a background or setting for individuals. But in these

French rooms one feels that the individual is not wanted, the room is "complete" as it stands, and has a character of almost impudent self-sufficiency. If a human being is to harmonise with these very definite schemes, he or she must be careful to conform to type; one has only to make a mental survey of one's own acquaintances to realise how many kinds



"A LADY'S BEDROOM." DESIGNED BY JOUBERT AND PETIT AND EXECUTED BY DIM. Photo: Rev.

of quite ordinary individuals there are who would most certainly *not* fit readily into these decorative pictures.

In the same way as the whole room is insistent and emphatic in its character—even, we might say, in its mood—so is each individual piece of furniture apt to strike too vigorous a note either in general movement or in the composition of its shapes. Under this head one might criticise the couch and table in the "Smoking Room," the little book stand in the "Petit Salon," and probably, also the bed in the lady's bedroom. All these pieces have interest of shape and movement, and are vigorous and decisive; they are, in a word, capably designed by minds and hands which are seeking to create an atmosphere and are not afraid of intensity of mood and emphasis of character. But these very qualities of strength result in the subordination of intimacy and charm, and that friendliness which one finds in furniture of Queen Anne or, for example, of the American Colonial period. Empire furniture and decoration and a good many other phases of Period, fail in this same respect; and the failure nearly always arises through an oversteering of effect in each individual piece, through attempting to make a small object carry a load of emphasis for which it has not sufficient importance either in function or in stature.

The furniture and decorations which we illustrate are all designed by René Joubert and Petit, and executed by the well-known Paris firm of Dim, which specialises in all branches of modern interior decorative work, from furniture and hangings, to

glass, china, and table ware. The illustrations represent specimen apartments in the firm's Paris showrooms; they do not, unfortunately, convey an idea of the workmanship and skill which has gone to the making of the furniture, fittings, and material. The standard of execution, as is the case with nearly every French firm of similar standing, is above reproach; the woods are carefully selected and finely worked, and details such as mirrors, metal work, door furniture and locks are designed and executed with the utmost skill.

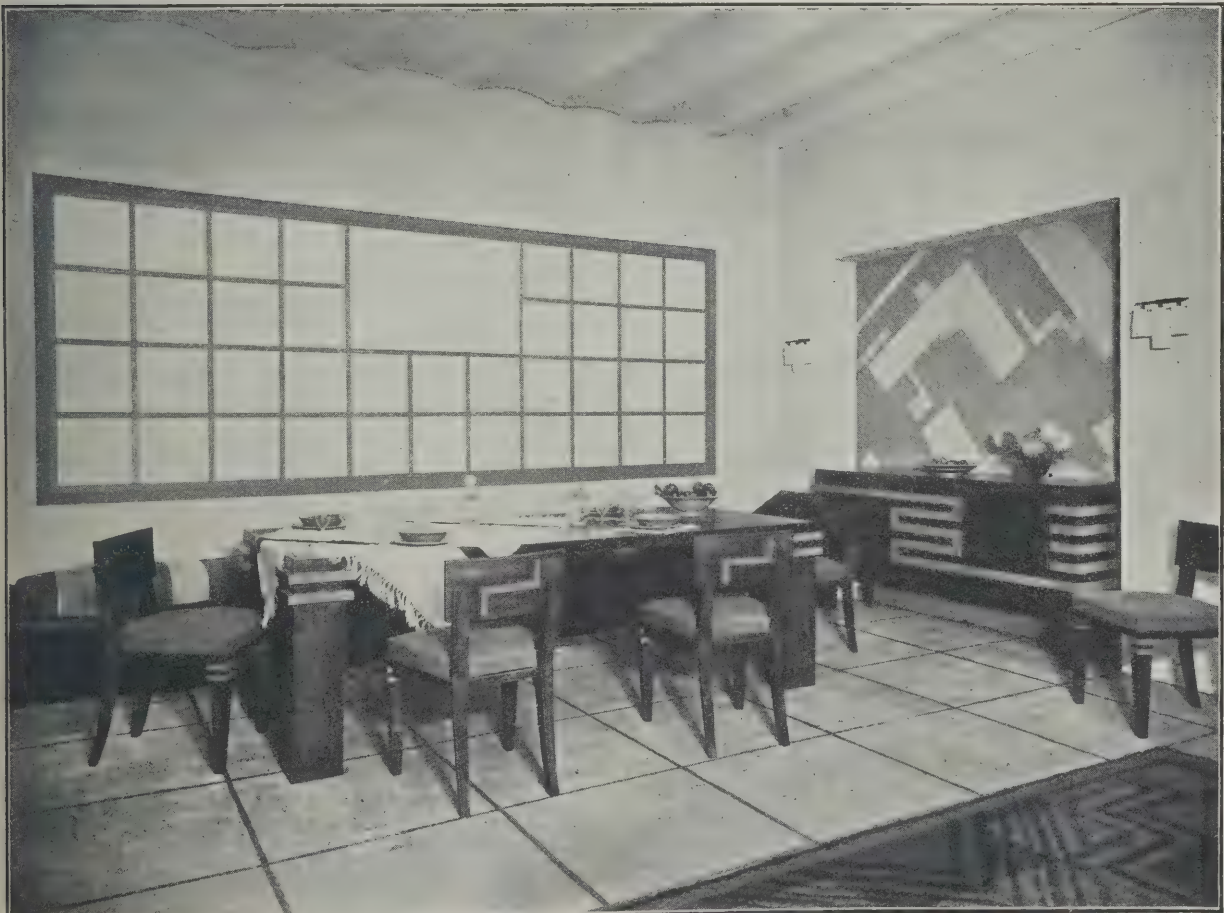
The electrical fittings are of especial interest to the English architect; the use of glass of various qualities and surfaces, arranged in planes, and with the metal work often reduced to a minimum, shows an originality which is refreshing. Our own craftsmen could not fail to be stimulated by the invention and skill which goes to the making of these very modern lighting fixtures, as well as to that of the more familiar venetian lustres. An impression of the spirit which animates much of this work can be gathered in London from the little shop in Lower Berkeley Street, known as "Paris Trades." This design was executed by Dim, and it undoubtedly bears the same unmistakably Paris stamp as the firm's interior work.

There is a large number of commercial firms in Paris where one can see and buy *modern* furniture and fittings designed with sincerity and skill by artist-craftsmen whose boldness and originality is tempered by a natural refinement. When will it be possible to make a similar claim for London?



"A SMOKING ROOM." DESIGNED BY JOUBERT AND PETIT AND EXECUTED BY DIM.

Photo: Rep.



A LIVING ROOM IN THE COUNTRY. DESIGNED BY JOUBERT AND PETIT AND EXECUTED BY DIM.

Photo: Rep.

LIGHTING INSTALLATION DESIGN

XII.—Street Lighting

BY AN ILLUMINATING ENGINEER.

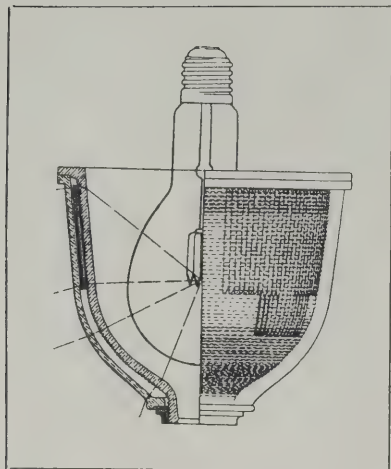


Fig. 47. THE TWO-WAY REFRACTOR: VERTICAL SECTION SHOWING THE ACTION OF THE HORIZONTAL PRISMS.

The question of adequate lighting for public streets and highways is to-day being forced on the attention of public authorities as never before, due to the increased traffic and the accelerated speed of modern vehicles. Many systems adopted in the past have been decidedly wasteful, first for the reason that the light distribution curve given by the ordinary electric lamp is unsuitable, being of a spherical nature, and secondly because all light emitted above the horizontal is ineffective, passing as it does into the atmosphere. The proportion of light lost in this manner frequently reaches 40 to 50 per cent. of the total.

The pioneer development in street lighting for the conservation of this upward light was in the use of a reflector, by which such light rays were collected and redirected to the street surface. Reflectors, however, whilst redirecting much of this upward light, were found to have comparatively little value in extending the light rays owing to the necessary limitation in their size. The result, therefore, is to unduly light the space directly around the lamp, leaving large spaces between the lamps with reduced lighting. Most reflectors with any pretension to efficient light control fail to project the light at a greater angle than 60° to 65° from the vertical, and this means that the maximum candle-power is thrown only to a distance equal to a little more than the height of the light source. The avoidance of sharp contrasts is therefore one of the chief points in the consideration of street lighting, particularly to the drivers of fast-moving vehicles who are unable to accommodate their vision to the rapid changes in illumination taking place. In many systems of street illumination it is quite common to find the ratios between maximum and minimum illumination intensities as great as 300 to 1.

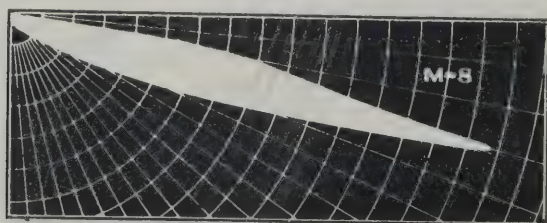
One of the first steps taken for placing street lighting on a scientific basis was to determine the ideal

light distribution curves necessary for what is termed uniform lighting on the street surface for given ratios of spacing to mounting heights. Two ideal curves constructed on this basis are given in Fig. 46. The top curve shows the character of the necessary light distribution where the posts or lighting units are placed a distance apart equal to eight times their height, i.e., for mounting heights of 20 feet the units would be placed 160 feet apart. Such spacing would represent a very high standard of street lighting bordering on the economic limit for all ordinary types of business streets. The lower curve shows the light distribution required when the lighting units are placed a distance apart equal to twelve times their height. It is not desirable, in modern practice, to exceed such a spacing ratio, as it then becomes difficult to maintain uniform lighting. In addition, shadows become lengthy and silhouette effects are obtained, pedestrians and vehicles appearing black or nearly invisible against a fairly light background.

It being practically impossible to realise these ideal curves with ordinary globes and reflectors, the problem was solved in a practical form by the introduction of refraction as embodied in the various types of street refractor units. By this system it was found possible to obtain light distribution curves which conform extremely close to the ideal calculations previously referred to. These special refractor units consist of two elements of clear glass in the shape of a bowl. The inner element has horizontal prisms on its outer surface for the refraction of the light, whilst the outer member has vertical prisms on its inner surface for the attainment of diffusion. Both exposed surfaces are left smooth, rendering them easy to clean and maintain. Such refractors (Fig. 47) were first available in the symmetrical type giving extreme lateral lighting all round, with a maximum intensity of several times the rated candle-power of the lamp, in a zone of 70° to 80° from the vertical, which angle could be adjusted by slight alteration in the focal position of the lamp.

This type of light distribution, whilst being a decided advance over the previous types of lighting, had certain disabilities when applied to the lighting of relatively narrow thoroughfares. It follows that with the wide symmetrical light distribution a large proportion of the light rays will fall upon the vertical surfaces of side buildings and thus out of use for the illumination of the road level. It is for this reason that considerable attention has been paid to directional street lighting, whereby the light is projected at its maximum up and down the street, instead of being wasted on the frontages of buildings directly adjacent to the units, and several new forms of refractors have been evolved for such purposes.

The requirements of ordinary thoroughfares are met by the new two-way directional types, of which there are two varieties—those which project the light



SPACING DISTANCE = $8 \times$ MOUNTING HEIGHT.



SPACING DISTANCE = $12 \times$ MOUNTING HEIGHT.

Fig. 46. CALCULATED IDEAL CURVES FOR UNIFORM STREET ILLUMINATION.

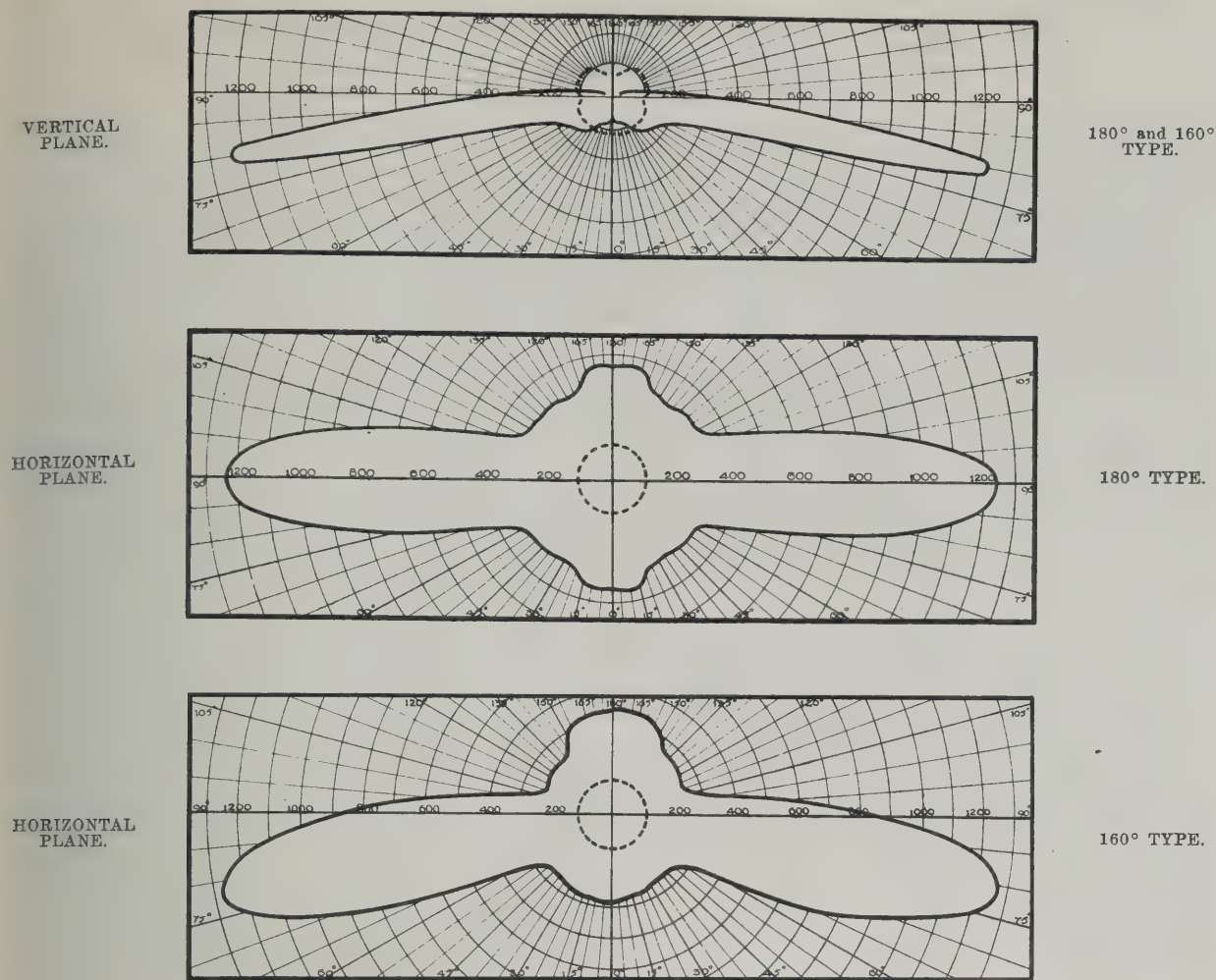


Fig. 48. LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CURVES FOR TWO-WAY REFRACTORS.

in directions immediately opposite at an angle of 180°, such as are usually employed in systems of central suspension; and those which project the light at 160°, as in the case of units mounted in line with the edge of the kerb. The action of these units will be seen from Fig. 48, where it will be observed how enormous is the improvement with such refractor units over the ordinary bare lamp distribution which is represented by the centre dotted line. The top curve shows the light distribution in the vertical plane, whilst the lower two give a plan view showing the projection of the main beams at an angle of 180° and 160° for the requirements of central or side mounting as previously explained.

Three-way refractor units are made for use at street intersections, giving the two directional beams at an angle of 160°, with a further beam in the centre to project up a side street, and four-way one for street crossings, both of which work on the same principle.

In regard to mounting heights, there is a gradual but nevertheless positive tendency towards greater mounting heights in street lighting. In garden villages and similar areas lighted by 100 watt units, mounting heights of less than 13 ft. should not be entertained. In more suburban areas served by 200 watt units, 15 to 16 ft. should be regarded as the minimum height for mounting. In business streets mounting heights of 25 and 30 ft. are becoming more general, using lamps between 300 and 750 watts, according to their relative importance. This increased height enables the use of greater spacing and the more normal projection of the light rays; it also considerably assists in reducing the glare factor.

For good practice in street lighting, the following approximate average intensities of illumination are desirable.

CLASSIFICATION OF STREET.	Average intensity of illumination (foot-candles).
Residential districts	0.05 to 0.10
Arterial streets, outside business districts, carrying much motor traffic and little pedestrian traffic	0.12 to 0.15
Business thoroughfares and roads carrying heavy motor traffic	0.20 to 0.30
Main business thoroughfares and promenade streets	0.40 to 0.50

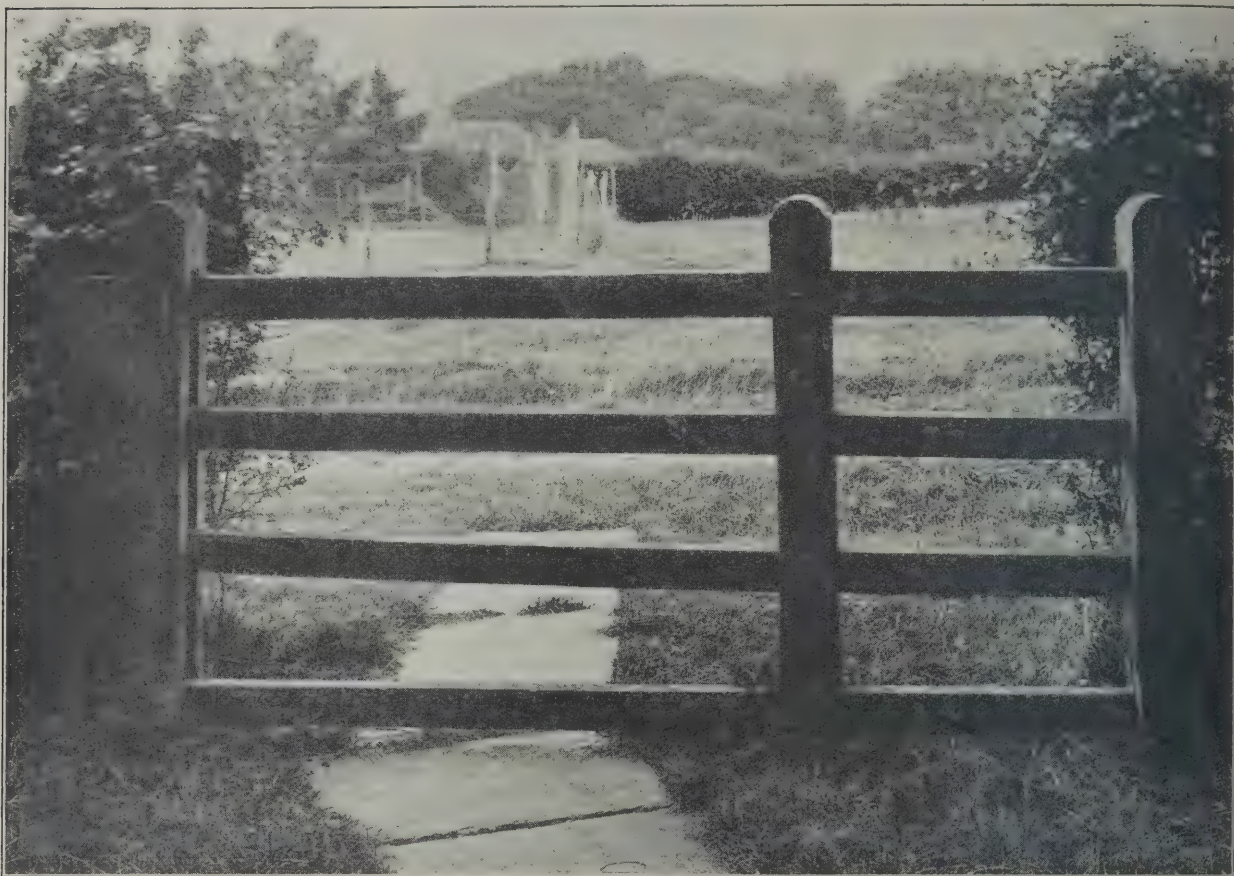
As a guide in determining the size of lamps required to attain these lighting intensities, the following figures will be of assistance.

Lumens per unit required to produce 0.10 F.C. Average Illumination with modern Street Lighting Apparatus.				
TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Mounting height from ground.			
	15 ft.	22½ ft.	25 ft.	30 ft.
	Generated lumens per unit per lineal foot of street.			
Symmetrical	20.6	24.0	26.0	28.0
Two and four-way	—	17.0	20.0	22.0

Illumination intensities, whether increased or decreased, should be approached gradually and not burst from one standard to another.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—II

Photographs by Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



THE TUMBLING STILE, CLOSED.

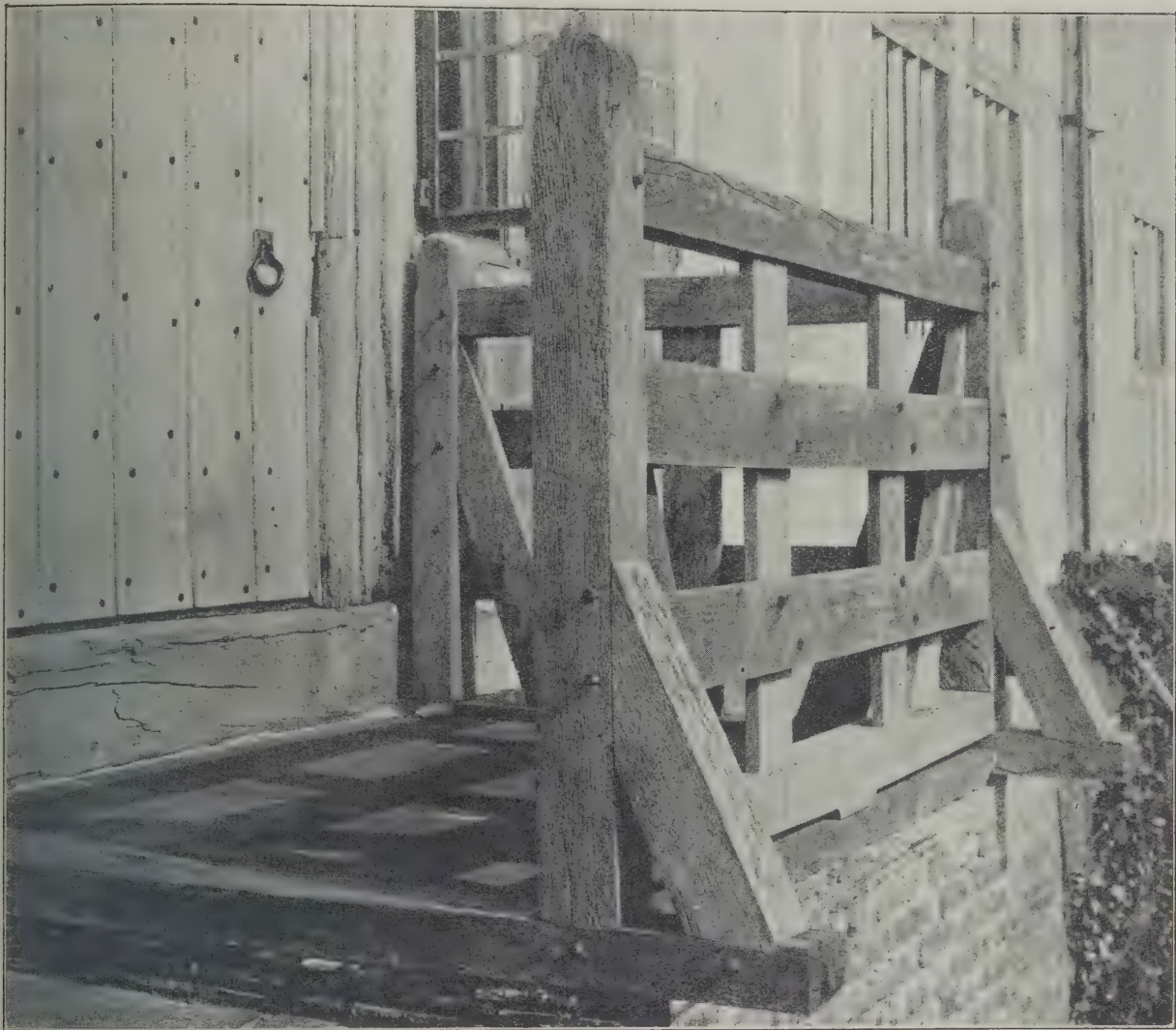


THE TUMBLING STILE, OPEN.

THE TUMBLING STILE WAS AT ONE TIME COMMON IN SUSSEX, BUT IS NOW RARELY SEEN. IT IS ONE OF THE SIMPLEST BUT CERTAINLY ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT OF ALL STILES.

THE CRAFT OF THE CARPENTER

Photographs by Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



THE STRUTS AND THE TREATMENT OF CILLS AND RAILS GIVES A SENSE OF SECURITY. THE WHOLE SHOWS A MASTERY OF TRADITIONAL DESIGN AND METHODS. Designed by SIR EDWIN LUTYENS.



THE RISING BRIDGE IS HINGED TO A BEAM ON THE GROUND, AND IS SO BALANCED THAT ONE MAN CAN EASILY RAISE IT BY PULLING ON THE CHAIN.

Obituary

Mr. E. Fiander Etchells

We regret to announce the death on January 5 of Mr. Ernest Fiander Etchells, Past President of the Concrete Institute, and of the Institution of Structural Engineers, and President of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants. He received his technical education at the Whitworth Technical Institute and the College of Technology, Manchester, the Old Andersonian College, Glasgow, London University, and in the office of F. L. Lane, of Leeds. The early part of his professional career was spent on engineering works in South Africa, South America, the north of England and Scotland. Since 1902 he had been engaged under the London County Council in the administration of technical questions arising under the London Building Acts. Mr. Etchells, who was an Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., A. M. I. Mech. E., M. I. Struct. E., M. Math. Assoc., F. Inst. Physics and Membre de la Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France, had written numerous treatises and articles on mathematical and other problems of constructional work.

Sir Francis Fox

Sir Francis Fox, who died on January 7th, came of a well-known family of engineers, and was engaged on many important bridge-building and railway works, here and abroad, among them being the Grosvenor Road Bridge of the Southern Railway, the Great Central Railway Construction, the Great Northern and City, and the Hampstead and Highgate Tube lines, railways in Canada and South Africa, the bridge over the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, and he was nominated by the British Government as expert for the Swiss Federal Government on the boring of the Simplon Tunnel. In his later years he became particularly well known to the Architectural world as the foremost expert on underpinning and repairing historic structures, being engaged for the preservation works at Winchester, Canterbury and Lincoln Cathedrals, beside many churches and other public buildings. He also reported and advised on the repairs to St. Paul's Cathedral and Waterloo Bridge. Sir Francis, who was knighted in 1912, was the author of several books of engineering reminiscences.

Mr. Delissa Joseph

Mr. Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., who died on January 10 in his 69th year, was a well-known architect in the City of London, where he had practised for many years. His works include several blocks of flats, and two hotels in the west of London, factories in the south-east district, and many blocks of offices, banks and insurance offices in the City, also show-rooms and shops in Oxford Street, Tottenham Court Road, etc. He also designed the superstructures of many of the Central London Tube stations, and, as a member of the Jewish community, had been entrusted with the design of several synagogues in London and elsewhere. Mr. Joseph was a persistent advocate of higher buildings for London, and contributed to many newspaper controversies on the subject, as well as a paper in the journal of the R.I.B.A. He was, or had been, a member of various committees at the Institute.

Lady Weaver

The death of Lady Weaver, wife of Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., on January 10 will be very greatly regretted by their very numerous friends in architectural, art, literary and musical circles. Lady Weaver never wearied in doing good works, personally and unostentatiously, and not the least of them was her unremitting labour on behalf of the Ashstead Potters, that little band of disabled ex-service men in Surrey, in which both she and her husband were deeply interested.

Coming Events

The London Society.—Friday, January 14.—Mr. K. Rice-Oxley on "Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens." (Illustrated by Lantern Slides) 5 p.m.

Royal Drawing Society (Annual General Meeting).—Friday, January 14.—Dr. Bather on "The Significance of Shape." 4.30 p.m.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, January 17.—General Meeting; Award of Prizes and Studentships: Criticism by Robert Atkinson on work submitted.

University of London.—Tuesday, January 18.—Dr. E. G. Richardson on "The Acoustics of Buildings." Further lectures will be given on January 25 and February 1. 5.30 p.m.

The London Society.—Wednesday, January 19.—Visit to the Coliseum and an inspection of the various parts of the building of interest. 11.15 a.m.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, January 21.—Sir Lawrence Weaver. (Subject to be announced.) Birmingham.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Monday, January 24.—Mr. W. Davidson, F.R.I.B.A., on "East Anglian Rural Churches and their Decoration." Edinburgh.

Royal Society of Arts (Cantor Lectures).—Monday, January 24.—Dr. L. C. Martin on "Recent Progress in Optics." John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

"Birmingham Gazette" Brighter Homes Exhibition.—Birmingham, February 8-19.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Second Edinburgh Housing and Building Exhibition will be held at Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from February 9 to 19, 1927. Plans and details from: Mr. T. Percy Bentley, Exhibition Offices, 7 Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

New West End Flats

A new block of flats is to arise in the near future on a site at the corner of New Cavendish Street and Hallam Street. On behalf of a client, Messrs. Yates & Yates (Hanover Square) have negotiated a building lease of the property known as 8a, 8, 10 and 12 New Cavendish Street, and 29-51 Hallam Street, covering an area of approximately 25,000 square feet. There are about 20 old houses here, and it is expected that operations for the clearance of the site will commence within the next three months. Plans are now in course of preparation for the construction of a block having two or three shops on the New Cavendish Street frontage and some ground floor consulting rooms, which should be readily lettable to the medical and dental professions. Above will be spacious suites of flats containing three reception rooms, five or six bedrooms, bathrooms, etc. Central heating, electric lifts, and all modern appliances and labour-saving devices are to be installed. It is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation in the summer of 1928.

In a circular issued by the Ministry of Health to Housing Authorities on January 5, it is suggested that the selling price of houses erected by private enterprise, which receive the subsidy, should be reduced. As an example, it is suggested that where the maximum cost or freehold selling price, exclusive of subsidy, has been prescribed by the local authority as £600, it should be reduced to £550, making, where a subsidy of £75 is given, a total of £625. Where a lower limit of selling price is in force it should be reduced by an appropriate amount.

FRENCH PERIOD FURNITURE AND MODERN COPIES

Mr. Frederick Litchfield, last week, read an interesting paper on "French Furniture" to the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute. With a brief mention of delicate tracered Gothic furniture, his survey commenced with the Renaissance at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century, in the reigns of Charles VIII and Francis I, and dealt principally with the fine flower of French furniture design under Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI, and Napoleon I. This included the furniture design by Le Brun and Berain with metal decorations by Boulle, tapestries by J. B. Oudré and Coypel, ormolu work by Cressent, Jacques Caffieri and Philippe Caffieri, cabinet work by J. F. Oeben and his pupil Riesener, painted decoration by Boucher and Laueret, metal mountings by Pierre Gouthière and Thornire, the last named being the great ormolu mounter in Napoleon's day.

The lecturer then passed to a consideration of the reproduction period of the great French styles in the last century, embracing the work of Zweiner, Beurdeley Dasson, Sormarie (for Vernis Martin work), Roux and Fourdinois, and concluded with some interesting experiences in the detection of reproduction work as under.

With the results of wear and tear and with what a French dealer once described to me as *patina de Londres*, by which of course he meant the action of our damp and foggy climate, some of these French reproductions made fifty years ago require very careful "vetting."

I will relate a personal experience which will show the minute examination which sometimes is necessary. A few years ago, I was consulted as to the genuineness of two important pieces of French furniture which formed part of a great collection, and upon which doubts had been expressed by two well-known experts. The one was a cabinet of Marie Antoinette period, the chief decorations being three beautiful panels of gold-ground lacquer, the gilt-bronze mounts being in the style of Gouthière, a charming example of the best French work of late 18th century. The other was a Marie Antoinette table, similar in design to the celebrated one, which in the Hamilton Palace sale realised £6,000.

I could find no fault with the cabinet—joinery, lacquer, or mounts—all these satisfied me and I expressed an opinion accordingly. My friend then extracted from the stand of the cabinet two screws of the kind known as "gimlet pointed," and asked me, was not the gimlet-pointed screw the invention of Joseph Chamberlain? I felt bound to agree, but I still felt certain about the cabinet, although the screws were extracted from portions of the woodwork where they could not have replaced others, and were evidently those used when the cabinet was made. I sent for a cabinet-maker foreman, who was many years ago in my employment, a very intelligent craftsman, and asked him to look at the cabinet strictly from a joinery point of view and tell me when he thought it was made. "French, late 18th century, sir, without any doubt," and he pointed out certain technicalities. I then showed him the gimlet-pointed screw, and asked if he could account for it. "Certainly I can, Mr. Chamberlain's patent was *not* for designing a gimlet-pointed screw, but for a machine to make them. These screws are some of the old *hand-filed* gimlet-pointed screws used for delicate cabinet work of the time." Now I must candidly admit that until that explanation I had not observed this difference. Under a powerful glass, I could see the differ-

I was in good company, with my want of observation, for the screw had been the cause of the unfavourable opinion expressed by two of our leading experts.

The Marie Antoinette table, I felt sure, was one of Henri Dasson's best reproductions, made some thirty-five years ago, and upon removal of some mounts I had the satisfaction of finding his initials.

This story shows how difficult it is sometimes to form a correct judgment, and at the same time how important. This cabinet was valued by me at £6,000 and the table at £300, whereas had I been satisfied that the latter was the same quality and period as the former, it would have been worth about £1,500 or £1,600.

There is a far cry from these first-class reproductions to those which are made by manufacturers of a lower grade. The construction of the furniture itself is not so skilful, the marqueterie is inferior, and the bronze mounts vary from medium to bad. The old process of gilding which in England is termed "water gilding," but in France *Dorée mercure* means the dissolving of pure gold in mercury applied to the highly chased metal when heated. The mercury evaporates, leaving a deposit of pure gold, which is not only very rich but also very lasting. Instead of this costly gilding a similar process to electro-plating, much cheaper and not so durable, is now generally adopted. The cheaper furniture will probably have the brass mounts lacquered, and not gilt.

Instead of the cast and finely chased mountings by such masters as Gouthière, it is possible to produce an excellent effect by electrotypes at less than a tenth the cost of elaborate chased work, and these productions of the galvanic battery require an experienced eye for their detection.

Another class of imitation is that made by the faker of old French furniture. In some cases, he has purchased very plain old pieces, such as one would find in old-fashioned hotels or middle-class houses, the general forms of which would be in accordance with their respective periods. He would then decorate the plain surfaces with marqueterie in the style he was copying and his brass mounts would be faked to have the appearance of age. An examination of the back of the cabinet or commode and the interior of the drawers would satisfy and deceive an inexperienced purchaser. I have seen chairs and sofas of this *bourgeois* class which have had chunks of wood *appliqué* to the old plain fronts of the frames, and these applications have been carved elaborately and sometimes very skilfully in the styles affected and then gilded. Here again an examination of the under parts of the chairs and the backs of the frames would convey an appearance of age.

It is proposed by the County Councils of Westmorland and Cumberland to remove the old Eamont Bridge, which connects the two counties, and to replace it with a new reinforced concrete bridge, 50 ft. wide, at a cost of about £40,000.

The foundation-stone of the English Bridge at Shrewsbury, which is being reconstructed, was laid last week. A plate, recording the present widening of the Bridge by 26½ feet, also a plate of 1769 found in the old foundations, and a complete set of 1926 coins, from the sovereign to the farthing, were built in the structure. The Bridge is expected to be completed this year.

London Building Notes

BETHNAL GREEN.—Additions, comprising casualty, receiving and isolation wards, are being built for the Bethnal Green B.G., at the hospital and institution in Cambridge Road, E.2. The builder, Mr. W. Simms, 137 Brook Street, Stepney, E.1, is working to the plans of Messrs. Meakin, Archer & Co., 73 King William Street, E.C.4.

BRAINTREE.—Work is in hand upon the erection of Braintree's New Town Hall which is to cost, when completed, about £50,000. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., and J. S. Courtauld, 29 St. James's Square, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

CHADWELL HEATH.—It is proposed to build a picture house on a site on the Chadwell L.C.C. Housing Estate, to accommodate 1,200 to 1,500 persons. The plans, which also include a concrete hall and lounge, have been prepared by Mr. Edward Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., 35 Broomhill Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

CLAPHAM JUNCTION.—The Southern Railway are to build new cleaning sheds at Clapham Junction, S.W., which, together with the carriage sheds at Victoria, S.W., referred to in the *Architect and Building News* on December 13, will cost £160,000. The plans have been prepared by the Chief Engineer's Department at Waterloo Station, S.E.1, who will also supervise the construction.

COLINDALE.—The foundation stone has been laid by Air Marshall Sir Hugh Trenchard, of the new church of St. Alphage, which is to be built on the L.C.C. Housing Estate at Colindale. Erected chiefly in brick, at a cost of about £17,000, it has been designed by Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon-Spain, F.F.R.I.B.A., 19 Hanover Square, W.1, whilst the contract has been let to Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Ltd., New Bridge Works, Croydon. A contract for the vicarage, adjoining, has been placed with Mr. O. T. Hedges, Chalk Farm Road, Wembley.

CROYDON.—Designs have been completed by H.M. Office of Works at Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, for the erection of a new employment exchange at Croydon, to cost about £10,000 to £15,000. The work will be carried out by Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd., builders, 124 George Street, Croydon.

DOLLIS HILL.—The Brentwater Estate at Dollis Hill, N.W., has been acquired by Messrs. Richard Costain & Sons, Ltd., builders, Blundellsands, Liverpool, who propose to develop it on town-planning lines. A lay-out has been prepared, and approved, showing sites for 1,394 houses.

DUKE STREET.—The site, formerly Nos. 3-5, in Duke Street, W.1, has been cleared of old buildings prior to the erection of a six storey block of business premises. Flats or offices will comprise the larger part of the accommodation, but on the ground level there will be two shops. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Hoare & Wheeler, 22 Portman Street, W.1.

HAMMERSMITH.—A school of arts and crafts is proposed to be built by the L.C.C. at a cost of about £58,000. The plans, prepared by Mr. E. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., show two blocks of buildings—one for boys and one for girls.

HAMPSTEAD.—A block of shops with two floors of flats above is to be built on a site in Finchley Road, N.W. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. S. Dakers, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. The buildings will be erected by Mr. James Gibbs, builder, Temple Fortune Mansion, Hampstead, N.W.11.

HOMERTON.—A factory for the production of cardboard boxes, etc., is to be built on a site at Homerton, E.9, at the junction of High Street and Digby Road, for a local firm, Messrs. Matthews, Smith & Co. Plans have been completed by Messrs. Meakin, Archer & Co., architects, 73 King William Street, E.C.4.

KINGSLAND ROAD.—The Building Committee of the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, E., have decided to erect additions, involving an expenditure of about £60,000. The new buildings, comprising a large nurses' hostel, have been prepared by Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

LAMBETH.—A start is to be made upon the site of the new variety theatre—the Brixton Hippodrome—at Brixton Hill, S.W. Including a large lounge hall and cafe, the building will provide accommodation for 2,500 persons. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Owen Bond, 20 Castle Meadow, Norwich, on the instructions of Mr. Adolph Neiman, of London, the promoter.

MORTLAKE.—Plans have been prepared for the development of the Cedars Estate, at Mortlake, S.W., involving extensive building operations. It is proposed to layout a system of new roads and to build on the frontages about 350 houses, 50 shops and flats, garages, bank, etc. The estate has been designed by Messrs. Blount & Williamson, 21 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

NORTHOLT.—The Northolt Manor Estate, Ltd., 15 Henrietta Street, W.C.2, propose to develop on "garden city" lines, the Manor Estate, extending to about 130 acres. The scheme include the erection of 1,000 houses of various designs at a cost of £850,000, and the construction of roads at a cost of about £30,000. The plans have been prepared by the company's architects, Messrs. W. Louis Carr, 10 Roy Road, Northolt, and A. S. R. Ley, F.R.I.B.A., 214 Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

POWIS STREET.—Old property in Powis Street, S.E., has changed hands and rebuilding operations are imminent. The old buildings will be pulled down and plans proposed include a block of warehouse and office premises. The architect is Mr. C. Cowles Voysey, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

REGENT STREET.—Work is to be put in hand upon one of the few sites in Regent Street, S.W.1, which remain

to be developed under the proposals of H.M. Office of Woods and Forests. This concerns No. 16, for which plans for a large block of offices and shops have been prepared by Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., 40 St. James's Place S.W.1. The proposed building is estimated to cost about £100,000.

RICHMOND.—New premises with shops on the ground floor, are to be built on a large site in King Street, Richmond. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Horace Field, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Gower Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., whilst the premises will be erected by Messrs. E. A. Roope & Co., Ltd., 7 Urswick Street, E.9.

ROMFORD.—Work is about to be started upon the rebuilding of the public house known as the White Hart in High Street, Romford, for Messrs. Ind, Coope & Co., brewers. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. R. Banks-Martin, Hammond & Co., architects, 199 Plashet Grove, E.6, whilst the contract has been placed with Mr. H. E. Jerram, Sandford Road, E.6. The cost of the alterations is about £9,000 to £10,000.

STREATHAM.—A new school is to be erected on the Streatham Vale Housing Estate, S.W., by the L.C.C. The building will cost with equipment about £24,300. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

THORNTON HEATH.—A bakery is to be added to the Central Stores in London Road, owned by the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd. The building will be three storeys high and has been designed by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Drunford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., High Street Thornton Heath, S.E.

THROGMORTON STREET.—Alterations are being effected to premises in Throgmorton Street, E.C.2, in order to adapt them as an extension to the Ottoman Bank, adjoining the work. Of a structural nature, the work is all interior, and is being carried out by Messrs. Trollops & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2, to the designs of Messrs. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD.—Operations are in progress upon the foundations for the first section of the large hotel, restaurant and office building to be erected at the corner of Vauxhall Bridge Road and Wilton Road, S.W.1, by Messrs. Watney, Coombe, Reid & Co., Ltd., brewers. The contract for the building has been placed with Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Colebridge Wharfe, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1, who are working under the direction of the brewery surveyors.

WOOLWICH.—Plans have been adopted by the governors of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, in Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E.18, for the erection of a second wing at the hospital, to cost £100,000. The architects to the hospital are Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, W.C.2.

No. 5

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education.

ABERCARN.—In addition to the housing schemes already in hand, the U.D.C. propose to erect about 60 working-class houses.

BODMIN.—The Housing Committee have under consideration the erection of 12 houses, in blocks of six, of the non-parlour type, the proposed site being in Burnard's Lane.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The T.C. are having plans prepared for the construction of baths on the Northwood Estate, off Charminster Road.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—The U.D.C. are to apply to the M.H. for approval for the erection of about 20 houses of the non-parlour type on the Three Corners site. Plans have been approved of a proposed new east wing to Buckfastleigh Abbey.

CARDIFF.—Seventy-eight houses are to be erected at Ely by the City Council.

CHESTERFIELD.—In Derby Road a school-church is to be built, at a cost of £2,370.

CLITHEROE.—The surveyor has been instructed to proceed with the erection of smaller houses on the new section of the building estate, at Henthorn.

COBHAM.—The R.D.C. are to invite tenders for the erection of 15 pairs of houses on the Portsmouth Road.

CREWE.—The H.M. have sanctioned the borrowing by the T.C. of £11,904, for the erection of 24 houses on the West End Garden City site.

DAWLISH.—The M.H. has agreed to the purchase by the U.D.C., on the Luscombe Estate, of the site required for a housing scheme, and requested the council to send Mr. S. Churchward, architect, to London to discuss plans, which is being done.

DEWSBURY.—Messrs. James Austin & Sons (Dewsbury) Ltd., iron and steel merchants, have purchased Thornhill Forge Estate and intend to erect modern buildings.

DUBLIN.—Dublin is to have over 1,000 new houses in 1927. The City Commissioners have decided to put into effect two important housing schemes in the Drumcondra-Glasnevin and the Emmet Road areas. 534 houses will be erected in the former district and 500 in the latter.

DUNFERMLINE.—Plans were passed by Dunfermline Dean of Guild Court recently for the erection by David Beveridge, architect, Crossgates, of two semi-detached villas at Garvoekhill, Dunfermline.

EGHAM.—The M.H. have sanctioned the borrowing by the U.D.C. of £47,443 for the erection of 100 houses.

EPSOM.—The R.D.C. are to invite tenders for the erection of another 30 houses at Old Common.

FELTHAM.—Plans passed: 12 houses in Bedfont Lane, for Mr. How; and 2 houses in Camden Avenue for Mrs. E. Banks.

FELTHAM.—The U.D.C. have instructed the surveyor to prepare estimates for the construction of public lavatories at the cemetery.

FIFE.—The County Council recently agreed to a new housing scheme, involving an estimated expenditure of £158,400. They unanimously resolved to recommend the District Committee to erect the following additional houses within the district, with assistance under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924: Auchterderran parish, 100 houses; Ballingry parish (Lochore), 50; Ballingry parish (Lumphinnans), 32; Kinglassie, 12; Kirkcaldy and Dysart parish (Thornton), 54; Markinch parish (Windygates), 48; Wemyss parish, 100.

FREMLEY.—The M.H. have sanctioned the borrowing by the U.D.C. of £24,000 in connection with the Watchett Housing scheme.

GLASGOW.—Large shop and showroom premises are to be built by Messrs. Boots Cash Chemists, of Nottingham, on the site at the corner of Argyle Street and Union Street, at a cost of about £50,000. The buildings are to be set back on a new frontage line in connection with a street improvement scheme, and have been designed by Messrs. Campbell & Harley architects, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

GREENOCK.—Mr. A. C. Fletcher has acquired sites in Carmichael Street, west of South Street, and contemplates erecting 12 semi-detached dwellings, each of 5 rooms and kitchen.

GROSVENOR ROAD.—The new rink for the London Ice Club at Grosvenor Road was opened on January 14. A restaurant, tea lounge, American bar, and dressing and bath-rooms have been installed. The architect is Mr. S. Clough, A.R.C.A., L.R.I.B.A., and the contractors are Monolithic and General Constructions, Ltd.

HANLEY.—The Hanley Circuit has two building projects on hand. The building at Bold Street has been demolished for a new one on the same site to seat 350 and cost £2,750. At Abbey Hulton, a school-church, seated with chairs, at an estimated cost of £2,200, is proposed. Both buildings have been designed by Mr. H. Kelsall Armitage, of London.

HORNSEY.—The B.C. has advanced a sum of £107,932 under the Small Dwellings Acquisition and Housing Acts.

HULL.—Hull Savings Bank Committee is to erect branch premises in Southcoates Lane, Hull. The architect is Mr. J. Bilson, A.R.I.B.A., Parliament Street, Hull.

KEITH.—The T.C. has decided to build 16 more houses of a type and on a site to be decided later.

KINGSBRIDGE.—Mr. E. H. Ferris is to erect 17 houses on the Deer Park site.

LEEDS.—Amongst improvements contemplated by the Corporation are an enlargement of the central tramway depot at Swinegate, at an estimated

cost of £122,500, and a central hall on the Meanwood Estate.

LEEDS.—Mr. H. S. Chorley has prepared plans for the extensions of the tramway depot, Swinegate, Leeds, for the Leeds Corporation Tramways. The estimated cost of these extensions is £122,500.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—A new school-church is to be built.

LIVERPOOL.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Housing Committee, contracts were passed for the construction of 1,250 new houses in the Walton and Fazakerley districts.

LIVERPOOL.—The acting director of Housing has been authorised to advertise for tenders for an additional 1,000 special non-parlour type houses, subject to the approval of the M.H.

LEWISHAM.—The B.C. have borrowed £91,000 to finance the first section of the building of their garden suburb at Grove Park, S.E.

MANCHESTER.—The E.C. proposes to acquire 10 acres of land at Chain Bar, Moston, as a site for the North Manchester Municipal High School for Boys. The proposal provides for the erection of a school containing 500 places, the estimated cost of erection being £60,000.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Governing Council of the Constantine Technical College, Middlesbrough, have decided to invite tenders for the erection of the college, which is estimated to cost £80,000.

MOLESEY.—The D.C. have been informed that the M.H. have confirmed the order which the council sought to purchase land at West Molesey for a housing scheme.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The County Sites and Buildings Committee intend to erect a mining centre at Abersychan at a cost of nearly £5,000.

NEATH.—Fifty parlour-type houses are to be erected on the north side of Brynhyfryd Road by the B.C.

NEWPORT (MON.).—The T.C. Finance and Housing Sub-Committee have applied to the B.H. for sanction to borrow £16,390, repayable within 20 years, for subsidy grants under the Housing Acts, 1923-25.

NOTTINGHAM.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. P. Morley Horder, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Arlington Street, St. James', S.W.1, for the erection of a large women's hostel at the new Nottingham University College. A site of about 3 acres has been allocated for the building, which will conform generally to the architecture of the university, and will cost about £30,000.

PLYMOUTH.—A proposal to extend the accommodation at Blackadon mental hospital at a cost of £261,000, is shortly to be discussed by Plymouth B.C.

PORHCRAWL.—It is proposed to extend and enlarge the Esplanade Hotel, which is owned by Messrs. R. E. Jones,

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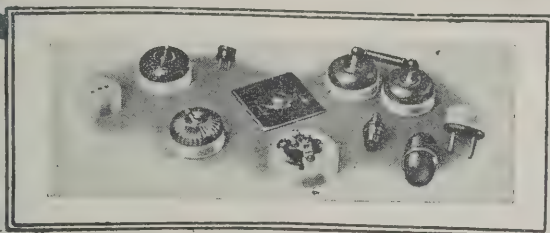
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Ltd., High Street, Swansea. Sir C. Tamlin Ruthen, F.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, Heathfield, Swansea, is the architect.

RIPLEY.—The Guildford R.D.C. are to erect six houses at Ripley.

ROTHEWELL.—The U.D.C. is to acquire land at the Pastures for the erection of new open-air swimming baths.

SEATON.—The Southern Railway are to carry out extensive improvements and extension of the station, permanent way and sidings, at a cost of nearly £50,000.

SHEFFIELD.—A picture palace to accommodate 1,500 persons is to be built on the Manor Estate, Sheffield, at the corner of City, Ridgeway, and Prince of Wales, Roads.

SHEFFIELD.—An early start is to be made upon the building of the new cinema, the "Regent," on the site known as Barkers' Pool. There will be a café and lounge. The building will be of brick, on a steel framework, with a terra-cotta front, and has been designed by Mr. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., architect to the owners, The Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., Regent Street, W.I.

SHENSTONE.—The B.E. have approved the revised plans for new premises for Little Aston Council School.

SHEPHERDS BUSH.—New film production studio and offices are being erected in Lime Grove for Messrs. Gaumont Co., Ltd. Mr. S. B. Pritlove, of 6 Sherwood Street, W., is the architect; Messrs. J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., the builders; and Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., contractors for the steelwork.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Southampton Co-operative Society is to erect a large emporium.

SOUTHPORT.—On behalf of the Southport Coliseum Co., Ltd., Mr. Geo. E. Tonge has prepared plans for a cinema on a site in Liverpool Road, Ainsdale, Southport.

STAFFORD.—The Staffordshire E.C. are to consider proposals for alterations at the Technical School.

STOCKINGFORD.—Nuneaton Council are to build 36 more council houses, of the 2 bedroom type, at Stockingford at a cost of £13,353.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The Sites Subcommittee have been instructed to inspect and report on sites, within or adjacent to the city, sufficient to accommodate approximately 2,000 houses, and steps are to be taken for the preparation of a building scheme.

STOURBRIDGE.—The B.E. have approved the plans for the erection of a new Secondary School at Stourbridge.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—The T.C. passed plans for 20 semi-bungalows in Loxley Lane and Manor Road, for Mr. E. Ellis; alterations to Royal Restaurant in Bridge Street, for Mr. H. G. Pearce.

THAMES DITTON.—The Kingston County Bench have approved plans for additions and alterations to the Swan Hotel, Thames Ditton.

THORNHILL.—A new church and Sunday-schools are to be built, at a cost of £6,000.

TRURO.—The R.D.C. have received sanction from the M.H. to the bor-

rowing of £22,000 for housing purposes.

TOTNES.—It was recently decided that the Council should submit a scheme to the Ministry for 32 houses: Marldon, 12; Ughborough, 2; Churston, 8; Dittisham, 4; Holmes, 4; Brent, 2.

TWICKENHAM.—The B.C. have approved plans, submitted by Sir Banister Fletcher, for the development of the Carpenters' Company Estate, which abutts upon Hampton, Wellesley, Spencer, and Walpole Roads. The scheme, which includes roads as well as tennis courts, provides for the erection of at least 151 houses, and comes under the Town Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1922.

WALSALL.—Authority was given for the appropriation of part of Goscote Hall Farm as a site for the erection of a new Isolation Hospital.

WALSALL.—The T.C. propose to erect 8 parlour type and 12 non-parlour type houses on the Four Crosses site; 6 non-parlour houses in New Street and Marlborough Street; 8 parlour type houses in Beatrice Street; 6 parlour type houses in Forest Lane; and 17 non-parlour type houses on the Four Crosses site. These schemes involve an expenditure of £29,582.

WANDSWORTH.—The B.C. propose erecting 70 or 80 houses of the "A.X." type on the south side of Southeroft Road on the Furzedown Estate. The present contractor on the estate is to be invited to submit a tender for their erection.

WANSTEAD.—Preliminary work is in hand on the site of the proposed new Wanstead Telephone Exchange, the contract having been placed with Messrs. Marrable Bros., 60 Pretoria Road, Wanstead, E.11. A brick building of two floors with artificial stone dressings, has been designed by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

WARRINGTON.—It is proposed to erect on the Bewsey Estate 150 houses and an additional 100 houses on the Reynolds Street site. Application has also been made to the M.H. for sanction for 400 additional subsidy houses.

WEST BROMWICH.—Approval was given to the erection of a new picture house, subject to the work being commenced within three months. The building will seat 1,460 persons, and cost £40,000. A special feature of the premises will be the provision of crush halls.

WEST BROMWICH.—Sanction has been given to the erection of a new picture house, at £40,000, to accommodate over 1,400 people.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—New schools are to be built at Hart Road, West Hartlepool.

WEST RIDING.—The West Riding E.C. recently approved an estimate of £53,940 for the provision of a Technical School and Boys' Secondary School at Brighouse. It was also decided to build a secondary school at Wath, at a cost of £41,050. The B.E. have notified the Committee that at present they can approve the erection of only a portion of the proposed new Mining and Technical Institute at

Whitwood, at a cost of £40,000, in place of the full scheme of outlay of £77,500, and it was decided to proceed with the smaller undertaking.

WHITCHURCH.—The U.D.C. have instructed the surveyor to prepare plans for a proposed new housing scheme. Sites at Rosemary Lane and Highgate were suggested.

WILLESDEN.—The Council has received notice from a firm of builders of its intention to erect 1,394 houses in the parish.

WIMBLEDON.—Plans passed by the T.C.: Mr. F. H. Skeens, 5 houses, Abbott Avenue; Messrs. W. H. Whitehead & Co., pair semi-detached villas and one villa, Richmond Road; Messrs. Whitehead, Bros., four lock-up shops, Alexandra Road; Messrs. Edw. Evans, alterations to back additions of 24 houses, (7 in Wilton Grove, 14 in Kingswood Road, and 3 in Mayfield Road); Mr. W. Fenn, lock-up garage and workshop in Pepys Road.

WIMBLEDON.—The T.C. have decided to erect swimming baths on land adjoining the site of the Latimer Road Baths, at a cost not exceeding £25,000.

WIMBLEDON.—The T.C. propose erecting an electricity sub-station on site in Cannon Close, and also the enlargement and re-equipment of three existing sub-stations, and the construction and equipment of 17 new transformer sub-stations within the area of supply, at an estimated total cost of £25,000.

WOKINGHAM.—The R.D.C. have decided not to grant subsidies in future for houses built solely for sale.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. have received sanction from the L.C.C. for the borrowing of £10,278 for street improvements and £31,882 for the erection of 55 houses on the Eltham Housing Estate.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. are to erect 55 houses on the Eltham Estate at a cost of £32,000.

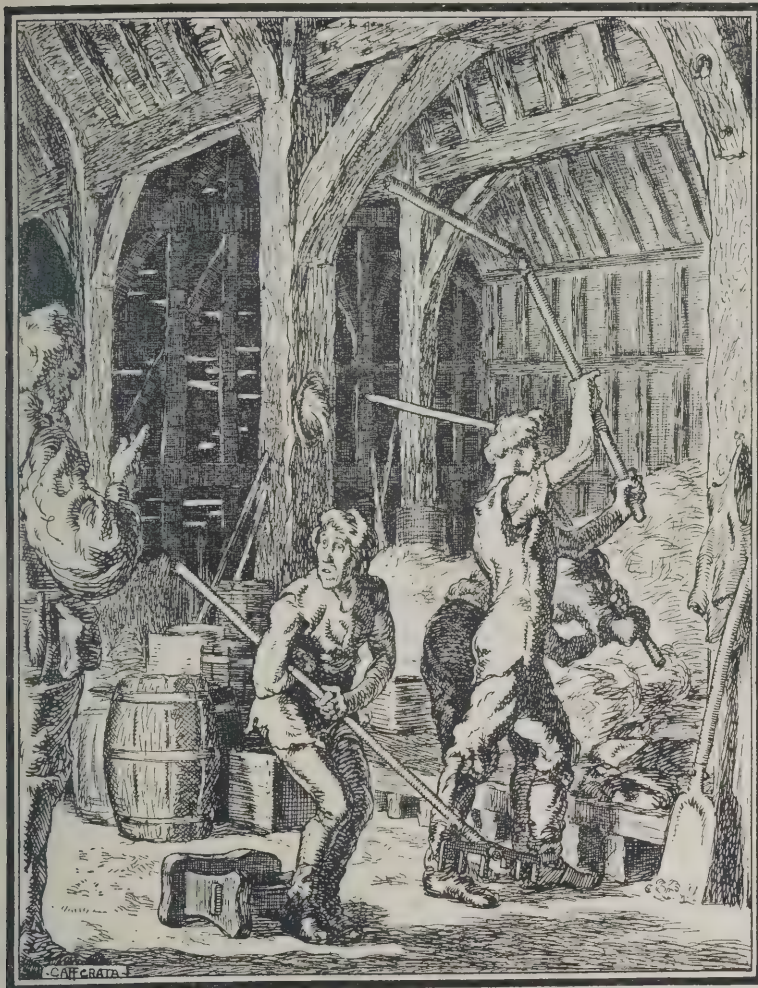
WORCESTER.—The T.C. propose erecting public lavatories in Gheluwe Park, and urinals with an approach from the street, at a cost of £997.

WORCESTER.—The M.H. have approved the scheme of the C.C. to erect a smallpox hospital, and a suitable site is to be purchased.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The C.C. is to obtain a site for the erection of a smallpox hospital.

YORK.—The E.C. have prepared a scheme for extensions at the Nunthorpe Secondary School. The Corporation Housing Committee have scheduled 450 houses in the city which should be put in a habitable condition and have certified nearly 700 which should be closed. Fields off Burton Lane are being acquired for a housing scheme. Plans passed: Boathouse Esplanade, for the Governors of St. Peter's School; warehouse, Walmgate for Messrs. H. Leatham & Sons, Ltd.

YORK.—Tenders are to be invited at York for the erection of 4 blocks of parlour-type houses with 3 bedrooms on the No. 1 Estate, York, for the C.C. on the Glen Estate (55 houses in pairs), and on the remainder of this estate houses in blocks of 6. The York C.C. are also to erect on the Campholton Road site 24 houses in pairs.



Drawn by D. M. Cafferata.

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*Historical data and
matter by G. Bankart.*

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**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.**

**See advertisement this week.*

BATLEY.—January 25.—For the erection of 36 houses on their Housing Estate off Bradford Road, W., Batley, as follows—18 semi-parlour type houses in three blocks of 6; 16 semi-parlour type houses in one block. 4; 2 scullery type houses in one block. The office of Mr. H. L. Hall, P.A.S.L., M.I.M.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Brunswick Street, Batley

BRISTOL.—January 22.—For erecting 2 houses at Cleeve, 4 houses at North Weston, and 12 houses at Nailsea. Mr. Maynard Froud, architect, St. Stephen's Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

CLEVEDON.—January 26.—For the erection of 14 houses on Kenn Road, Housing site. Mr. G. W. Knowles, A.M.I.C.E., Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon.

CO. DOWN.—February 1.—For the erection of a new public elementary school at Ballynanny, Annaclone, Co. Down. Ballynanny Public Elementary School, Ballynanny, Annaclone, Co. Down.

EYE (SUFFOLK).—For demolition of remaining portion of the old workhouse for the B.C. Messrs. Harold Hooper & Garrard, A.A.R.I.B.A., 13 Queen Street, Ipswich.

GOVAN.—For the following works proposed to be executed in connection with the construction of nurses' home at the Govan Hospital:—(1) carpenter, joiner, and ironmongery works; (2) excavator, mason and brick, etc., works; (3) marble work; (4) glazier work; (5) plaster work; (6) slater and rough cast works; (7) tile work; (8) terrazzo work; (9) plumber work. Angus Baillie, 7 and 8 Carlton Place, Glasgow.

GREENOCK.—January 20.—For the various works required in the erection of the proposed 6 tenements (36 houses) at Sharer's Land site, Port-Glasgow Road. (1) digger and brick work; (2) carpenter and joiner work; (3) glazier work; (4) slater work and roughcasting; (5) plumber work; (6) plaster work; (7) iron gas main branch supply pipes; (8) electric lighting; (9) painter work. The Office of Public Works, Municipal Buildings, Greenock

IPSWICH.—For the internal re-decorating of the Public Health Offices,

Elm Street, for the T.C. Mr. E. McLauchlan, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Ipswich.

LITTLE HULTON.—January 24.—For the erection of non-parlour type houses off Worsley Road, Little Hulton, as follows:—four-roomed 10; five-roomed, 36. James H. Heyes, Council Offices, Little Hulton.

METHLEY.—January 22.—For the erection of 34 semi-parlour type houses, to be built in blocks of two, on a site in the Mickletown area. Mr. Thomas Thompson, Red House, Methley.

MOGDEN.—January 22.—For the erection of new ward block and other works at the Mogden Hospital. Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

OAKHAM.—January 26.—For the erection of one, two, three or four pairs of non-parlour type cottages, on the Cold Overton Road Housing site. Mr. A. Baker, Church Street, Oakham. Deposit £1 1s.

PRESTWICK.—January 27.—For the following works required in the erection of the proposed extension of Prestwick H.G. School, viz., mason and brick; joiner; glazier; slater and roughcast; plumber; plaster; painter; electric light; central heating; and asphalt. Mr. William Reid, Master of Works, Education Offices, Ayr.

REIGATE.—January 17.—Separate tenders for the erection of: (a) 16 houses in Mid Street, Nutfield; (b) 14 houses in Meath Green, Horley; (c) 8 houses in Star Lane, Chipstead; (d) 2 houses at Ironsbottom, Horley. Mr. W. J. Hatton, A.M.Inst.C.E., District Surveyor, 48 High Street, Reigate. Deposit £3 3s.

RICHMOND.—January 22.—For the erection of new ward block and other works at the Mogden Hospital. Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

SCUNTHORPE.—January 18.—For the erection of 38 houses of brick in blocks of two and four, on the Crosby Housing Estate, Scunthorpe. Mr. W. Farrar, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Scunthorpe. Deposit £2.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—January 17.—For the erection of an electrical transformer sub-station at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Mr. Elijah Jones, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Albion Street, Hanley.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—January 20.—For the erection of public latrines on the Lichfield Road, Mere Green, for the T.C. Mr. W. A. H. Clarry, A.M.Inst.C.E., The Council House, Sutton Coldfield.

WALSALL.—January 21.—For the erection of a telephone exchange at Bloxwich, Walsall. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

YORK.—January 17.—For the erection of 42 scullery type brick houses on the Corporation Tang Hall Estate No. 2. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer, Guildhall, York. £2 2s.

The College of Estate Management

Mr. J. Leonard Crouch, barrister-at-law, recently delivered a special lecture at the College on "The Recent Developments in the Law and Practice of Surveys for Dilapidations." In the course of his lecture Mr. Crouch said that since the War statutory provisions had been enacted affecting the liability of landlords to repair certain classes of property. First in order of time came the Rent Restriction Acts. Under these a landlord, in certain circumstances, could not recover rent while repairs were required. The Housing Act of 1925, Section 1, provided that despite any stipulation to the contrary houses let at £40 a year in London and £26 elsewhere—the latter figure being an extension—were repairable by the landlord. The only test was rent. Section 2 provided that any house suitable for occupation by persons of the working classes were also so repairable. No rental limit was laid down, and the only test was suitability for the purpose named. On failure of the landlord to do the repairs the local authorities could do them. The cost became a mortgage on the premises. The Law of Property Act, 1925, by Section 147 enacted a new condition. If the landlord served an unreasonable notice to do decorative repairs, the lessee could apply for relief. It appeared that he could immediately commence proceedings. If this were so, it would appear advisable to write a letter before action, otherwise he might perhaps not get his costs, as the relief sought was discretionary: no question of damages arose. The section was apparently designed to meet abuses of the same description which Section 14 of the Conveyancing Act of 1881 effectively countered. The foregoing Acts followed the lead given by the many Agricultural Holdings Acts, and assisted the tenants who, from the circumstances of their cases, were considered by Parliament as not always capable of looking effectively after their own interests. Many decisions of the courts were reviewed. They mostly decided questions of mixed law and fact, and care would have to be taken to see that the facts of such precedents applied to other sets of facts, otherwise it might be found that the Courts distinguished the cases and did not consider themselves bound by their previous decision. In conclusion, Mr. Crouch said that when deciding what damages would be obtained for breaches of express or implied covenants, judges who sat without juries looked through the eyes of juries. Surveyors should do the same when advising clients. If both parties to a dispute endeavoured to do so agreement would usually eventuate and the expense involved in litigation would be avoided.

On January 18 Mr. Graham Mould, barrister-at-law, will deliver a special lecture on the effect of recent legislation on "The Law of Vendor and Purchaser"; and on January 25 on "The Law of Mortgages."

Medusa Waterproofing Compound

- ☪ Medusa Waterproofing Compound is permanent. It has been manufactured in the United States for over 25 years, and reports of the concrete jobs in which it was first used show they are giving excellent service to-day, the water repellent qualities of the concrete being still unimpaired.
- ☪ Ten years ago after careful test we took up its manufacture in Hull. It is employed as *a cure for dampness, in cellars, on exposed walls of houses and in similar work.* This is quite a common difficulty, and we can confidently recommend that if a rendering is applied, as described in our printed literature, the trouble will be permanently overcome.
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Building Tenders Accepted

BRADFORD.—New warehouses, sheds and offices are to be erected at Laisterdyke, Bradford, for Messrs. W. J. Whitehead & Co., the architects being Messrs. Ross & Briggs. The tender of Messrs. Phineas Drake & Son has been accepted.

BRADFORD.—The tender of Mr. J. Horkin has been accepted for the erection of new schools for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Liversedge. The architects are Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, Piccadilly, Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—New works are to be carried out at Portobello, a few miles east of Brighton, and at a recent meeting of the local Sewers Board the tender of Messrs. John Gill Ltd., of Westminster, for the reconstruction of the outfall sewer and the construction of a sea-wall and groyne at Portobello at a cost of £66,000 was accepted. It is stated that the new sea-wall will be about 300 yards in length, and will serve to protect the board's property from coast erosion.

EAST HAM.—For the erection of 12 single and 26 double-tenement houses, for the T.C. Messrs. Johns Bros., Albert Road, E.16, £37,989 14s. 9d.

EAVES.—The following tenders have been accepted for the erection of 14 houses in three blocks to be erected at Eaves for the Hebden Bridge U.D.C. Mr. H. L. Bottomley is the architect. Masons, H. Mortimer & Son, Hebden Bridge, O. Watson, Hebden Bridge; joiner, E. Johnson, Halifax; plumber, J. H. Boocock, Hebden Bridge; plasterer, E. Marshall, Halifax; slater, Pickles Bros., Leeds; painter, F. Round, Hebden Bridge; electricians, Harrison & Co., Halifax.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,232 10s., of Messrs. A. & J. Scott for painting at the Municipal Buildings.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation have now accepted the tender, £12,030, of Messrs. Hugh Twaddle & Son, Glasgow, for plumbing work at Mearns-kirk Sanatorium.

GLASGOW.—The E.C. of the Corporation have accepted the tender, £245,060, of the Woodhall-Duckham Co., Ltd., for a new vertical retail installation for coke and coal handling plant at Dawsholm Gas Works.

HANLEY.—Stoke Corporation have accepted the tender, £750, of Messrs. H. Howlett & Sons, Hanley, for the erection of an electricity sub-station at Vale Place.

HULL.—The Corporation have accepted the tenders of Mr. F. Bilton for the erection of 282 non-parlour houses on the Winget system at prices ranging from £364 to £370 per house; and of Messrs. Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd., for 276 non-parlour houses on the Wild system at prices ranging from £370 to £378 each.

HULL.—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £11,322, of Messrs. Holliday & Barker for extensions at the Grammar School.

LEEDS.—The tender of Messrs. Pickard & Co., at £30,600, has been accepted for the erection of 72 type "A3" houses on the Harehills Lane Housing Estate, Leeds, for the T.C.

LIVERPOOL.—Subject to the approval of the M.H., the tender of Messrs. W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., of 3 Weekday Cross, Nottingham, for the erection and completion of 101 tenements on the South Hill Road area, Dingle, for £64,922, has been accepted by the Housing Committee.

LIVERPOOL.—The City Council last week accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Duthie & Son, 24 Comus Street, Liverpool, for the erection and completion of the new conveniences in Islington Square, for £1,773.

LIVERPOOL.—The Council has confirmed acceptance of the following contracts for 1,250 Type A710 houses, subject to the approval of the Ministry: (1) Peter McLachlan, Fir Grove, Latchford Without, Ches., 50 houses at £386 16s. 8d. each; (2) J. Lewis, 37 Courtland Road, Liverpool, 200 at £397 10s. each; (3) Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., 152 Moore Street Sheffield, 500 at £395 each; (4) W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., Bank Chambers, Runcorn, 200 at £397 10s. each; (5) W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., 200 at £399 each; and (6) C. J. Doyle, 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool, 100 at £400 each. All the houses will be built of brick, except those to be erected by Messrs. Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., which will be of concrete construction.

LIVERPOOL.—The E.C. has accepted, subject to the sanction of the B.E., the tender of Mr. R. H. Green, at £9,063 10s., for the alterations and additions to the Salder High School for Girls. Also the tender of Messrs. J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., amounting to £3,956, for the erection of a laundry and housewifery centre and two additional classrooms at the Lisburn Lane Council School.

MALDON.—For the erection of 6 houses at Mayland, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. E. Smith, Burnham-on-Crouch, £2,473.

NUNEATON.—For the erection of 36 houses on the Hill Street and Short Street sites, Stockingford, for the Nuneaton T.C. Cooper & Sons, £13,353 (accepted).

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £258, of Mr. C. J. Russell for providing an additional room at the Guildhall.

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £17,118, of Messrs. A. N. Colls & Son, Ltd., for the erection of 36 flats and road and sewer work at Mount Stone.

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £6,826, of Plymouth Builders, Ltd., for the erection of 15 flats at Stonehouse.

PLYMOUTH.—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £405, of Messrs. Pearn Bros., Ltd., for alterations at Victoria Road School.

ROMFORD.—For alterations and additions, for Messrs. Ind Coope & Co., Ltd., brewers, Burton-on-Trent

and Romford. Messrs. Banks-Martin, Hammond & Co., architects, 40 High Street, Romford. H. Potter, Chelmsford, £1,997 (accepted); W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London, £2,557; T. Lowe & Son, Burton-on-Trent, £2,342; Luton & Son, London, £2,324; R. Woollaston & Co., Bow, £2,314 14s.; A. Monk, Edmonton, £2,240; J. Flaxman & Sons, Ltd., Southend, £2,225; H. E. Jerram, East Ham, £2,105; Baker Hammond & Laver, Ltd., Rainham, £2,000.

SALFORD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £2,392, of Mr. Peter Hodgkinson, Manchester, for the erection of conveniences in Church Street, Pendleton.

SALFORD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £17,485, of Messrs. Robert, Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Old Trafford, for the erection of electricity showrooms in Chapel Street.

SHEFFIELD.—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £48,310, of Messrs. W. Marlow & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of an elementary school on the Manor Housing Estate.

SITTINGBOURNE.—For carrying out important extension works for the Sittingbourne Co-operative Society, the tender of Messrs. E. Bishop & Sons, at £7,936, has been accepted.

TORQUAY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,530, of Mr. F. Stanbury, Torquay, for extending the refreshment buffet at Torre Abbey Sands.

TORQUAY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,936, of Mr. W. H. Smith, Torquay, for the construction of a concrete platform and steps at the Beacon Cove.

WAKEFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. George Crook & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of 350 houses on the Snape-thorpe Estate.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—For the building of new out-patients and casualty block and children's wards. Wm. Sharratt, Ltd., Wolverhampton, £45,826 (accepted); J. Caddick Son & T. E. Yates, Ltd., Wolverhampton, £51,180; John McLean, Coven, £50,563 14s. 3d.; Joseph Hickin & Sons, Willenhall, £50,000; Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton, £48,977; T. & S. Ham, Wolverhampton, £48,800; A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., Dudley, £48,600; Tilt Bros., Bromsgrove, £47,997; Arthur Powell, Wolverhampton, £47,906; R. Speake & Sons, Wolverhampton, £47,250; F. J. E. Toobey & Sons, Wolverhampton, £46,993; H. Willecock & Co., Wolverhampton, £46,875; Mark Round & Sons, Ltd., Dudley, £46,874; Melville, Dundas & Whitson, Bedford Street, London, W.C.2, £46,860; W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester, £45,989; A. H. Guest, Ltd., Stourbridge, £44,779.

WORCESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. H. Guest, Ltd., Stourbridge, at £6,317, for carrying out a section of the improvements at the market. For the erection of an electricity sub-station on the north side of Hollywell Hill, the tender of Stokes Bros. has been accepted, at £187 10s.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

IN REINFORCED CONCRETE



THE NEWCASTLE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY'S OFFICES, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Associated Architects: L. J. Couves with Sir John Burnet & Partners. Contractors: Stephen Easten, Ltd.

TRUSCON FLOORS ARE BEING LAID THROUGHOUT.

THE LIVE LOAD ON AN OFFICE FLOOR IS USUALLY SMALL, THEREFORE THE DEAD WEIGHT OF THE FLOOR IS A VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LOAD TO BE CARRIED. THE TRUSCON FLOOR IS THE LIGHTEST FLOOR ON THE MARKET, AND ITS USE WILL EFFECT A CONSIDERABLE SAVING ON THE COST OF THE STRUCTURAL STEELWORK.

It is the primary duty of a floor to carry efficiently the loads which may come upon it. Of the other duties of a floor the least spectacular but the most useful is that of accommodating the "domestic services." The Truscon floor will do this.

Most buildings require gas and electric light, electric bells, telephones, and water supply. Heating systems, either radiator or "panel," have to be allowed for, and sprinklers or ventilating systems are often required. The Truscon floor has an accessible hollow space in which all these services can be effectually concealed.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO., LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS,

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
2-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
2-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocement ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	55/3	Ditto [Station]
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	160/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	200/-	Ditto [Station]
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	210/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arley bricks	100/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9 6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3 20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal			
Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/- 10/-	ditto	

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-
Ditto but double seal ditto				

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0		Per 1,200 delivered
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6		Ditto
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9		Ditto
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3		Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9		Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9		Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9		Ditto

TILES—	Unit.	Cost.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£7 4 0	Per 1,000 delivered
Hip and valley tiles	0 10 0	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—						
Per standard delivered						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46

BOARDINGS—per square	4in.	5in.	6in.	7in.	8in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt
Scotch glue	60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—

	Thicknesses	Qualities	Per foot cube in dry boards lin. thick and upwards.
Oak, Austrian	17/-		
Ditto Japanese	15/-		
Ditto American	14/-		
Ditto English	12/-		
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-		
Ditto Cuban	26/-		
Ditto English	10/-		
Ditto Moulmein	14/-		

PLYWOOD—

	Thicknesses	Qualities	Per foot cube in dry boards lin. thick and upwards.
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 1 6 4 8 7 6		
Alder	3 2 5 4 3 6 1 5 4 8 7 6		
Oregon Pine	5 4 3 2 5 4 3 6 1 5 4 8 7 6		
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 2 5 4 3 6 1 5 4 8 7 6		
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 1 7 10 8 11 1 1 1 6 1 1		
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 1 6 7 7 9 2 1 1 1 1 1		

STEELWORK.

	Thicknesses	Qualities	Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Rolled Steel joists	12/6		
Compound girders	15/6		
Stanchions	17/6		
Angles and Tees	14/6		
Bars	15/-		
Mild Steel Rods	13/6		
Bolts and Nuts	36/-		

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

	Internal diameter	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d. 5½d. 6½d. 9½d. 1/1 1/4 1/10						
Elbows square (each)	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2 2/7 4/3						
Elbows round (each)	11d. 1/2 1/5 1/8 2/4 2/10 4/8						
Tees each	1/- 1/3 1/7 1/10 2/6 3/1 5/1						
Crosses (each)	2/2 2/9 3/3 4/1 5/6 6/7 10/6						
Sockets diminished (each)	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d. 1/- 1/4 2/-						
Discounts off above—							
Gas	—40%						
Water	—35%						
Steam	—30%						

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	2/1 2/4 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/2					
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/4 2/7 3/1 3/7 4/1 6/6					
Shoes (each)	1/5 1/6 2/- 2/3 2/7 4/9					
Bends (each)	1/6 1/8 2/2 2/7 3/1 5/7					
Heads (each)	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 3/10 6/11					
Offsets, 4½ in. projection (each)	1/10 2/3 2/7 2/11 3/9 6/5					
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/5 2/8 3/3 4/- 4/9 7/7					
Single junction	2/3 2/8 3/3 3/9 4/6 7/2					
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	1/5½	1/7	1/8	2/1	
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	1/7½	1/9	1/10	2/3	
Angles and nozzles	—	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/10	
Stop ends	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	8d.	
O.G. gutter	—	1/10½	1/10½	2/1	2/8	
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	2/0½	2/0½	2/3	2/11	
Angles and nozzles	—	1/8	1/8	1/9	2/3	
Stop ends	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	7d.	

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super.
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	12/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

THE LIFT & HOIST CO., LTD.

SPECIALISTS



in the manufacture of
**Electric and
 Hand Power**
DINNER LIFTS
SERVICE LIFTS
GOODS LIFTS
CELLAR HOISTS
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THE PERFECT DECORATIVE MEDIUM FOR
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 in one quarter of the time as compared with Brush Painting

As used at Africa House, Kingsway.

Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours,
 dries hard in half an hour, stands heat
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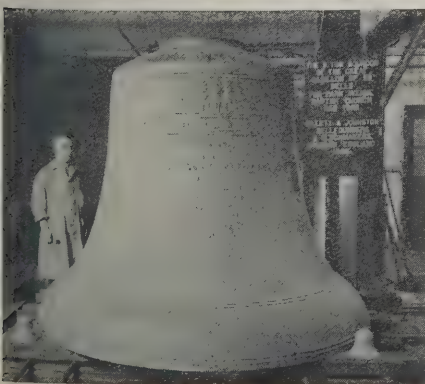
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GILLETT & JOHNSTON (THE CROYDON BELL FOUNDRY, LIMITED) CROYDON, SURREY



Bass Bell of New York Carillon, 9½ tons

Makers of the world's largest Carillon—53 bells, weighing 50
 tons—for Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City.

Also—now in hand—a similar Carillon for the Canadian
 Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.

RINGS OF BELLS.—Amongst recent work we have re-cast the peal of
 10 for MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL, and have supplied new peals to a
 large number of Churches in the British Isles.

TOWER CLOCKS.—Over 12,000 have been supplied by us to public
 buildings throughout the world.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—Our Electric Clocks are highly efficient, and give
 absolute accuracy of time-keeping.

Royal Warrant Holders to H.M. King George V

Telephone: Thornton Heath 1220 & 1221

Telegrams: "Gillett," Croydon

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.							
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes		
		38/6	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit						
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run						
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/9	4/3	5/1	5/7	6/2	
Bends	each	2/8	2/11	3/3	4/-	4/6	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	3/3	3/9	5/1	5/10	6/10	
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	4/3	4/9	5/10	6/9	8/-	
Junctions	Ditto	3/3	4/-	4/9	5/7	6/5	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/9	6/9	
<hr/>							
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	.. .. .	26/9	36/7	58/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	.. .. .	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
½ in. plate	.. .. .	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
½ in. plate	.. .. .	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
½ in. plate	.. .. .	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
		½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK		Each					
(first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-							
down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6	—
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—	—
		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—	—

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye	(7 lb.)	2/5	3/8	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do.	(7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	.. .. .	1/2	1/4			
Brass sleeves	.. .. .	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	.. .. .	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	.. .. .	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	.. .. .	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	.. .. .	..	..	..	2/-	Do.

GLASS.								
Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.							
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish							
Rolled plate glass Rough cast glass Wired rolled Wired cast	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	White 7½d.	Tinted 10½d.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	8½d.	10½d.	12½d.	7½d.	10½d.
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	—	6½d.	9d.
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.	—

In plates not exceeding							
Ordinary substance Polished							
Plate Glass cut to sizes at							
per foot super.							
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/3½	2/-2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	—
Single Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Shadde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

Price.		Unit.	
Aluminium Paint Dryers Distemper washable Enamel, best white Gold leaf, English Gold size White Lead Linseed oil, boiled Ditto raw Mixed Paint Putty Size Tar Terebine Turpentine Varnish, hard oak Varnish, copal Ditto flat Whiting Gilders		Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.	
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.	
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.	
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.	
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.	
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.	
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.	
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.	
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.	
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.	
Putty	16/-	Cwt.	
Size	3/6	Firkin.	
Tar	1/-	Gallon.	
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.	
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.	
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.	
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.	
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.	
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.	

Competition for Apprentices

The National Painters' and Decorators' Joint Education Committee of England and Wales has recently issued a pamphlet giving particulars of the annual prize competition for apprentices and craftsmen, to be held in October, 1927. The competitions are now open to all apprentices, journeymen and employers in England and Wales who come within the respective age classifications, provided that they are definitely engaged in or preparing to follow the craft. Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, National Joint Education Committee, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

British Engineering Standards Association

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued five new British standard specifications for red oxides of iron for paints, zinc oxide oil paste for paints, white lead and tinted white lead ready mixed paint and extra hard drying varnish. They contain clauses regulating the composition, together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials, together with appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests. Copies of these five new specifications (Nos. 261, 262, 272, 273 and 274, 1926) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each, post free.

Birmingham Power Station

The tender of International Combustion, Ltd., for the whole of the work involved in the construction of the first section of the new Hams Hall super power station (one of the new capital power stations under the Government's electricity scheme) has been accepted by the City of Birmingham Electricity Committee. This contract—which is the largest single contract of a comprehensive character yet placed in this country by any electrical undertaking—has an initial value of £1,458,000. International Combustion, Ltd., have also been appointed main contractors for the Perak hydro-electric power station, and will be responsible for all buildings, cranes, boilers and pulverised fuel equipment for the 12,000 K.W. station to be constructed in the Malay Peninsula. Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, of Dartmouth Row, are the consulting engineers.

Building Costs

The Ministry of Health has sent a letter to the Tynemouth Corporation intimating that prices of building materials are being carefully watched, and that some time past an inter-departmental committee has been surveying prices where they appear unduly high owing to the operation of any trade combination or trust.

Trade Catalogues Received

Messrs. Bruntons, Musselburgh, Scotland. A small booklet giving the proper working load and the actual breaking strain guaranteed on each size and construction of rope. Copies can be had on application.

The National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne, England. 20 pp. A fully illustrated catalogue of the National productions.

The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Mazda House, Oxford Street, London, W.1. 112 pp. A fully illustrated Price List (cancelling all previous issues) of the B.T.H. products.

R. A. Skelton & Co., Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2. 12 pp. A fully tabulated list of the various series of their broad flange beams.

W. Geipel & Co., St. Thomas' Street, London, S.E.1. 16 pp. A booklet published by the Okonite Co., U.S.A., for whom Messrs. Geipel are the sole agents, giving particulars of Okonite, Manson and Dundee tapes.

Bryce, White & Co., Ltd., Southampton. 76 pp. A brochure giving information regarding high-grade doors, gates, mouldings, chimney-pieces, etc.

Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., 2, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham. A report of a survey carried out to determine the depth and quality of the asphalt, available in the Asphalt Lake in Trinidad, British West Indies, the production of which is one of the firm's chief assets in road-making.

"Beauty begins where the
light comes in"

Specify PLATE GLASS for Windows

You are then certain that the Glazing of the house will be in accordance with the rest of your architectural plan, in keeping with the degree of richness, dignity, beauty and desirability you have in mind.

Plate Glass, as the pre-eminent glazing, is being advertised to the public, who are learning to appreciate the value of Plate Glass for the windows of their houses.

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area.
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	¾%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/7
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork	6d.	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.		
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1½d.	1½d.	
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped	
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.	
Clean and stack old bricks	20/-	per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/-	per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d.	per foot super.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	"	"
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1 2 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Flettons	Per Rod Reduced	Blues
" " cement mortar	616/-	821/-	1126/-
Damp course	636/-	841/-	1146/-
Two courses of slates in cement		Per Foot Super	Horizontal
½-in. asphalt		10d.	1/3
Facings		Per Foot Super	Flemish
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis		1d.	plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super	English
Weather joint in cement		2½d.	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening		1½d.	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8
Tarmac	—	—	—	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6	
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-	
Portland stone and all labours of usual character				To Elevation generally
Bath stone ditto				19/6
				10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

	Per Square	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two com-position nails to each slate	80/-	72/-	
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7	
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4	
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails			135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails			41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers			60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails			70/-
Add for vertical work			2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation			25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius			40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius			66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—			
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling	Equal 1 foot super.
	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9
At per square	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	43/-	
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-	
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/-	to 20/-		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super				1/-

JOINER.

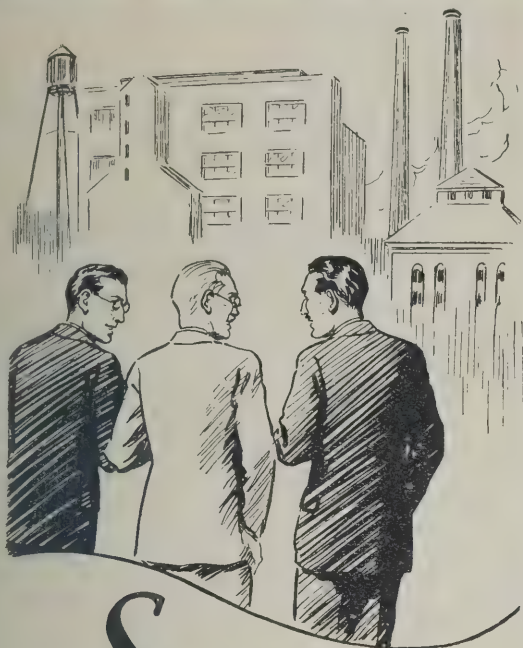
Per square	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	53/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	2	4	6
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.			

Staircase.			
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super			2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super			2/-
Housing steps to strings, each			9d.



Satisfied

Client: Well, I must say I'm more than satisfied. I'm delighted. It's a fine, clean-looking job, and the flat roof is perfect. I congratulate you both.

Architect: Thanks very much.

Builder: Thanks also. But my part was easy. The idea is everything, and I worked from an excellent specification. That VULCANITE roofing is new to me, but I like the look of it, and the roofers who laid it were experts. I watched them with interest.

Architect: It's wonderful stuff altogether. Watertight and fire-resisting too. In this case it is covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tar macadam, though sometimes I specify it to be covered with sand and gravel, which keeps the building beneath at an equable temperature, warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Client: Well—it will need to be tough to stand up to its job as a recreation ground as well as a roof!

Architect: I'm not afraid of VULCANITE letting me down. It never has done, and I've advised it in a great many cases now. I'm always surprised that VULCANITE is so inexpensive. It is the best and least expensive material for flat roof covering.

"VULCANITE" roofing is used under the London Building Act and the Bye-laws, etc., of all Borough and Urban District Councils; and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as an Insurance Tariff Roof

We shall be pleased to have your request for our Illustrated Booklet, and to supply detailed drawings and estimates free.

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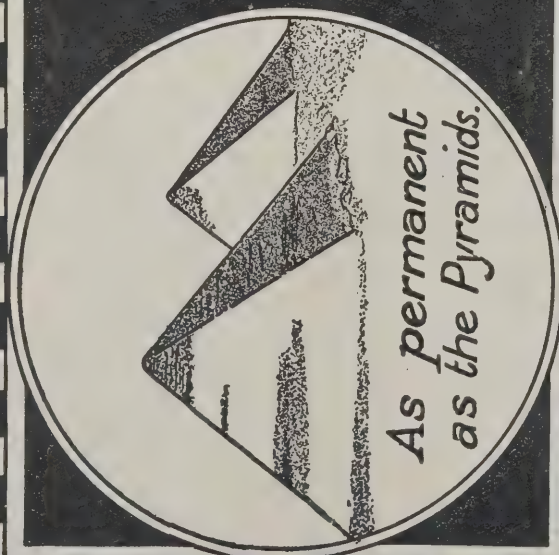
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CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.



CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

		Per Foot Cube			
		Very Small	Small	Large	
Mahogany French-polished handrail	..	87/-	69/-	53/-	
Add if ramped	.. .. .	120/-	100/-	80/-	
Add if wreathed	.. .. .	240/-	200/-	160/-	
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		.. ..	1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5	
Deal newels, per foot run		3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9	
Deal Super, Sundries		1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	
Deal shelves or divisions		.. .. .	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued		.. .. .	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.					
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds		1/4	1/6	1/8	
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings		1/5	1/7	1/9	
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.					
Fillets, rails and frames.		1 in.	2 in.	Section Area	
Per foot run		4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed		2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded		..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed		..	6½d.	8d.	10d.
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing		1/0½	1/1½	1/2½	
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.					
Labour only to		..	..	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing
		..	..	1d.	1d.
		..	..	Per Foot Run	1d.
		..	..	2d.	2d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing					
Barrel Flush	Sash	Locks and Furniture		Casement	Grip
Bolts	Fasteners	Rim Mortice	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

			Per Cwt.	
			Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists .. .. .	..	..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders .. .. .	..	..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions .. .. .	..	..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns .. .. .	..	..	16/6	18/6
			Light	Medium Heavy
Steel roof trusses .. .. .	..	..	32/6	30/- 27/-
Chimney bars .. .. .	..	..	36/-	34/- 32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts .. .. .	..	..	47/6	45/- 42/6
Bolts and nuts .. .. .	..	..	45/-	40/- 35/-
Handrail and balusters .. .. .	..	..	55/-	50/- 48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed .. .. .	..	..	22/-	21/6 21/-
			Per Foot Run	
			2 in.	3 in. 4 in.
Rain water Goods				
Pipes fixed with pipe nails .. .. .	..	..	1/1	1/4 1/9
Bends or shoes, each .. .. .	..	..	1/6	2/- 2/9
Junctions, each .. .. .	..	..	2/3	3/- 4/1
			4 in.	5 in. 6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets .. .. .	..	..	1/4	1/8 2/1
Outlets and angles .. .. .	..	..	2/1	2/9 3/5
Stop ends .. .. .	..	..	10d.	1/- 1/1

PLUMBER.

				Per Cwt.		Flashings and Gutter	
Milled lead and laying				Soakers 50/6	Flats 57/6	60/6	
Per Foot Run				Each			
Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Bossed Ends to Rolls 6d.	Cesspools 5/6	Soldered Dots 2/-		
				Per Foot Run			
				1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/8	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3
				Each			
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead		
caulked joints	2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas ½ in.	Gas ¾ in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1½ in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 2½ in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Foot Run			
	Narrow	Per Widths	Rounded	Flush or Staff
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Stripite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3		
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½		
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½		
Partitions	Per Yard Super			
	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	
Moulding in plaster	0/2			
Do. do. Portland	0/3			
Do. do. fibrous	0/3			
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-	

GLAZING.

Ordinary plate glass glazed	Per Foot Super—		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.						
Sheet Glass	Figured	1 in.	Cast Glass	1/2 in.	Wired	Metal bar
2 1/2 oz.	15 oz.	Rolled	1/2 in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing	
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
						2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super			
	Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2
If on Moulded Work	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime		Paint Coats				Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
	1	2	3	4						
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-	
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1	
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5	
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8	
Do., on large, do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6	
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½	
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :-										
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work		In Party Colours				Stippled			
20 per cent.	150 per cent.		2d.				2d.			
<hr/>										
Polishing					Per Foot Super		Wax			
							French			
							1/-			

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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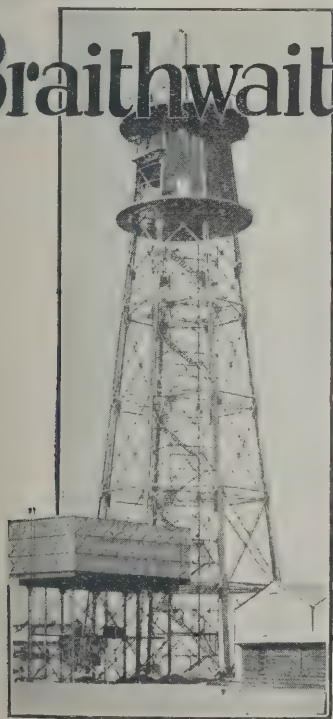
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BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2½	1/2½	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are:—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d.; painters, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	B3
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A2
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Gorleston	B1	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stowmarket	B3
Alton	C1	Chichester	B3	Gosport	B3	Lewes	B3	Porthcawl	A	Stratford-on-Avon	A3
Altrincham	A	*Chippingham	B3	Grantham	A3	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	B1
Andover	B3	Chipping Norton	B2	Gravesend	A1	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	A	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	*Cirencester	B2	Great Yarmouth	B1	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A	Sutton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Cleethorpes	A	Grimsby	A1	Liskeard	B3	Prestwich	A	*Swanage	B2
Ascot	B	Clacton	B1	Guildford	B1	Liss	C1	Princetown	B1	Swansea Valley	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Coalville	A	Guildford	B1	Littlehampton	B2	Pudsey	A	Swanwick	A
Ashstead	A3	Cobham	A3	Guisborough	B2	Llandudno	B1	Pulborough	B3	Swansea	A
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cockermouth	B2	Hadleigh	C1	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A	*Swindon	B
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A	Colchester	B1	Hailsham	B3	Loughborough	A			Tamworth	A1
Aylesbury	B3	Colne Valley	A	Halifax	A	Louth	A3			Taunton	B1
Bagshot	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Halton Park	B2	Lowestoft	B1	Ramsgate	B3	*Tavistock (Town)	C
Banbury	B3	Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Luton	B	Raunds	B1	Teeside District	B2
Bangor	B2	Coventry	A	Harpenden	B1	Macclesfield	A1	Reading	B	Tenterden	B3
Barnsley	A	Cranbrook	C1	Harrogate	A	Maidenhead	B	Redcar	A	Thame	B1
Barnstaple	B1	Crawley	B3	Hartlepool	A	Maldstone	B1	Redditch	A2	Thetford	B3
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Crewe	A3	Hartley Winney	C1	Malvern	A3	Redhill	B1	Thurs	B3
Barry	A	Cromer	B3	Harwich	B2	Manchester	A	Redruth and Camborne	B3	Thornton	A
Basingstoke	B3	Crowborough	B2	Hastings	B3	Mansfield	A	Rhymney Valley	A	Tonbridge	B1
Bath	B	Darlington	A	Hatfield	B1	Margate	B3	Ripon	A3	Torquay	A2
Beaconsfield	B	*Dartmouth	A2	Havant	C1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhonda Valley	A	*Totnes	B2
Beeches	B3	Daventry	B3	Hawkhurst	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Rhyl	B1	Towcester	B3
Bedford	B	Deal	B3	Hayling Island	C1	Matlock	A3	Rhymney Valley	A	Tring	B2
Berkhamsted	B3	Denbigh	B1	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Constable	C1	Ripon	A3	*Trowbridge	B3
Berwick	A2	Derby	A	Heathfield	B3	Melton Mowbray	A2	Rochdale	A	Tunbridge Wells	B1
Betws-y-Coed	B2	*Devizes	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merionethshire	B2	Rochester	A		
Bexhill	B1	Dewsbury	A	Henley	A	Merthyr Tydfil	A	Romney	C1	Uckfield	B3
Bideford	B1	Didcot	B	*Hereford	B	Middlesbrough	A	*Ross-on-Wye	B	Uttoxeter	B1
Birmingham	A	Doncaster	A	Herne Bay	B3	Middlewich	A3	Rotherham	A		
Bishops Auckland	A	Dorchester	B3	Hertford	B1	Midhurst	B3	Ruabon	A1	Wakefield	A
Bishops Stortford	B3	Dorking	B1	Heywood	A	Milford Haven	B	Rugby	A	Wallsend-on-Tyne	A
Blackburn	A	Dover	B3	Hitchin	B1	Milton-under Wyche	B3	Rugeley	A3	Walmer	B3
Blackheath	A	Dovercourt	B2	*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C	wood	B3	Runcorn	A	Walsall	A1
Blackpool	A	Droitwich	A3	Holyhead	B1	Monmouth	B2	Rushden	B1	Wantage	B3
Bognor	B3	Dudley	A1	Horley (Kent)	B3	Morecambe	A1			Ware	B1
Bolton	A	Dunstable	B3	Hornsea	A3	Morpeth	A	Saffron Walden	C1	Warrington	A
Bordon	C1	Durham	A	Horsham	B2	Nantwich	A3	St. Albans	A3	Watton	C1
Boston	A3	Eastbourne	B	Horwich	A	Newark	A3	St. Anne	A	Warwick	A3
Bournemouth	B	East Dereham	C	Huddersfield	A	Newbury	B3	St. Helens	A	Wednesbury	A1
Boxford	C1	East Glam and Mon Valley	B2	Hull	A	Newbury-on-Tyne	B3	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3	Wellingborough	B
Bradford	A	East Grinstead	B2	Hunstanton	B3	Newbury	B3	Salford	A	Wells (Somerset)	C
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	Eastwood	A	Huntingdon	B2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	Saltburn	A	Welwyn	B1
Braintree	B1	Eastwold	A	Hythe (Kent)	B3	Newcastle-under-Lyne	A	Sandgate	B3	Welwyn Garden City	A3
Brecon	B	Ebbw Vale	A			New Forest	B2	Scarborough	A1		
Brentwood	A3	Eccles	A			Newmarket	B2	Seaford	C1	Wendover	A3
Bridgnorth	B2	Edenbridge	B3			Newport (Mon.)	A	Seaham Harbour	A	West Bromwich	A
Bridgwater	B2	Egremont	A3			Newport Pagnell	B3	Selby	A	Westcliffe-on-Sea	B1
Brighton	B	Ely	B3			Ipwich	B	Sevenoaks	B1	Westgate	B3
Bristol	A	Evesham	A2			Isle of Wight	C	Sheerness	B3	Westham	B2
Broadstairs	B3	*Exeter	A2			Ivy Bridge	C	Sheffield	A	West Hartlepool	A
Bromsgrove	A2	Exmouth	B2			Jarrow	A	Shepton Mallett	C	Weston-super-Mare	B
Buckingham	B3					Jesmond	A	Sheringham	B3	Weybridge	A3
*Budeleigh Salterton	B2	Fairford (Glos)	C			Keighley	A	Shipley	A	*Weymouth	B2
Burgess Hill	B3	Falmouth	B2			Kendal	B2	Shrewsbury	A3	Whitby	A2
Burnley	A	Farnham	B2			Kenilworth	A	Sirhowy Valley	A	Whitechurch	A3
Burslem	A	Farnborough	C1			Keswick	B2	Sittingbourne	B3	Whitehaven	A3
Burrow	B3	Farnham	B3			Kettering	B	Skegness	A3	Whitstable	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A	Faversham	B3			Kidderminster	A2	Skipton	A2	Wildnes	A
Bury	A	Felixstowe	B			Kings Lynn	B2	Slough	B	Wigan	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3	Flint	A3			Kirkby Stephen	B3	Soham	C1	Wimborne	B
Buxton	A	Folkestone	B3			Knutsford	A3	Southampton	B	Winchester	B2
Byfleet	B1	Frinton and Walton	B1			Lancaster	A	Southend-on-Sea	B1	Windsor	B
Calder Valley	A	Frome	B3			Langport	C	Southport	A	Wisbech	B3
Cambridge	B	Gainsborough	A3			Laverstock	B3	South Shields	A	Witney	B3
Canterbury	B3	Gateshead	A			Leamington	A3	Southwell	A3	Woking	B1
Cardiff	A	Gerrards Cross	B			Leatherhead	A3	Sowerby Bridge	A	Wolverhampton	A
Carlisle	A	Gillingham	B1			Leeds	A	Spalding	B2	Woodstock	B3
Carmarthen	B	Glastonbury and Street	B3			Leek	A	Spen Valley	A	Worcester	A3
Carmarvon	B2	*Gloucester	B			Leicester	A	Stafford	A2	Workshop	A3
Catherham	A3					Leigh (Lancs)	A	*Stalbridge	C	Worthing	B2
Chalfonts	B1							Staines	B	Wycombe	B
Chatham	A							Stamford	A3		
*Cheddar	B1							Stockbridge	C1	Yeadon	A
Chelmsford	B3							Stockport	A	*Yeovil	B
								Stockton-on-Tees	A	York	A

*PAINTERS' WAGES

Budeleigh	s. d.	Dartmouth	s. d.	Gloucester	s. d.	Marlborough	s. d.	Swanage	s. d.	Trowbridge	s. d.
Salterton	1 4	Devizes	1 6½	Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1 4	Plymouth	1 3½	Swindon	1 4	Westbury	1 3½
		Dorchester	1 3½							Weymouth	1 4
Cheddar	1 3½	Exeter	1 6½	Hereford	1 5	Ross-on-Wye	1 5	Tavistock	1 3½	Yeovil	1
Chippingham	1 3½			Honiton	1 3			(Town)	1 4½		
Cirencester	1 4					Stroud	1 5	Totnes	1 4½		

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A	Blantyre	A	Dalmuir	A	Falkirk	A	Kelso	A2	Paisley	A
Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	A2
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A			Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumclog	A			Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead and District	A1
Arbroath	A2			Dumbarton	A	Galashiels	A2	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Calder	A	Dumfries	A2	Glasgow and District	A	Kirkpatrick	A2		
Ayton	A2	Caldwell	A	Dunblane and District	A	Greenlaw	A2	Lanark	A		
		Carnoustie	A2	Dundee	A	Greenock	A	Leith	A	St. Andrews	A
Ballantrae	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dunfermline	A			Lockerbie	A2	Selkirk	A2
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A2	Dunoon and District	A	Hawick	A2	Melrose	A2	Stirling	A
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A			Inverness	B	Midlothian	A	Strathaven	A2
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A					Montrose	A2		
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A2			Jamestown	A	Muirkirk	A	Tron	A
Barrhead	A	Coldstream	A2			Jedburgh	A2			West Lothian	A
Berwick	A2	Craithes	A2								
Blairadam	A	Crieff	A2								
Blair Athol	A2	Culross	A								

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THE DEFECTS OF PERFECTION

All modern workers in stained glass complain of the impossibility of getting the right kind of glass, says Mr. Bone, the London Editor of *Manchester Guardian* in commenting on a new window by Mr. Harry Clarke, which is to be erected in Notre Dame, Dowanhill, Glasgow. The old art of making glass in small quantities having been lost, the individual artist has to fall back upon the product of the commercial glass manufacturer, which in its purity and smoothness is altogether too perfect for its purpose, and although he may endeavour by etching or etching with acids to counteract these defects, the result contrasts unfavourably with the yellow quality of old glass, the very imperfections which provided useful bubbles and refractive surfaces. The comparison of old and new stained glass, to the detriment of the latter, is becoming fairly common; but it sets one thinking how often the architect and the artist find themselves, nowadays, in revolt against the very perfection of the material which modern industrialism places at their disposal. Years ago, for a noteworthy essay in colour architecture, a well-known London architect had to search the rejection dumps of the manufacturers for glazed bricks sufficiently imperfect and broken in tint to meet his ideas. For years, makers endeavoured to attain that evenness and perfection of tint which constituted their beau-ideal of a glazed brick or tile, only to find that the architect would have none of it. The art metal working firm could turn out wares with such absolute certainty of form and surface that the individual artist in metal began to achieve distinction by hammer-marking his work obtrusively. Whereupon, his commercial competitors copied his hammer-marks mechanically. The cement manufacturer in recent years has produced hard drying plasters of such perfection of surface that they have scared the architect back to the delights of "rough finish." The decorator, tiring of the fixed perfection of wall paper patterns, has gone back to paint, and escapes the certainty of tint in that material by the imposition of stipples and running glazes. The perfect exactitude which the machine gives to woodwork seldom pleases the artist; when he can, he forswears it for the labour

of the carpenter and joiner. The asbestos tile, intrinsically, is a very excellent roofing material; light, fire-resisting and easy to fasten securely; but its thinness, flatness and rigidity of colour made the architect an opponent. Manufacturers have since revised their ideas of colour, and in the form of corrugated sheets and pantiles the asbestos tile is claiming more and more of the architect's attention if not of his affection. The modelled plaster worker can achieve with moulds all the perfection of form which marks the work of the old stuccoist, but the architect, when money allows, prefers the more uncertain finger of the artist working *in situ*. Perfection of form, line and colour, it will be seen, have very different meanings for the artist and the manufacturer, although the latter, to give him his due, is seldom behindhand if a change in his methods will produce what he finds is wanted. The tile-maker, given a lead about "play of colour," now provides a bewildering choice through judicious tricks with his glazes and firing. Even the glass maker will produce antique blobs for the windows of the pseudo Tudor house. If the manufacturer often finds the artist a tiresome individual in his demands, he must remember that this revolt against perfection is by no means new. The builders of the Parthenon are believed to have curved their lines to satisfy the claims of defective vision; while, a few years ago, an American produced several learned books and articles to prove that inexactitudes in Gothic Cathedrals were "refinements," deliberately introduced to minister to the same human imperfection. If this be right, it is apparent, that perfection is one of those good things of which we, in an imperfect world, can have too much. We resent the too-perfect individual; we are loved more often for our faults than our virtues. It is then a rather human failing. The point in things architectural is when and where are we going to stop. We are asking the manufacturer to give us something less perfect than he set out to do; but if he achieves success in this direction, shall we then be satisfied. The "perfect" glass for the artist in stained glass will doubtless arrive; will he then still find perfection in its very imperfections.

Notes and Comments

Changing Paris

The formal opening, last Saturday, by the French President, of the long-deferred cut between the Boulevard Haussmann and the Boulevard Montmartre, thus completing Haussmann's great scheme of 60 years ago, comes at a time when the Paris of the Boulevardier has changed almost out of recognition. The old café life, which was such a feature of La Ville Lunniere, has practically disappeared, and the complacent contemplation of the passing pedestrian has now given place to a wholesome regard for the swiftly-moving motor car. Indeed, one architect friend, commenting on modern Paris, attributed these striking changes to the advent of motor transport, and it is significant that the opening of the new street immediately resulted in a great traffic block, motor omnibuses, taxicabs and pedestrians pouring along the new thoroughfare before the troops and dignitaries present at the opening ceremony could get away. In the matter of traffic congestion, the French capital, despite its fine straight arterial streets, does not seem in much better case than our own. The Committee there which is dealing with traffic problems, has turned down proposals both for sub-level roads and underground garages as possible means for relieving the congestion in the streets. The only solution that appears feasible is the gradual widening of certain streets. This will be enormously costly and probably ineffectual. With a constantly increasing motoring population, the wider the street the greater the traffic seems to be the rule. Probably, eventually, Paris and London will both have to deal as drastically with the private motor as the American authorities have done, banning it in the central areas of cities, and forcing owners to garage their cars some distance out and to complete their journey by rail or public conveyance.

Nottingham Statues

Nottingham has not been more blessed than other English cities in the street statuary it has acquired, but it seems to be more fortunate in effectively getting rid of it. The Clifton Statue which, in its faithful depiction of baggy trousers and other items of Victorian male habiliments, has many times been cited as the nation's worst public statue, has disappeared from the top of Queen's Walk; and the large marble statue of Samuel Morley, a local philanthropist and manufacturer of the same era, was, last week, dropped and smashed while being removed as an impediment to traffic in Theatre Square. As the contractors had insured the monument during removal, it is anticipated that it will be replaced; and one hopes that the authorities will see to it that the new work will be more creditable to their favoured and progressive city, as well as a more artistic tribute to the citizen it commemorates.

A New National Art Treasure

The Victoria and Albert Museum has just acquired from the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz in Austria a circular relief in the rare green porphyry quarried near Sparta, representing the Virgin in prayer, which is of the highest importance for the history of art. Apart from its great beauty, it is almost the only Byzantine carving in any material that can be dated with complete certainty; round the edge is an inscription in Greek invoking the help of the Mother of God for Nicephorus Botaniates, Emperor at Constantinople from 1078 to 1081 A.D. The relief, though comparatively few people can have seen it hitherto, is already known to students of Byzantine art, and has

more than once been described, but, as a rule, with inaccurate references and always with very inadequate reproductions. Nothing is known of its early history, but an engraving of it was published in 1666 by Chifflet when it was at Lyons in the collection of the famous antiquary Gaspard de Monconys, Seigneur de Liergues.

Preserving St. Pauls

We are informed that Canon Alexander's book on "The Preservation of St. Paul's" will be published almost immediately by Mr. John Murray at the price of 2s. 6d. net. As Treasurer of the Cathedral and Chairman of the Reparation Committee, Canon Alexander is the most fitting person to write authoritatively on the preservation work, which began in 1913. The book will contain a number of popular addresses on subjects connected with St. Paul's, as well as the official reports on which the work has been based. It will appeal, therefore, not only to technical readers like architects and engineers, but to the larger public which has a great affection for the building and has contributed to the preservation fund. The issue of this authoritative work may also have the beneficent effect of preventing or allaying those alarmist reports about the Cathedral which rather suggest that the experts in charge of it are not fully alive to the problems and dangers with which they have to contend.

New Flats in Old Houses

If Swakeleys, the fine old 17th-century mansion near Uxbridge, is pulled down, it will be proof of a great want of imagination on the part of the present generation, not merely in letting a fine building be destroyed, but in failing to see what an excellent proposition its preservation presents from a commercial point of view. Here is a house which, in a time of housing shortage and dear building, can be converted into twelve excellent flats at a total cost of £16,500, including purchase with 30 acres of beautiful old grounds. When quite small flats, as far out as Epsom, are advertised to let at £150 a year, it will be amazing if this scheme for flats in such an ideal situation, within 25 minutes by rail of Baker Street, does not tempt people to put up the necessary money. Apart from the house, which is in excellent repair, there are the stabling and outbuildings which would afford garage room for those tenants who have cars. The present owner purchased with the object of preserving the building, but cannot afford to retain the property, and the scheme now put forward is launched under the auspices of the National Trust and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings. The alternative, apparently, is the acceptance of an offer from a speculative builder who will pull down the house and cover the land with small houses of a kind, we are afraid, that has done much already to disfigure the western outskirts of London. Flats are badly wanted, especially by middle-class people, at rents that are not exorbitant, and the conversion of some of the large houses in and around London would at least provide flats with some reasonably good rooms. With the present cost of building, it seems impossible, judging by recent examples, to provide new blocks of flats that are much better than congeries of cupboards. It would seem, therefore, a sound policy to convert some of the large, unwanted houses into flats to meet the increasing demand for flats at reasonable rentals. The Swakeleys scheme of the two Societies seeks to establish a principle for utilising some of the fine old houses that are too large for present-day needs, and we wish it all success.



THE PASTURE HOUSE, NORTH LUFFENHAM.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY

I.—The Man and His Work

The first business of the portrait painter is to get his subject to sit, and the friend who, at the instigation of the Editor, has succeeded in subduing the extreme restiveness of Voysey at the approach of an interviewer can well sympathise with the painter's difficulties. Voysey's tenacity in avoiding capture was as obstinate in this as in some other matters his friends know of, and yielded finally to good nature on his part rather than to first-rate reasoning on mine. His final surrender was made in the following gracious words: "Why can't you wait till I'm dead?" and the question being promptly answered the position was won; but it still remained to decide how to set about the job. Here, Voysey gave useful hints. "Write about what you don't like. Criticise my work. Say how bad it is." And so the matter was settled in a satisfactory way, for it would be impossible to interpret Voysey by the unctuous note of veneration with which accounts of living architects in the technical press have made us familiar. As an entirely personal matter, I can say that in reading such columns I am frequently affected as though I were listening to some sea-sick person miserably retching eulogistic phrases which have already been evacuated. It is typical of such writings that they represent the men they signalise as riding on the crest of the architectural wave, or even on the frothing apex of its breakers. Voysey, however, is like a rock among those successive seas: inveterate in his likes and dislikes, unyielding to any fashions of thought or of sentiment, unmoved by changing vogues, a man whose artistic convictions are at one with his spiritual ideals and identified with his whole attitude to life and to work; he remains complete and sufficient, staunch and immovable. He changes not; men may come and men may go, wars and revolutions

along with them, but Voysey goes on for ever. This is well recognised by his friends, who find in him one of the most unaccommodating of mortals, who has long ago found clear answers to the questions that harass most of us throughout our lives, and who dwells in a compact impregnable system of his own. The inquirer may advance with wholly praiseworthy and amicable intentions upon the Voysey stronghold; the drawbridge goes down, the portcullis is raised, the castle is, by the owner's invitation, explored when, suddenly, the visitor receives a stunning blow and is flung headlong from the ramparts to meditate that however friendly his reception, his fortress is Voysey's undivided domicile and will give permanent shelter to no other human being whatever. These characteristics, it will be supposed, are the marks of a lonely man; but Voysey has probably more friends than acquaintances, and it is hard to imagine that he has one enemy in the whole world. I do not represent this last as in itself a merit, but as remarkable in one who is outspoken to the point of embarrassment and who is no respecter of conventions nor of the persons who stand for them; and because the explanation is due to a characteristic of the man, namely, that he can express himself strongly to everybody without roughness and without wounding anyone's feelings unless he so intends; and he never under any circumstances does so intend. If among his versatilities was included the power of being effectively articulate, his influence on current thought might be of the measure of the influence of his design on current architecture and the furnishings of buildings. "I cannot write," he says. This is not true, but the shyness—self-consciousness and lack of confidence—which all writers know is with him an inhibition, and his utterances have been rare. For this

reason, when he speaks, he is not readily understood; his voice is a new voice, his individuality a strange one: and thus, when he lately expressed himself in the public press, he was greeted with hoots by the modern cult, which neither reads the thoughts of others, nor thinks for itself, but bleats in unison with the flock that harbours it. With these to have courage and originality is to be a fool who does not know on which side his bread is buttered; to exhibit wit and a capacity for making luminous analogies is to confess levity and insincerity. Voysey suffers in the general fatuity induced by the Schools of Architecture, where to be trite and dull is a recommendation to minds which cannot be bothered to think or to feel, and which for the most part are bemused by the present-day impatience to gain money and by envy of those who by any means do so. Let it be remembered that Voysey, whether he agrees with all they have written or not, belongs to the school of thought of Ruskin, Morris, March Phillips, Lethaby and Penty, and it may be asked, is there any writer—excepting Geoffrey Scott—on an equal plane of capacity, literary skill, sensibility, or intellectual authority with these men and yet who is opposed to the ideas with which their names are associated? Small discernment is to be hoped from those who are unaware of the rout of their own prophet in the early chapters of "The Works of Man," and Voysey is not likely to be hospitably received by those who call upon laymen to elucidate for them the meaning of architecture; but the fact that Voysey is supported by the whole body of thought of all writers who, in this particular field, are of any serious account entitles his views to as much attention as the fruits of them, in liberating fancy and replacing conventions by ideas in domestic design and furnishings, have won from all architects who now tread those paths. Both in his principles and in his achievements Voysey exemplifies a living thought and a fundamental truth, and it is the purpose of this writing to display those matters.

C. F. A. Voysey is the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Voysey, Vicar of Healaugh, near Tadcaster, Yorks; who was deprived of his living in 1869 because as his son expresses it, "he believed in a Good God instead of an Angry One." He was prosecuted for the heresy of denying the doctrine of an everlasting Hell, at the formal instigation of the Archbishop of York, who maintained an affectionate regard for the culprit throughout the proceedings, and afterwards. The prosecution was a *cause célèbre* of its day and the Vicar's defence—a matter of heavy cost—was supported among others by Stanley, Colenso, Hines, Ruskin, Tyndal, Huxley and Darwin, many of whom were, or afterwards became, his personal friends. It was the old fight, staged in mediæval form, of religion *versus* dogma; and, as usual, dogma ceremoniously claimed the victory and religion won the entire field and more than it ever sought or fought for. As he could not be burnt at the stake the Vicar of Healaugh founded the Theistic Church, and in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, was for forty years a leading preacher of the day, still well remembered, whose sermons were weekly printed and distributed to a very much larger congregation. It may interest some readers, as it does his son, to know that an ancestral grandmother of the Preacher was a sister of John Wesley; and that the tradition of Wesley's teaching has always been strong in the family and, as Voysey holds, inspired his father. That point must be of some significance when it is said that Voysey was throughout his boyhood an intimate companion of his father, and acknowledges a deep indebtedness to him. His sense of the matter is that he owes everything to his father; that all his beliefs and convictions are part and parcel of the fabric of his father's thought and teaching. This early entrenchment with a complete system of

ideals and precepts explains much of the obstinate firmness and tenacity of Voysey to the principles he stands for. What he was he is, and always will be. It need only be added that he was seven years old when he left Healaugh; was afterwards at Dulwich College for two years, and was then for eighteen months under the guidance of a private tutor. At the age of 17 he was articled to J. P. Seddon. This was in 1874. He was for five years a pupil in Seddon's office where churches, vicarages, and, in particular, Aberystwith University, occupied his attention. He seems to have made his capacities amenable to the discipline of authority in those days, for Seddon entrusted him alone with paint-pots in a Church; but the true Voysey expressed itself afterwards when his master left to him the design of a mural decoration in mosaics. My scrutiny of Voysey has been a searching one and I observed that this early exploit is a happy memory for the designer, not because it was his first executed design of the kind, but because two years after it was put up it was hurriedly pulled down by indignant authority which then for the first time discerned the true meaning of the symbolism employed in it, which represented Science tearing down Sacredotalism. The success of this early design is of no account, be it observed, to its author; its triumph for him is that it published to those who had eyes to see a denunciation of an opprobrious dogma the University espoused, and the glee with which Voysey recalls this exploit ignores the discomforture of the learned dons on finding the decoration they had bought and paid for had been grimacing at them behind their backs for two years. This is characteristic of Voysey. He pays dogma the unusual respect of being enraged by it, instead of laughing at it as he does at most other stupid things. If the Grand Praxis of the Kamtarist Church asked Voysey to design a carpet for the Sonoria of the Temple, depicting the Eternal Pink Porcupine diving to eternal bliss in the Sea of Grunk with a tralsk tied round its neck, Voysey would refuse. His conscience would not allow him to lend himself to perpetuating tenets which he abhorred. Thus he has never designed a Church; he would consider it flagrant hypocrisy in him to do so, unless he believed in the symbolism to be embodied in it.

After his five years' pupilage, Voysey remained as assistant in Seddon's office for a year, then filled a similar post for a short term in the office of Saxon Snell, and afterwards helped George Devey for two years during which time Devey took James Williams into partnership. At the end of these two years Voysey was sent down into Northamptonshire to direct the building of two cottages by direct labour, when not only the manner of construction, but the organisation of the works and the keeping of accounts, was in his charge. At the conclusion of that work and at the age of six and twenty he took an office in Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and set up in practice on his own account.

The Royal Canadian Academy

Mr. Henry Sproatt, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., of Toronto, has just been elected president of the Royal Canadian Academy. He is the first architect who has occupied this position. The following architects have also been elected Academicians:—Hugh G. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., Montreal; Ernest Cormier (R.I.B.A., Henry Jarvis Student, 1914), Montreal; J. O. Marchand, Montreal; J. Melville Miller, Montreal; Hugh Vallance, Montreal; John M. Lyle, Toronto.

Mr. H. S. Gamley, R.S.A., Mr. W. C. H. King and Mr. Walter Marsden, M.C., have been elected Associates of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.



G.P.O. LETTER SORTING OFFICE, MOUNT PLEASANT, LONDON.
A. R. MYERS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect (H.M. Office of Works).

THE NEW G.P.O. LETTER SORTING OFFICE

This latest addition to the buildings occupied by the staff of the General Post Office accords well with the convention already established for this class of structure. It has been found necessary, of course, to build as high as the regulations of the London County Council permit, and the architectural problem set is one which designers of to-day are again and again faced with, namely, that of devising elevations of very large total dimensions without, on the one hand, violating the human scale by making the sub-divisions of the façade too great, or else wearying the spectator by an insignificant arrangement of repetitive elements. In this instance the architect has arrived at a compromise which is by no means unsuccessful. The very large apertures which lie between the fine tall pilasters on the main elevation have their scale broken in tripartite divisions, further reduced into small panes corresponding in size to those of the remaining windows of the façade which are of normal dimensions. By this means the latter are made to provide a welcome transition between the large expanses of glass in the main portion of the façade and the fenestration of the neighbouring buildings.

It is noteworthy that the pilasters, while serving the purpose of marking the corners of the building and establishing rhythmical sub-divisions in the façade, do not provide an instance of that "vertical emphasis" characteristic of what is sometimes described as the "modernist" style of architecture; for the windows are not grouped in long vertical

slits, but have the normal proportions which are determined by their association with the human figure. These pilasters are well designed, having a powerful group of crowning mouldings constituting true capitals, and are further surmounted by an elementary architrave and frieze and a very bold overhanging cornice, articulated immediately above the pilasters by pairs of large medallions. The grouping of the windows is highly satisfactory, the trinitarian arrangement of the main rows of large apertures constituting a true unity, while the group is further punctuated at its nether extremity by a substantial basement or plinth, which in an admirable manner takes within itself the sloping line of the ground, and prevents the latter from compromising the principal pattern of the façade. The adjacent wing is also well composed, in that the windows are here arranged in five rows, of which the topmost has a vertical dimension noticeably larger than that of the remainder, so forming an adequate termination to the vertical series of windows. On the ground floor storey the entrance doorway, with solid stone hood, seems to have just the right degree of architectural importance, while it is brought into aesthetic relationship with the main cornice by the addition of a pair of medallions which separate the hood from the architrave, and are of a design homogeneous with those above the pilasters.

Behind the main building we see another structure of comparable height with it, but designed in a more economical manner, without pilasters, and content with a far more insignificant cornice. The compara-



G.P.O. LETTER SORTING OFFICE, MOUNT PLEASANT, LONDON.
A. R. MYERS. A.R.I.B.A., Architect (H.M. Office of Works).

tive poverty of this design does not, however, offend us, because it is away from the principal street, and is thus quite suitably differentiated from the main façade of the new block. A word may be said with regard to the well-designed railings which separate the building from the pavement. As it is customary for a certain type of doctrinaire to decry the use of all railings which have not an obviously utilitarian purpose, one can all the more admire the courage of the architect in introducing this feature in his design, the justification of which obviously is that it prevents the tall plinth from too emphatically ignoring the human scale; for there is interposed between it and the pedestrian a transitional element of such a dimension that it keeps the scale of the pedestrian in countenance.

This is an example of official architecture, but the authorities of H.M. Office of Works have wisely allowed the name of the designer, Mr. A. R. Myers, A.R.I.B.A., to be published. This is a highly commendable course, for it makes it possible for the ability of the architect to receive the recognition it deserves. It remains to be said that the building is of re-inforced concrete construction, the re-inforcement designed by H.M. Office of Works. The basement will be utilised for stores and for staff accommodation, while the sorting of letters will take place on the ground and first floors, the second floor being occupied by administrative and clerical officers.

The general contractors were Messrs. Galbraith, Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Camberwell. The sub-contractors were: Maple wood block floors, Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd.; steel casements, Williams & Williams, Ltd.; lantern lights, Hy. Hope & Sons, Ltd.; cast-iron railings, The Carron Co.; wrought-iron railings, Clarke, Hunt & Co., Ltd.; asphalt roads and roofs, The Neuchatel Asphalt Co.

The Architects' Registration Bill

In a recent communication The Royal Institute of British Architects state a Conference of Allied Societies of The Royal Institute of British Architects was held in London on January 17 to receive a report from the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee in regard to the Architects' Registration Bill, which is about to be introduced into the House of Commons. The meeting was attended by the President of the R.I.B.A. and by the Presidents and other delegates of the Allied Societies, the latter representing some 5,000 architects practising in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The areas covered by these bodies include London and the Home Counties, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxon, Warwick, Stafford, Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Devon, Cornwall, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Middlesbrough, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset. The secretary of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, presented a report showing that as a result of representations made in their corporate and personal capacity by the Councils and members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies within their respective constituencies, many responses had been received, and were still coming in, from Members of Parliament in support of the Bill for the Registration of Architects. Reference was also made to the wide publicity given to the proposals by the Press, which seemed generally to recognise that the matter was one of considerable public interest. The view was expressed that if fortunate in the ballot there was every probability of the Bill being passed by both Houses of Parliament during the coming session.



G.P.O. LETTER SORTING OFFICE, MOUNT PLEASANT, LONDON. A. R. MYERS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect (H.M. Office of Works).

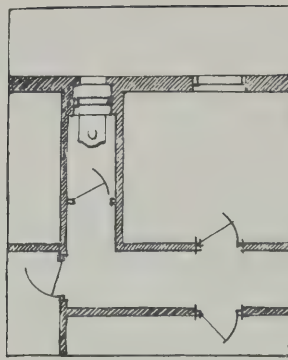


Fig. 5a.

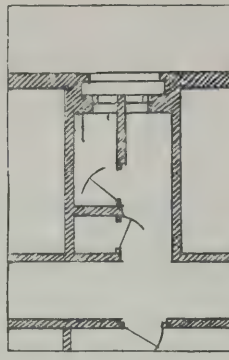


Fig. 5b.

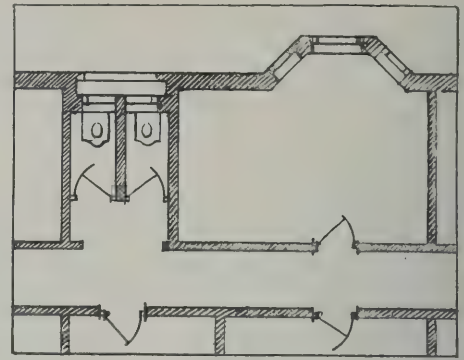


Fig. 6.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

III.—The Æsthetics of Hygiene

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

In the last article of this series I ventured to introduce to the readers of this Journal an architectural feature which I described as "*the recess*." I do not claim for this that it is a complete novelty, because I have seen occasionally examples of a treatment resembling it in some particulars. I have seen in the design of blocks of flats vertical crevices in which staircases have been placed, and the walls of these staircases have been utilised for providing light and ventilation for some of the domestic offices, but I am not aware that the "*recess*" has previously been given architectural treatment or elevated to a position of honour or importance as being a necessary and even a characteristic feature of domestic architecture of the 20th century. And this is indeed the claim which I make on behalf of the "*recess*." It is one of the principal means of reconciling a high standard of sanitation and hygiene with a high standard of formal design. I am assuming that in the 20th century nothing less than the union of these two excellences will ultimately satisfy us.

As it takes more than one swallow to make a summer, it takes more than one example of the recess to establish the "*milieu*" in which this feature appears to be both natural and inevitable. We must see not only one recess but many examples of it before its true character and significance can be properly appraised. For having established the desirability of the recess as a means of disguising various pipes and other features associated with minor domestic offices, it remains to be considered how the recess can be designed in such a way that it achieves an harmonious relationship with the fenestration adjacent to it. It will be found that this is by no means an easy problem. Unless great care be taken in the first instance to design recesses having the architectural character which befits them there will arise a prejudice against these features, with the result that their beneficial effect upon domestic architecture will be altogether frustrated.

It is perhaps desirable at this point to intimate what will be the range of the illustrations devoted to this particular theme. Now houses or buildings may be divided roughly into two main types—the detached or semi-detached house or the house belonging to very small groups, such as we find in rural districts, in suburbs and occasionally in the built-up portions of our towns, and then the large formation either of terraces of self-contained houses or blocks of flats arranged in rows or quadrangular or other patterns. The recess will be found to be exceedingly useful in civilising the designs of the detached and suburban houses, which perhaps give the maximum offence at the present time on account of the crudity of their back and side elevations so prominently exposed to view.

Illustrations to the previous article showed a recess which was put to the maximum of sanitary work that was possible. The single cavity in the wall was made to conceal from public view no less than four waste pipes, besides a soil and ventilating pipe, and also served to accommodate a small window belonging to a food cupboard or larder. The plan depicted was that of a small flat in which it was possible to place the kitchen next to the bathroom, and so there was an unusual concentration of plumbing. I gave this example first in order to prove what the recess could accomplish "*at a push*." It is not often, however, that this feature would be required to serve so many purposes at once. Moreover, it is essential to its usefulness that it should be capable of accomplishing small tasks as well as great ones. I could easily produce plans for several hundred variations of recess illustrating the permutations and combinations in which half a dozen small elements of plan may be arranged. It will suffice for the present, however, if I give a few of the main types just to illustrate the degree of resource and flexibility of which this feature is capable. Each of the small plans given is, of course, but a fraction of a house or

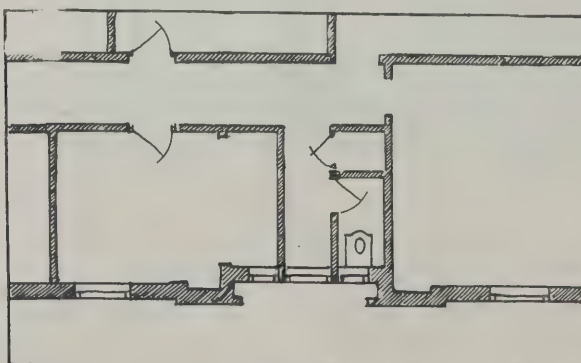


Fig. 7.

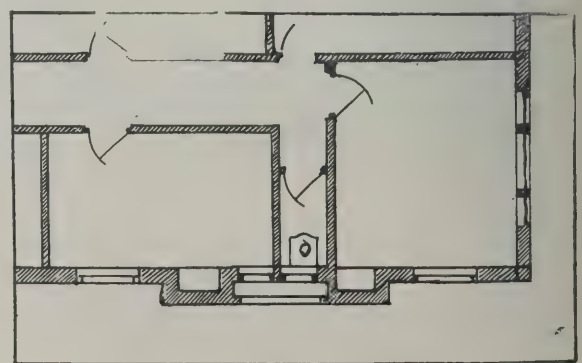


Fig. 8.

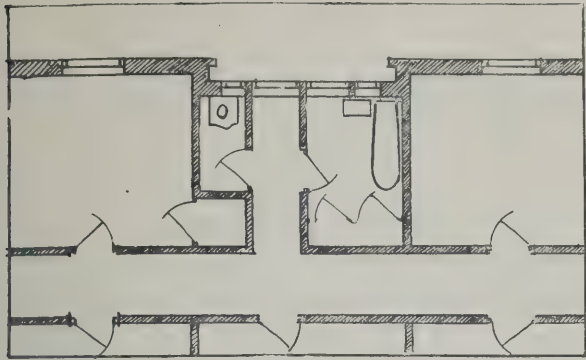


Fig. 9.

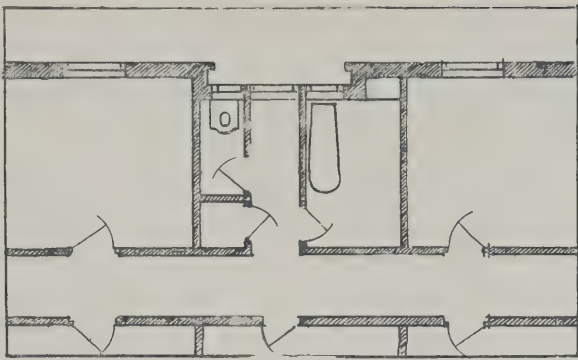


Fig. 10.

flat, and the treatments shown and others like them can equally well be adapted for many different kinds of plan, whether of rural, suburban or of town house.

It must be admitted, of course, that the recess entails a certain additional expense. During the first few years of its adoption it will appear as somewhat of a luxury, but by degrees, as a result of its example, people will find it ever less and less agreeable to live in houses in which no effort has been made to civilise the façades in the manner which the use of the recess makes possible. I am not contending that various compromises cannot occasionally be devised by which the smaller domestic offices can be given an urbane exterior without the use of a recess, and I shall mention some of these alternative methods later, but it is likely to be established nevertheless that this particular feature whose characteristics I am now expounding will be required to bear the brunt of the battle on behalf of the "aesthetics of hygiene." After having been at first a luxury, it will tend to become a necessity.

It stands to reason, of course, that the fewer recesses which are required to accommodate the small windows and external pipes appertaining to bathrooms and closets the more economical does the recess become, and the architect will naturally strive to make each recess do as much work as possible. It must be remembered, however, that a single vertical group of very small windows near each of which there emerges from the wall, at an oblique angle, an obtrusive pipe which joins itself to a vertical pipe which perhaps soars above the roof line in the form of a ventilator, does almost as much damage to the appearance of the façade as does a concentration of several such monstrosities. Let us begin, therefore, by considering what can be done with the single water closet for which it so happens that room can only be found in between two bedrooms or other rooms of ordinary dimensions. Fig. 5a shows a possible treatment in which the column of closet windows is recessed about a foot behind the main wall surface, and the soil and ventilating pipes screened from public view. The solution, however, is scarcely satisfactory, because the recess is too narrow to admit of effective

architectural treatment. It is understood, of course, that the recess does not take the form of a long slit from top to bottom of the façade, but is bridged over at intervals, roughly corresponding to the horizontal bands of wallage separating the rows of windows on the main façade. In spite of this, however, the narrowness of the aperture will probably cause a violation of the scale determined by the rest of the windows. It is nearly always desirable, therefore, to broaden the recess to at least six feet, and there can generally be found a quite legitimate excuse for doing this. Fig. 5b shows a case in point where room has been found for a short passage alongside the closet which serves the very useful purpose of providing its entrance with cross ventilation. Fig. 6 shows a recess accommodating two closets, which is also a quite feasible arrangement, having the same external effect as in Example 5b, except that in this instance the soil and ventilating pipe would require to bisect the double window, unless, of course, two such pipes were provided, which might be considered an unjustifiable extravagance. Even here, however, the recess is worth while, inasmuch as it effectively removes these pipes from the main façade. From the hygienic point of view, an improvement on Fig. 6 would be effected if a short corridor were provided between the closets, giving cross ventilation, as in 5b. If only one closet shows itself upon the façade in a particular place, and it is desired, nevertheless, for the sake of the architectural composition as a whole, to give the recess a certain quality of amplitude and scale, it is always possible to incorporate into it parts of the rooms on either side of the closet, so that we have an architectural result similar to that shown in Fig. 7, where it is obvious that the closet, while perhaps it may be regarded as a somewhat inadequate occasion for such a formidable architectural effort, has itself been formally obliterated in the process. Fig. 7 illustrates three other rather important points. It shows how a recess may, although quite lightly worked on one floor, may yet be adapted for accommodating a greater number of domestic offices on other floors. In this instance there is nothing to prevent the floor above showing not only a closet,

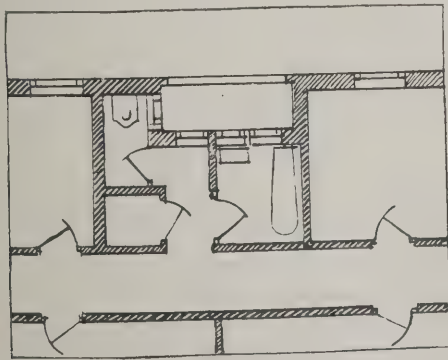


Fig. 11.

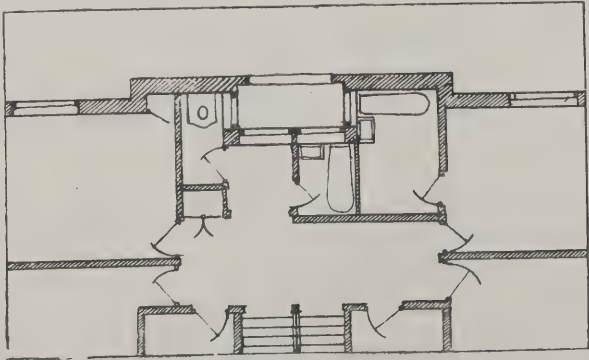


Fig. 12.

but two bathrooms as well, conveniently grouped around the same recess. Next the design illustrates a formal variation from the plans hitherto shown, inasmuch as it has been found desirable to project the front wall of the recess, so that the latter does not have the appearance of a dent in the main façade, for while there is indeed a cavity in the latter, we are compensated for this by the fact that this cavity is associated with a part of the façade which is advanced in front of the main line. The design, however, has a certain blemish, inasmuch as the back wall of the recess is in the same identical plane as the main façade, which indicates that the latter has not been inflected to prepare itself for the projection. In Fig. 8 this defect has been remedied, for here we see that instead of there being only two vertical planes there are three, and the back wall of the recess is suitably differentiated from the main façade, and thus the projecting members on either side of it are given a reason for their existence. Fig. 8 shows how the single closet can be associated with an even broader recess than in Fig. 7. In both these examples it will be observed that the projections on either side of the cavity have been made use of for the provision of shelves.

By far the most common use of the recess would be for accommodating both closet and bathroom, and Figs. 9, 10, and 11 show examples of this combination. Fig. 9 seems the most straightforward solution of the problem, indicating, as is proper, a cross ventilating corridor in the centre. Of course, it can easily be imagined that an even more economical recess could be contrived without the corridor, and the reader can himself picture alternative recesses in which could be arranged two bathrooms, two bathrooms and one closet, or even two bathrooms and two closets. In the case of Example 9 it is obvious that where the recess presents such a wide expanse of window space the adjacent rooms could not with propriety have windows very close to it. Fig. 10 shows how, by a variation in the form of the recess, the window on the right hand side could be brought nearer to the bathroom wall, as would be necessary were the dimensions of the room as shown in this example. This result is achieved by placing only half the external wall of the bathroom in the recess. Another method of bringing the window of one of the adjacent rooms nearer close up to the wall which separates it from the closet, is illustrated in Fig. 11, in which the closet window is placed at the side of the recess, thus enabling a blank wall to be shown at its narrow end. It is clear that in this instance the recess can be put to still further use, because, if necessary, the side opposite the closet could contain another small window, or as a screen for pipes emerging from an additional bath, wash-basin, or sink, assuming that the room were used in this latter instance as a kitchen.

The preceding diagrams will perhaps make it clear that the recess can be accommodated to many types of plan and elevation. Externally, the recess may be divided into three main kinds, shallow, as in Figs. 5, 6, 9 and 10; deep, as in Fig. 11; and with projecting frontage, as in Figs. 7 and 8.

The next step in the argument is to discuss the appropriate use of these several types and the method of harmonising them with the fenestration of the ordinary kind.

The last example, Fig. 12, shows yet another variation, where a deep recess with projected frontage provides for not only a closet and bathroom opening from a corridor, but a second bath and wash-basin placed in a dressing-room adjoining the principal bedroom. In this instance it would be possible to arrange on the ground floor a front entrance through the recess to a hall, having a cloakroom conveniently placed.

Coming Events

A.A.S. and T.A.—Saturday, January 22.—(Midland Division.) Visit to Repertory Theatre, Birmingham. (Metropolitan Division.) Visit to Woolwich War Memorial Hospital.

Royal Society of Arts (Cantor Lectures).—Monday, January 24.—Dr. L. C. Martin on "Recent Progress in Optics." John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Monday, January 24.—Mr. W. Davidson, F.R.I.B.A., on "East Anglian Rural Churches and their Decoration." Edinburgh.

The Architectural Association.—The General Meeting arranged to be held on Monday next has been unavoidably postponed until a date to be fixed later.

University of London.—Tuesday, January 25.—Dr. E. G. Richardson on "Acoustics of Buildings." 5.30 p.m.

College of Estate Management.—Tuesday, January 25.—Mr. Graham Mould, barrister-at-law, on "The Law of Mortgages." 5.30 p.m.

The Gloucestershire Architectural Association.—Tuesday, January 25.—Dinner, to be followed by a discussion on "New Materials and Methods of Construction."

The Liverpool Architectural Society (Inc.).—Wednesday, January 26.—Informal Talk on "Competitions." Mr. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. (Illustrated by drawings and preliminary sketches.)

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Thursday, January 27.—Mr. J. R. H. Weaver, M.A., on "Romanesque and Early Pointed Architecture in Spain." 5.15 p.m.

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, January 28.—Council Meeting.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Saturday, January 29.—South Midland District Meeting, to be held at Dunstable.

"Birmingham Gazette" Brighter Homes Exhibition.—Birmingham, February 8-19.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Second Edinburgh Housing and Building Exhibition will be held at Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from February 9 to 19, 1927. Plans and details from: Mr. T. Percy Bentley, Exhibition Offices, 7 Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

Regent's Park Flats

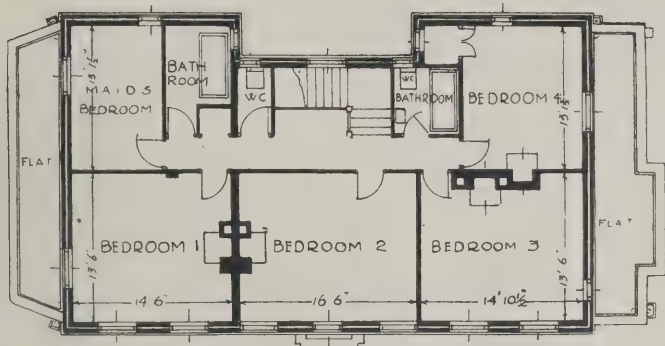
In the planning of the block of flats which in due course is to occupy the site of Abbey Lodge, Hanover Gate, Regent's Park, no provision is being made for fireplaces or flues. Consequently the building will be without chimneys, and the flats are to be run entirely by electricity. The absence of chimney-stacks will enable a flat roof of considerable extent to be constructed, and on this it is intended to have tennis and squash racquet courts, golf practice nets, a children's playground, and other facilities for outdoor recreation.

Professional Notes

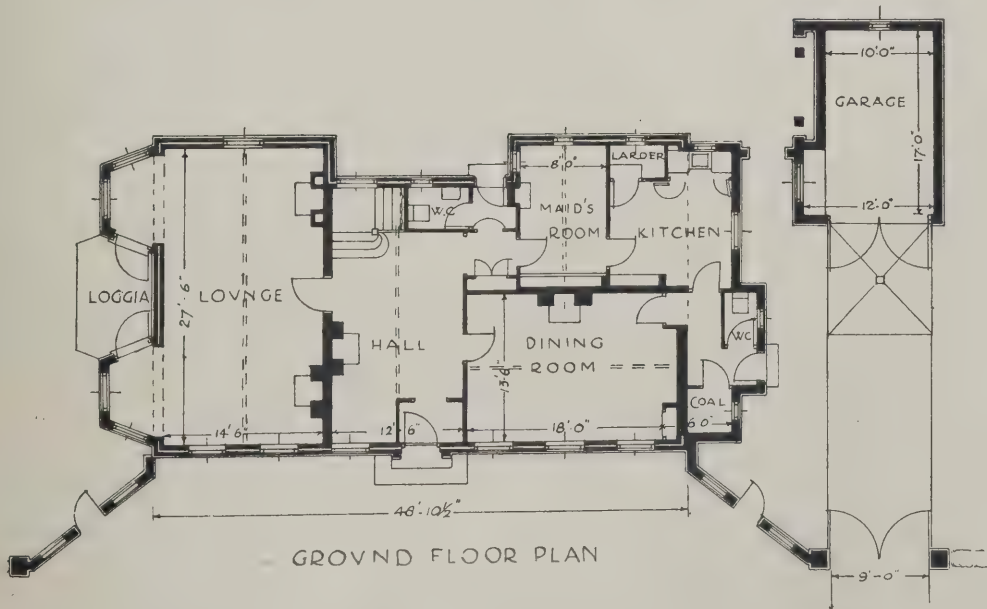
Mr. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., has moved from his old offices and is now practising at 7 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 2420.

Mr. Joseph Emberton, A.R.I.B.A., has changed his address to Chesham House, 150 Regent Street, W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 9611.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Alfred Stocken Knott, A.R.I.B.A., and Miss Edna Mosely, A.R.I.B.A.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT PURLEY, SURREY. W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Award of Prizes and Studentships

The annual award of Prizes and Studentships for the current year was announced at a meeting of the Institute held last Monday, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President, presiding. After the preliminary business of the meeting, Mr. Robert Atkinson read his review of the works submitted.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Atkinson said the Institute was very gratified at the response of the students in the competitions for the year under review. Some time back it appeared as if the competitions would peter out, but they had now been brought up to date and the programmes co-ordinated. The general level reached was of a high standard, although no work was submitted of great outstanding ability. The students' work was divided into groups: craftsmanship, construction and competitions for design—the great test of an architect. The Measured Drawings were well up to standard and the three studies submitted equally worthy of the prize: the set which secured the award was extraordinarily good.

Speaking of the Grissell Award (for the Encouragement of the Study of Construction), Mr. Atkinson said construction could not be successful unless founded on experience. The competition for the award was disappointing: only three competitors and two commonplace, but the winner was well worthy of the award.

The Henry Saxon Snell Prize, said Mr. Atkinson, was also a competition in experience, and in this case for hospital work. The winner had a good plan and aspect, and in spite of the difficulties his was the best of the schemes submitted. The elevations were well treated and went a long way towards the winning of the prize: it was simple and dignified and not of the Institution type.

The Owen Jones Studentship (for Ornamental and Coloured Decoration), continued Mr. Atkinson, was a little disappointing—only eight competitors: it was a disappointment of quantity, however, and not quality. Decoration was most important to architects, and he would suggest that colour and decoration needed progressive education: there were very few architect decorators by birth. A lot of decoration could be done without the painter or sculptor—the architect could instruct his craftsmen and produce colour schemes both beautiful and satisfactory. It was difficult to see why the architect did not develop this side of his practice; yet when it came to the solution of colour schemes they were often spoiled by outside influence. The work of the Owen Jones winner was satisfactory and altogether a great effort, but in future they would like to see 20 or 30 competitors.

Reiterating the necessity for design, Mr. Atkinson said design was the accumulation of an architect's training: the finest brain was valueless without procedure and order. An architect should marshal his impressions and facts into groups: this marshalling of facts was the great art of design. They must be marshalled and put down in such a way as to be readily understood. None of the designs in the Victory Scholarship pleased him in the least. None of the students appeared to have read up the L.C.C. Regulations as to places of amusement; in not a single case had the rules as to seating been obeyed; none would have been approved by the L.C.C.

The Tite Prize represented a similar problem. The subject set was for "A Belvedere"—somewhat on the lines of Versailles. With the exception of two, all the plans submitted were of the same type: not inspired and with little interest about them. The buildings had too many vestibules.

With regard to the Essay Prize, Mr. Atkinson said it had not been awarded, and in this respect he must say he disagreed with the jury. He had read the Essay and considered it extraordinarily good—far above many which had previously been awarded the prize.

In conclusion, Mr. Atkinson said the drawings submitted were well above the average, and his criticism had taken the form it had because he considered criticism must be of a constructive nature. It had struck him that not enough attention had been paid to studying the plan. It was essential they should analyse the facts, put them together properly, and dissect them themselves. They should be able to take the programme apart and put it together in another way—in no competition was it more important than in the Victory Scholarship.

Mr. Maurice Webb, in proposing the vote of thanks, said he did not agree with some of the things Mr. Atkinson had said. It seemed to him that he had been a little hard on some of the students. Some of the programmes were very difficult and could not possibly have been grasped by the students.

After Mr. Stanley Hamp had seconded the vote of thanks, Mr. Guy Dauber said he disagreed with Mr. Maurice Webb; he thought the criticism of Mr. Atkinson, although, as they might expect, dry, caustic, pawky and Scotch, yet of a kindly nature and of such a form as they would expect from one who had been through the mill.

Mr. Robert Atkinson briefly responded.

Prizes and Studentships

The following is the list of successful competitors in the various competitions:—

THE TITE PRIZE AND £50 FOR DESIGN.

Awarded to Mr. Eric B. Cumine (Architectural Association), London. Certificates of hon. mention were awarded to Mr. E. B. O'Rorke (Architectural Association), London, and Mr. Donald H. McMorran, 34 Butler Avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP AND £150 FOR DESIGN.

Awarded to Mr. H. T. Dyer, 30 Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.1. Certificates of hon. mention were awarded to Miss Joanna Macfadyen (Architectural Association), 9 Bury Street, Chelsea, S.W.; Mr. D. H. Beaty-Pownall (Architectural Association), Weyside Lodge, Thames Street, Weybridge; and Mr. R. P. Cummings (Architectural Association), 73 Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

THE R.I.B.A. SILVER MEDAL FOR MEASURED DRAWINGS AND £75.

Awarded to Mr. B. S. Tempest, 56 Station Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill. Certificates of hon. mention were awarded to Mr. R. O. Vine, 7 Whymark Avenue, Wood Green, N.22, and Mr. Daniel Roth, 64 Antill Road, Bow, E.3.

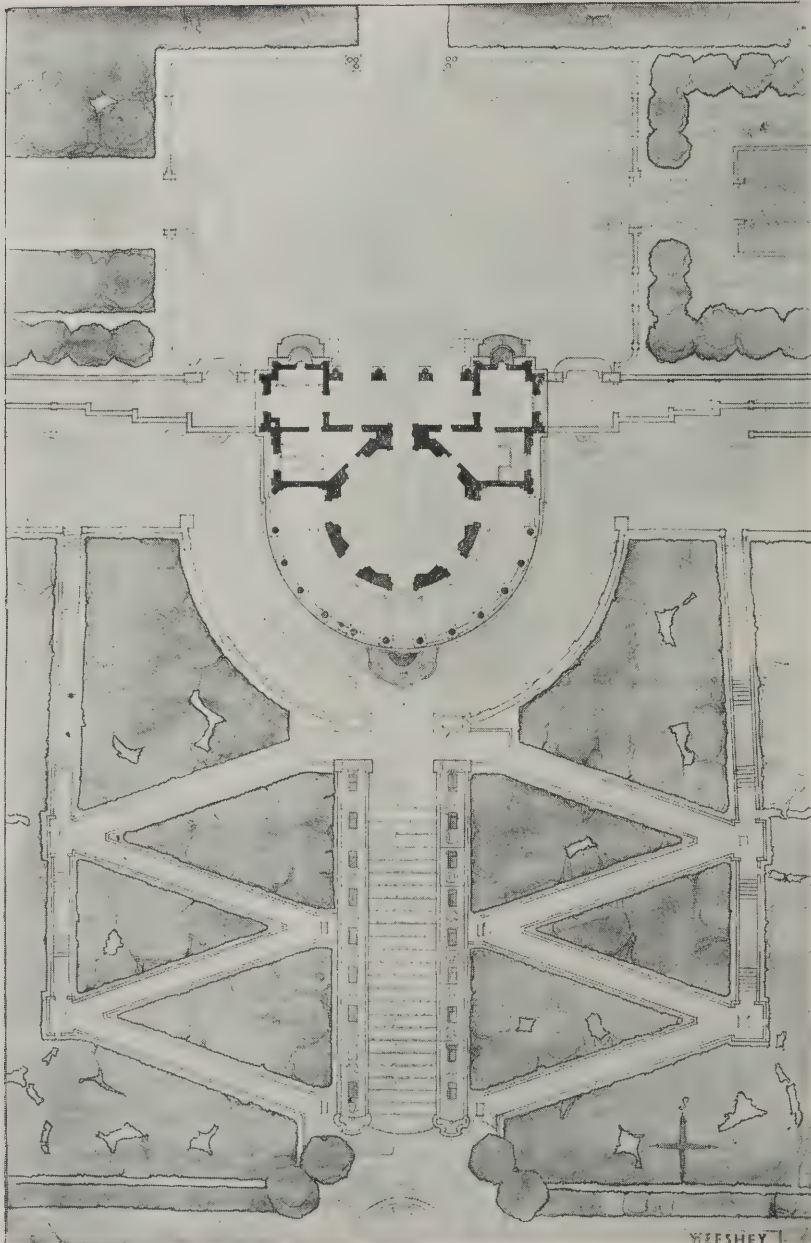
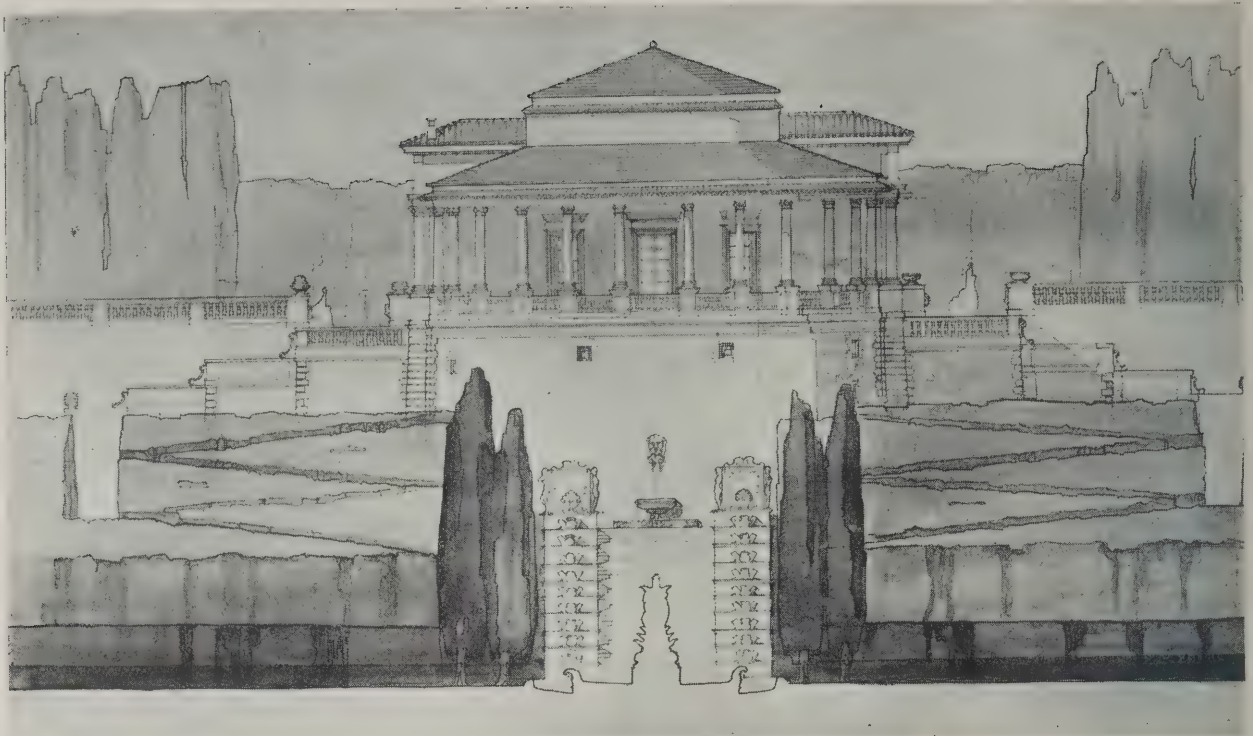
THE PUGIN STUDENTSHIP. A SILVER MEDAL AND £75.

Awarded to Mr. T. M. Ashford (Dublin School of Architecture and the Architectural Association, London), 30 Fountain Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. A certificate of hon. mention was awarded to Mr. Sydney W. J. Smith, "Kenilworth," 40 Ashbourne Grove, E. Dulwich, S.E.22.

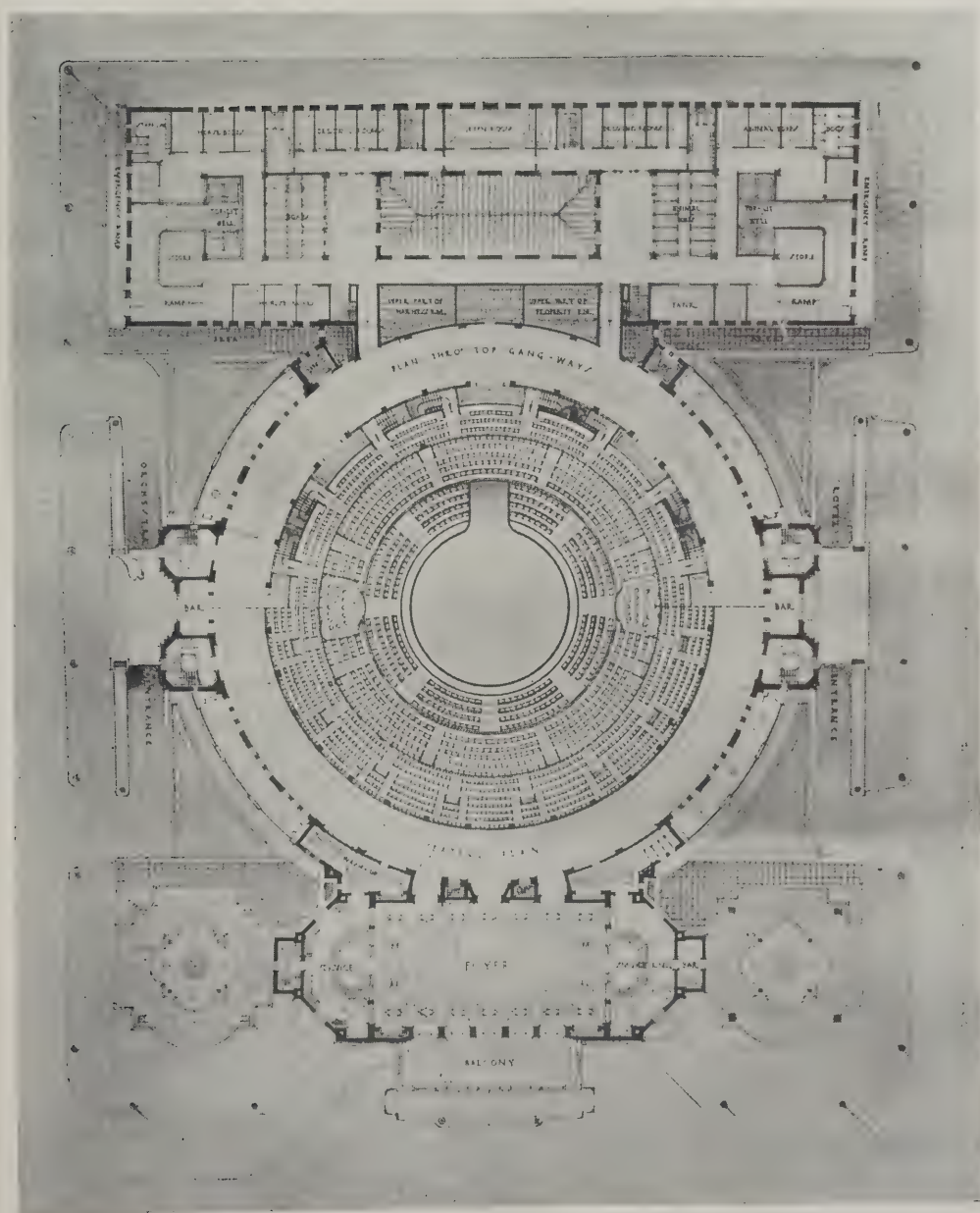
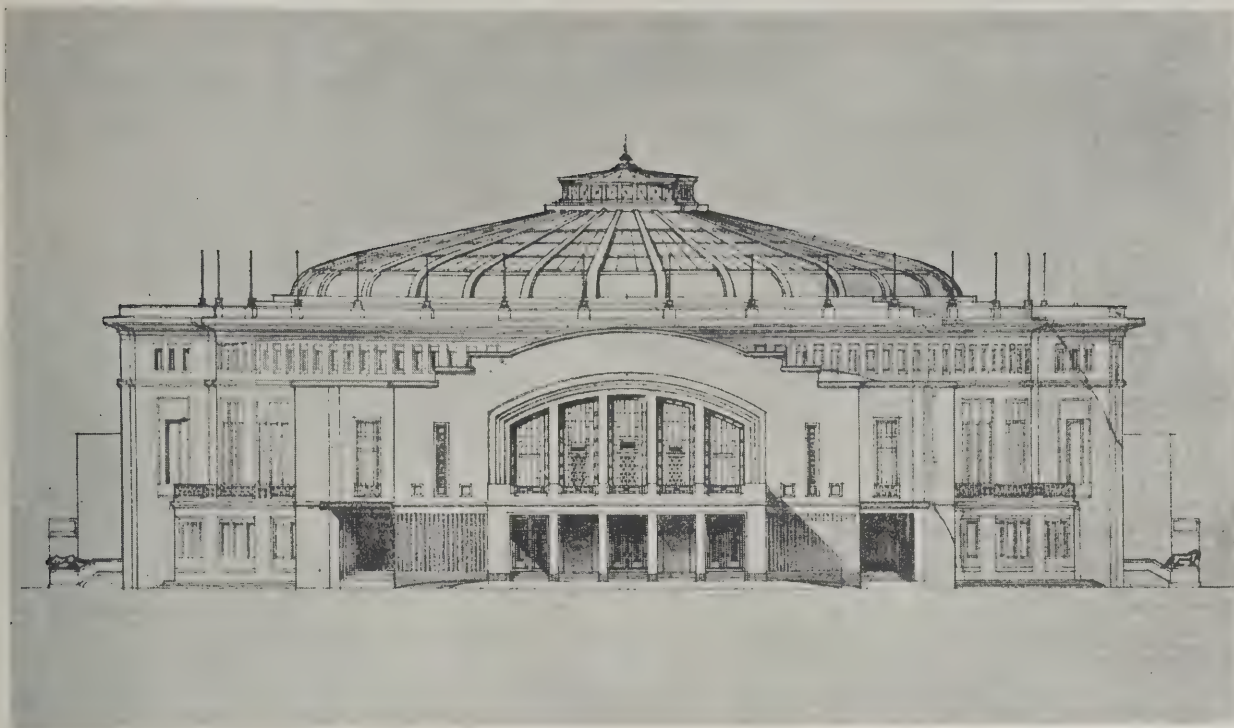
THE OWEN JONES TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP AND £100.

Awarded to Miss Ruth Ellis (Architectural Association), 44, Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W.

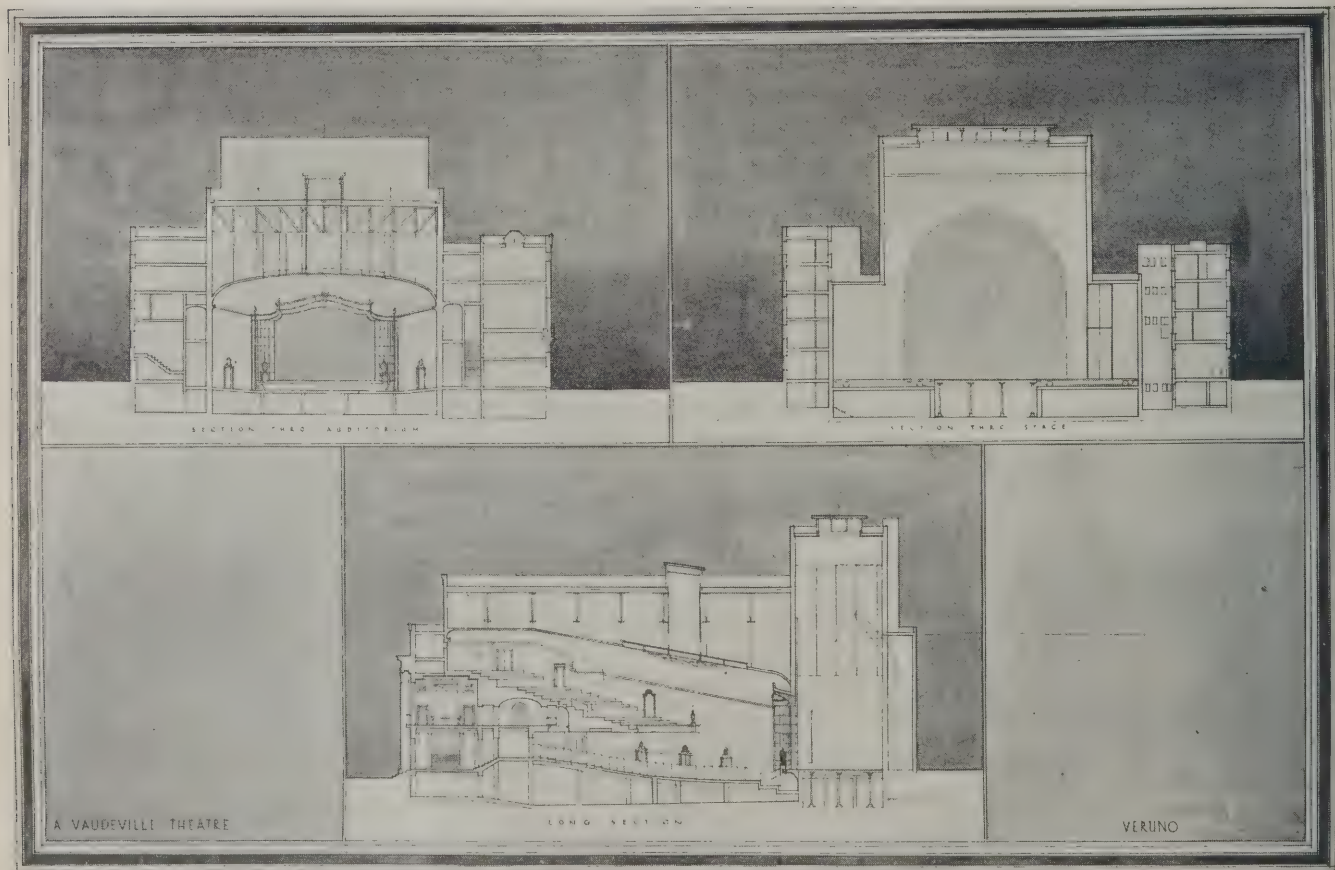
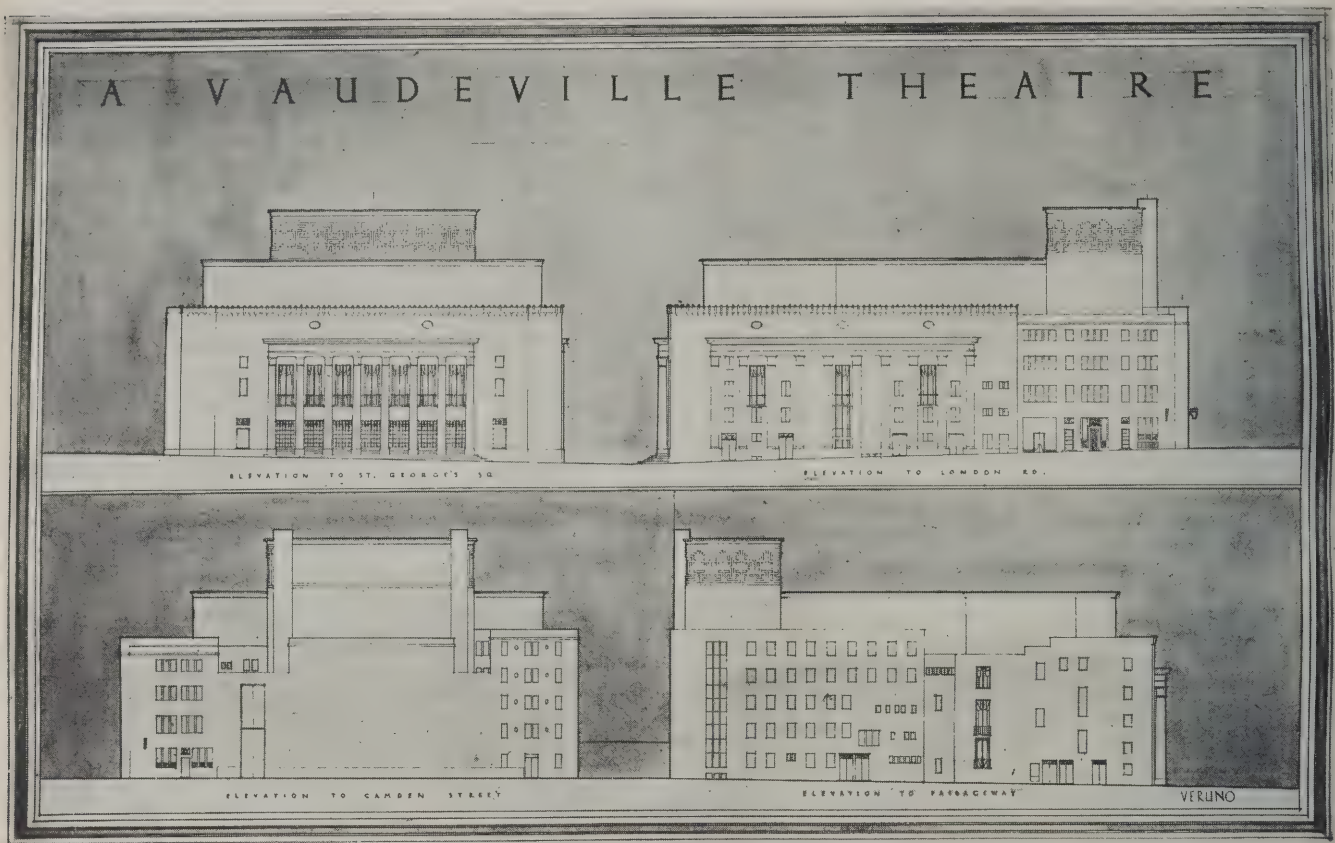
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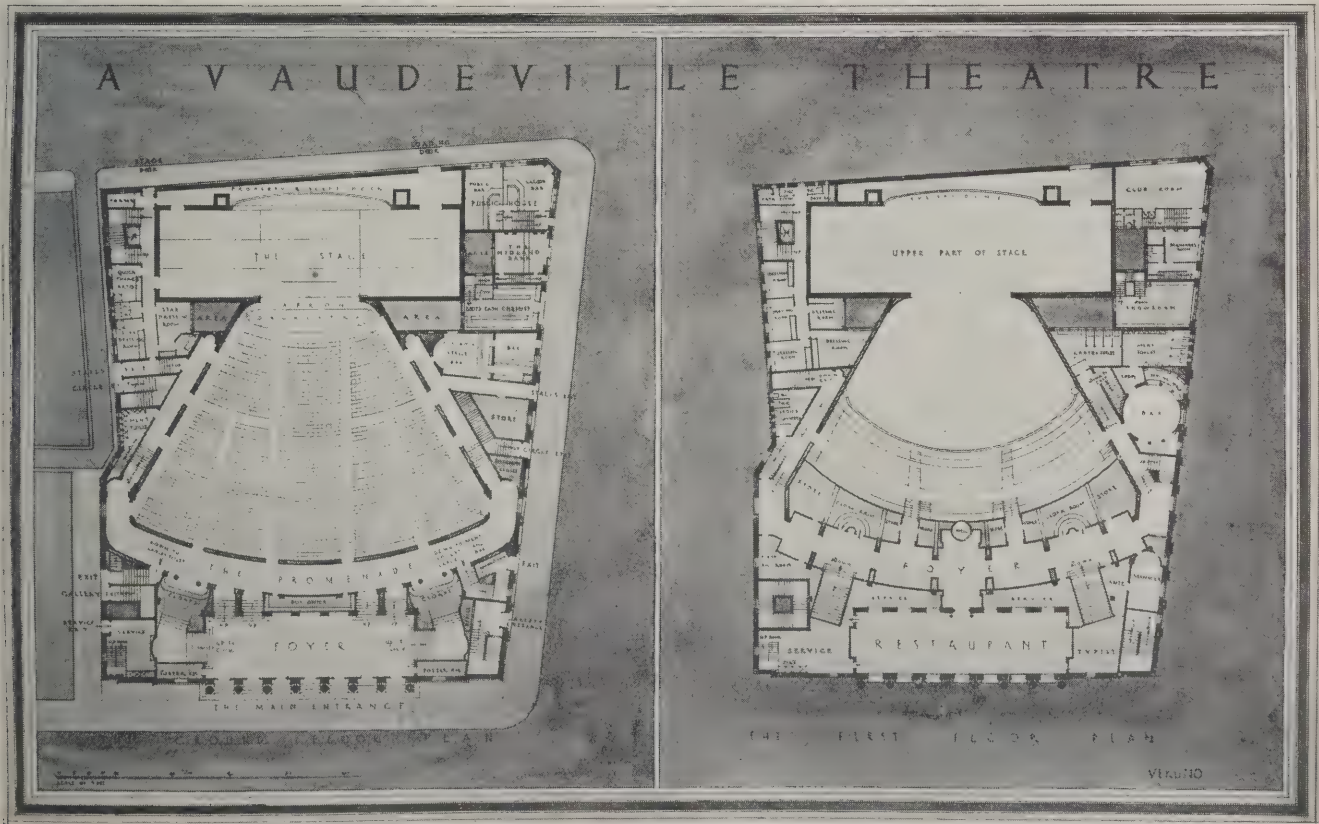
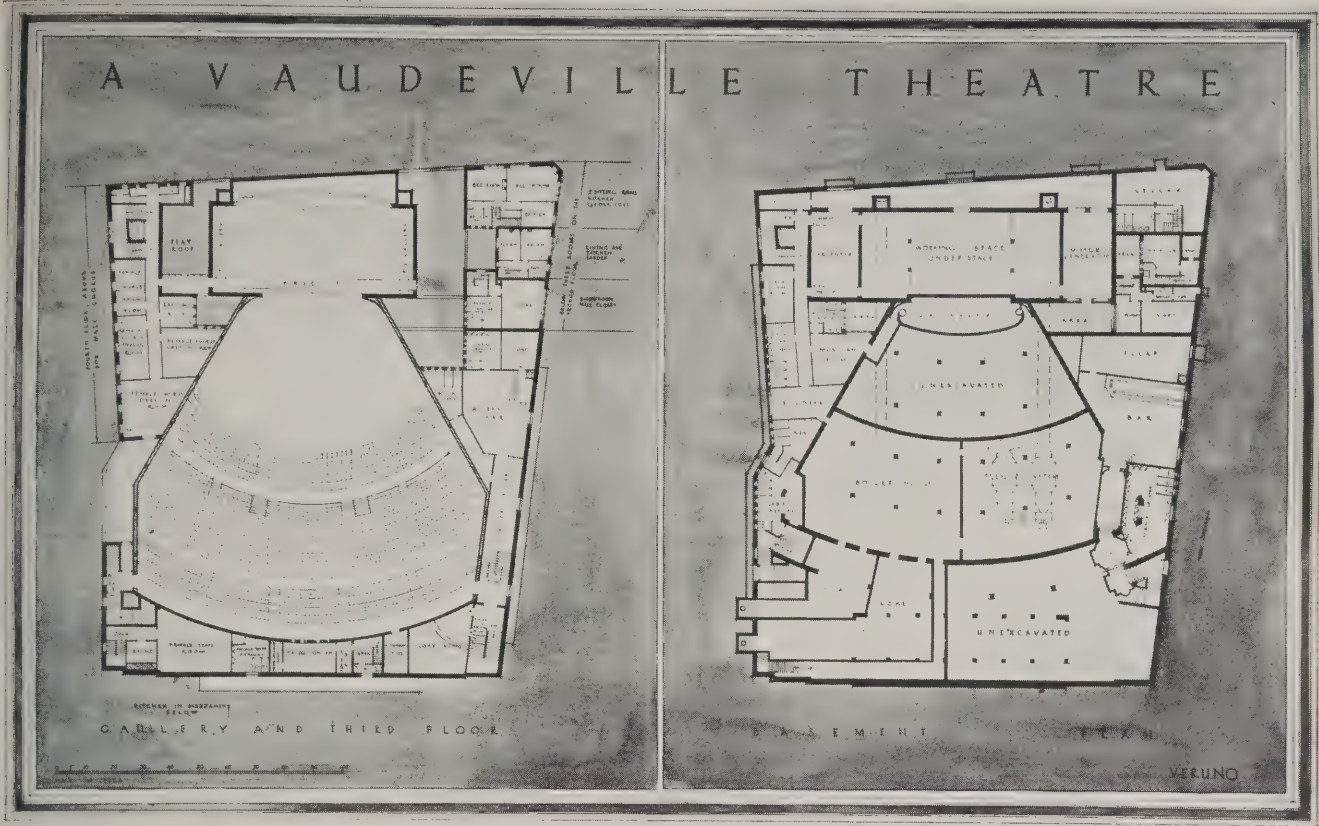


DESIGN FOR A BELVEDERE. TITE PRIZE.
WINNING DESIGN BY MR. E. B. CUMINE (ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION)



DESIGN FOR A CIRCUS. VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP.
WINNING DESIGN BY MR. H. T. DYER.





NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—III

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

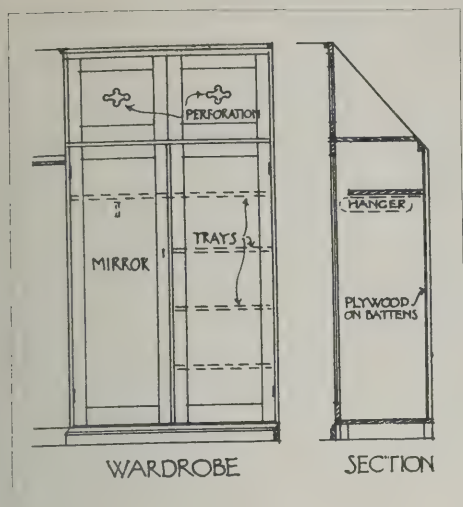


Fig. 5.

CLOTHING STORES.—The "builder's wardrobe"—a cupboard containing one wide shelf about 5 ft. from the floor and a few coat hooks screwed to the rail which supports it—ought to be as obsolete as the kitchen range. Without aspiring to the refinements of modern fitments such as the "Compactum," it is possible to instal at moderate cost a type of clothing cupboard which uses space to much greater advantage than is ordinarily the case. A width of 4 ft. or upwards centrally divided, one half with its wide shelf at 5 ft. but fitted below with a "Chalco" or similar type extending hanger, and with two rows of metal rods just clear of the floor, will accommodate suits or costumes and footgear; the other half with shelving (or preferably sliding trays) throughout at about 12-in. spacing takes folded underwear and similar articles, with the opportunity for withdrawal by sections. Tie-racks, trousers-stretchers, and such-like may be attached to the inner door face, and one of the doors opening out towards the room may be fitted with a mirror panel. Above normal door height an upper cupboard extending to the ceiling may be left open, without interior shelving, to contain hats or clothing out of season. A cupboard such as described and shown in Fig. 5 should cost under £10,

which, if more than the "builder's wardrobe" first described, is much less costly than any loose wardrobe of equal convenience, as well as saving labour in moving and dusting. It is a good practice to omit wall plastering within such a cupboard, and to line the back and sides instead with plywood. A hall cupboard is a convenient and seemly substitute for the untidy coatpegs or ugly "hall-stand" as a repository of outdoor clothing and sports implements. With a little thought in planning this may be used to achieve the pleasant result of a panelled Hall, as by the time all room doors and the cloak cupboard are accounted for there is usually little wall space left, so that this residue may as well be included and a continuous wood lining secured.

As well as the personal clothing referred to above, there is also the house linen to be stored in such positions that it remains dry and is readily accessible. The common provision for this is a small airing cupboard containing the hot tank or cylinder, which occupies so much of the space as to leave room for very little else.

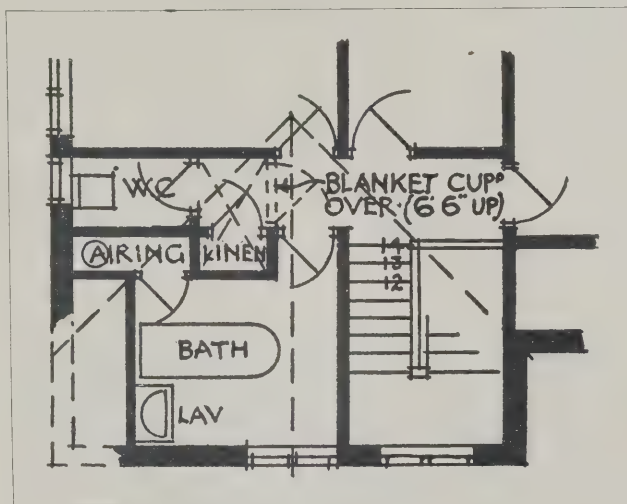


Fig. 6.

Further more, though the warmth of such a situation is valuable for drying damp linen and is not prejudicial permanent storage for woollen articles, it is apt to spoil the colour of linen, which is better kept in cool, dry storage. The full provision in the normal house should embrace (a) the airing cupboard before mentioned which (contrary to oft-stated opinion) there seems little objection to placing in communication with the bathroom—provided that it is recognised as a passing resting place only, and permanent stores in addition are provided; (b) a linen store, ventilated and dry, these two requirements being met if the doors are perforated top and bottom with a few $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes and a single hot pipe on one of the domestic circuits is conducted through. A small window and a bench for checking and folding articles is a convenience where (as sometimes happens) these can be contrived without straining a plan—for remember that it is the economical house which is being considered;—without limitations anything can be done; (c) a blanket store for bulky woollens which are for long periods out of use. This can often be contrived, very much as described for the preserve cupboard, in upper space over either linen cupboard or the airing cupboard, or even above doorhead height in a minor passage—such as in Fig. 6 where it is formed over that leading to bath and W.C. The shelving in any of these three stores will of course be spaced

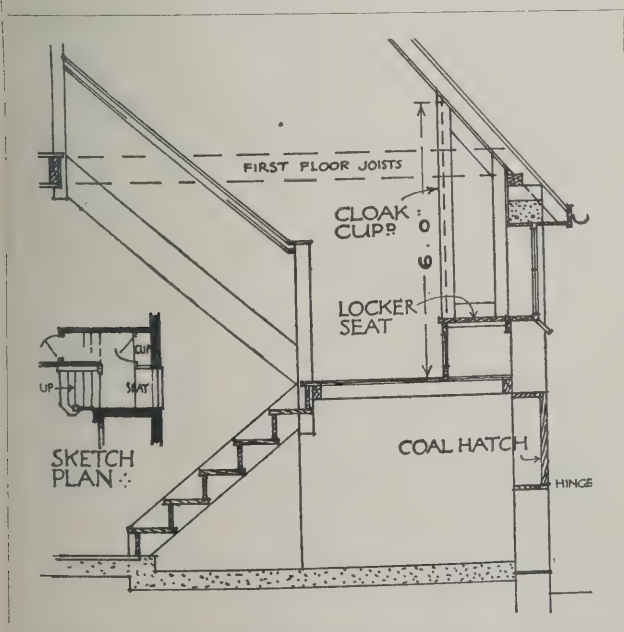


Fig. 7.

batten shelving, which may be conveniently made up in ledged sections for easy removal and cleansing. It will be found useful to fit airing-rails in the space around the tank or cylinder which is not available for shelving, and a brisk circulation of air is aided if a 4-in. iron flue pipe with cone-top is taken through the ceiling to the roof space. Advantage may sometimes be conveniently taken of the warm air outlet of this pipe by discharging below the cold tank above, which will thereby be protected from frost.

There remains one other aspect in which household linen and personal clothing are also involved—that of laundry or soiled articles. The much advertised provision of a chute from bathroom to scullery in certain houses does not appear altogether admirable, as not only would it appear difficult to keep clean but likely to conduct unpleasant smells (say cabbage water) to the upper regions. It is not clear either what is intended to happen to the clothing before or after it occupies the chute—unless it is intended to repose there accumulating from one washing day to the next. The American system by which a room in the basement is appointed as a properly fitted laundry, is quite another matter and a chute conducting there is admirable. Failing that provision, which our different type of planning usually precludes, a bin or cabinet on the upper floor for deposit of laundry-linen seems generally preferable to any kind of inaccessible flue or “chute.”

Another class of article for which some provision is advisable is outdoor cushions and rugs, which are conveniently housed in a locker or window seat in or near the Hall. Fig. 7 shows such a receptacle in conjunction with a cloak cupboard used to correct headroom allowance on a half-landing a few steps up from the Hall.

Book Reviews

An Outline History of Architecture of the British Isles. By P. L. Dickinson, F.R.I.A.I., M.T.P.I. London: Jonathan Cape. 15s. net.

Mr. Dickinson writes with considerable discernment and judgment, spiced with a sense of humour; but, despite his prefatory challenge, we are inclined to think that the vastness of his subject has sapped his sense of proportion regarding the relative importance of some parts of his survey. Indeed, we question whether any canvas of reasonable dimensions would be adequate to make an intelligible picture of the alien compositions, broken traditions and consequent loose ends which sums up the story of British architecture. The long-continued political isolation of the three kingdoms and their internecine warfare, precluded the possibility of a connected narrative. Yet the author's preliminary excursion with the dawn of architecture from China to Peru and Easter Island to Egypt, in search of the sources of British architecture, serves merely to point a moral on the external influences and conquests that have affected architecture everywhere. Britain has had its share of these, and all British art of importance owes its inception either to the introductions of conquering races or to native borrowings of the art motif of other countries. True that these alien motifs, once adopted, have been developed by the British on their own lines and invested with an insular spirit; but the problem for the historian, as we see it, is to decide just which of these introductions has been of most moment, either on the score of long continuance, traditional force or influence on subsequent periods and phases. Viewed from this standpoint, the rudimentary scratchings of cave-dwellers, the mud and wattle and Druidical remains of the early Britons, the forts and round towers of Ireland, and the Celtic brochs of Scotland

possess only an archæological interest. Even the great Roman era in England was so largely wiped out that only the widespread excavations in recent years have given us some insight of its extent and importance. Saxon architecture is largely legendary, a botching-up of Roman ruins, or a precursor of the subsequent Norman invasion. British architecture mainly begins with William I. Its next great change coincided with the arrival on the throne of Henry Tudor, after 27 years' exile in the higher civilisation of the Continent. A third movement was heralded by the arrival of another Royalist exile, Charles II., after 11 years' absence in France and Holland, and the fairly close intercourse with these countries that followed certainly paved the way for the advent of the Dutch ruler and his Huguenot art director. A fourth phase began when rising commerce and a flourishing agriculture furnished the wealth for the aristocrat and the rich merchant's son to make the “Grand Tour” and to impose their own ideas on the builders. A fifth phase was ushered in by the rise of industrialism, which reduced everything to chaos. Whether a sixth era will emerge it is too early to judge, but the rise of the Architectural Schools, where co-ordinated and progressive training for students replaces the eclectic fancies of individual principals, may lead to that result. In our view, Mr. Dickinson's outline is too heavily detailed in some parts, and too lightly sketched in others. The latter part of the book, in particular, suffers from somewhat hasty generalisation. To the professional reader this may not matter; he can be trusted to fill in the blanks. But if, as we assume, the book is intended for a wider audience, it will often have its readers in difficulties. Our chief quarrel, however, is with the illustrations. The author claims that he has avoided hackneyed examples; but we cannot regard it as a virtue in a “history” to omit the most important typical work of any particular period. In many cases of recent modern buildings, the architects' names are not given. Much has been written deriding English architecture of the last fifty years, but not of its domestic work. We cannot think the latter is adequately portrayed with one example each by Norman Shaw, Mr. Caröo, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Steward Watling, and three by Mr. Dawber, whose name is consistently misspelt. And in a book published in the autumn of 1926, the designer of Liverpool Cathedral ought not to be referred to as “Mr.” Scott.

British Standard Specification for Watertight Fittings for Incandescent Electric Lamps (No. 97). 1926.

This Specification, which is a revision of the 1920 edition, applies to fittings of the Bulkhead and Well-Glass types for use in conjunction with British Standard Lamps (B.E.S.A. Specification No. 161), having an overall length not exceeding 150 mm. and 140 mm. respectively. Copies of this new Specification may be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. post free.

Surface Brightness of Diffusing Glassware for Illumination. (H.M. Stationery Office) 9d. net.

In compliance with a request received from the British Engineering Standards Association, arrangements were made for experiments to be carried out at the National Physical Laboratory, with the object of obtaining reliable information on the properties of diffusing glassware, and the surface brightness of a number of bowls of different types was measured. The present report of the Illumination Research Committee gives the results of the work, which will be of interest to illuminating engineers, architects and others.

"TWO SPLENDID SKYSCRAPERS"

The Hotel Shelton and The Ritz Tower, New York

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.



THE ZONED SILHOUETTE OF THE RITZ TOWER, LOOKING SOUTH ALONG PARK AVENUE.

EMERY ROTH, Architect. THOMAS HASTINGS, Associate Architect.

With the limitations of space which beset all those who build on Manhattan Island, it is not surprising to find that nearly every category of building is being tested out in skyscraper form. At first it was the congestion in the business districts in the lower part of the island which led to the cluster of tall shafts which greet the astonished gaze of those who approach New York for the first time by water, but congestion has crept uptown and even invaded those streets above 42nd Street which a short while ago were almost sacrosanct as regards any building higher than a paltry 12 stories.

Once started, the erection of skyscrapers in the uptown district has proceeded apace. Up till September 1 of last year plans had been deposited with the city authorities for more than seventy buildings of more than 12 floors, devoted to hotel or business purposes. Their total floor area was something like 15,000,000 super feet, which means a capacity of 75-80,000 people; the average for the complete year would mean, therefore, that fresh accommodation was being provided for about 100,000 people.

The building of 70 to 100 new skyscrapers every year entails, of course, increasing difficulties in traffic circulation, and it is obvious that the erection of tall buildings is preceding, rather than following upon, the provision of new transport facilities. A new underground line is at present being built, for example, along Eighth Avenue, which in the past has been only a moderately congested route. With the

prospect of the subway, however, a chain of skyscrapers has already sprung up, and no sooner will the new trains be put into commission than they will be filled by a new population of skyscraper dwellers.

The development of the type of building known as the apartment hotel has arisen partly as a natural result of lack of space in New York, but chiefly, perhaps, from the American domestic problem, which makes individual service prohibitive except for the wealthy. The apartment hotel has many points of similarity with the larger buildings of the service flat type in London, such as Queen Anne's Mansions, Whitehall Court, etc.; but as a rule the New York building is more highly organised both in its planning and fitting, and represents a much more highly developed study of the particular problem of space utilisation.

The land on which a New York apartment hotel is being erected is certain to be extremely valuable, so that the architect will be called upon to provide as many super feet of rentable space as possible. Very often the increase of a few inches in room width will make a very definite difference in the rental value of an apartment, which means that the type of construction will be very closely questioned from the standpoint of space, while speed of erection will also be another great consideration, as quite probably the apartment house owner will hope to rush through completion of his new building in time for the September season, when all rents take an upward turn.



THE RITZ TOWER: DETAIL OF LOWER STORIES JUST PRIOR TO COMPLETION.

EMERY ROTH, Architect. THOMAS HASTINGS, Associate Architect.



HOTEL SHELTON: DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE. A. L. HARMON, Architect.

The most favoured construction, and one which was followed in both the Ritz and Shelton buildings, is steel skeleton with exterior curtain walls of brick; this type is nearly always used in buildings of more than 8 or 10 stories. Construction in reinforced concrete occasionally presents advantages where speedy delivery of steel would mean difficulty or expense, and if labour conditions are favourable it has been found to represent a slight saving over the steel frame in smaller types of building; but from the apartment hotel standpoint it has the drawbacks of taking up more space, and of being considerably less flexible, thus affecting the planning and room lay-out.

The apartment hotel does not cater for transients in the same way as a hotel apartment. In the first case, there is the desire to arrange for private flats or suites, the tenants of which will enjoy all the service and freedom from responsibility which characterise a well-managed hotel, while in the second case the hotel feature is naturally far more developed and the same privacy in each suite of apartments is not expected.

The New York building laws recognise as an "apartments hotel" any building in which the rooms are laid out in suites or apartments and the meals served from a main kitchen, while an "apartment house" is one in which the suites or apartments have individual kitchens or kitchenettes. As a matter of fact, many of the apartments in the "apartment hotels" are equipped with service pantries containing refrigerator, ovens, sink, etc.—in fact, complete kitchen appliances.

Apartment hotels such as the Ritz Tower and the Shelton provide, in addition to the suites of rooms, the facilities of a first-class club, and in fact the "public" accommodation is more along club lines than those of an hotel. The entrance halls and lobbies lack the numerous counters, enquiry and travel offices which line the vestibules of American hotels, and beyond the fact that there is a large bank of elevators, the effect is very similar to that of a swagger apartment house. There is no absolutely standard formula for the elevator equipment, as all depends on the

height of the building, the number of apartments per floor, and the type of patronage; but it is found that the average passenger service is met by a ratio of one elevator to about 150 rooms (not including services, sitting rooms, etc.) The passenger elevators are often placed in one group, which very frequently occupies a central position.

The public or "club" rooms are more or less developed according to type. In the Shelton they are very important, as can be gathered from the plans, and include very large dining and lounge rooms, together with a fine swimming bath, squash courts, and gymnasium. The latter are on the top floor, with, of course, a magnificent view, which is also enjoyed from the various roof gardens and terraces.

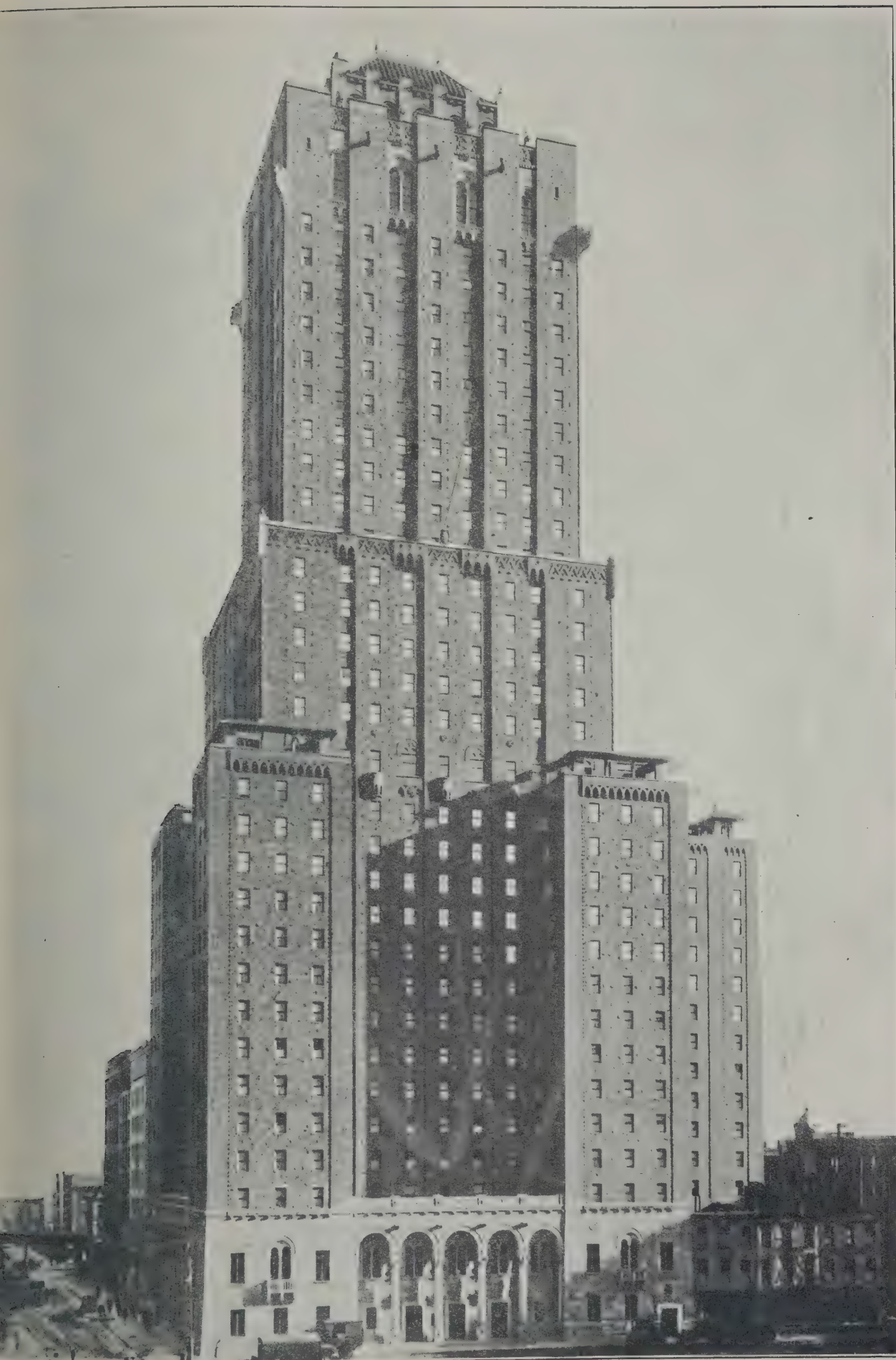
The architectural detail of the Shelton is extremely sound and refined, though not particularly interesting. Externally the splendour of the masses of buff brick and limestone dominate to such an extent that the somewhat trite handling of the ground and first stories are forgotten.

Internally, the lay-out is luxurious in spaciousness and the provision of ample sun and air, and the cleverness of the plan is thereby revealed. The individual suites are of all sizes, but mostly in small units of one or two rooms and baths, the rent per room being probably between £30 and £40 a month.

The Shelton is more of a hotel than is the Ritz Tower, which provides what are possibly the most expensive small apartments-de-luxe in all New York. In this case, as the plans show, there are suites of various sizes planned all on one floor, and also two-storey flats, known in the U.S. as "duplex" apartments, a type which is not, however, very popular in most of the latest apartment hotel buildings.

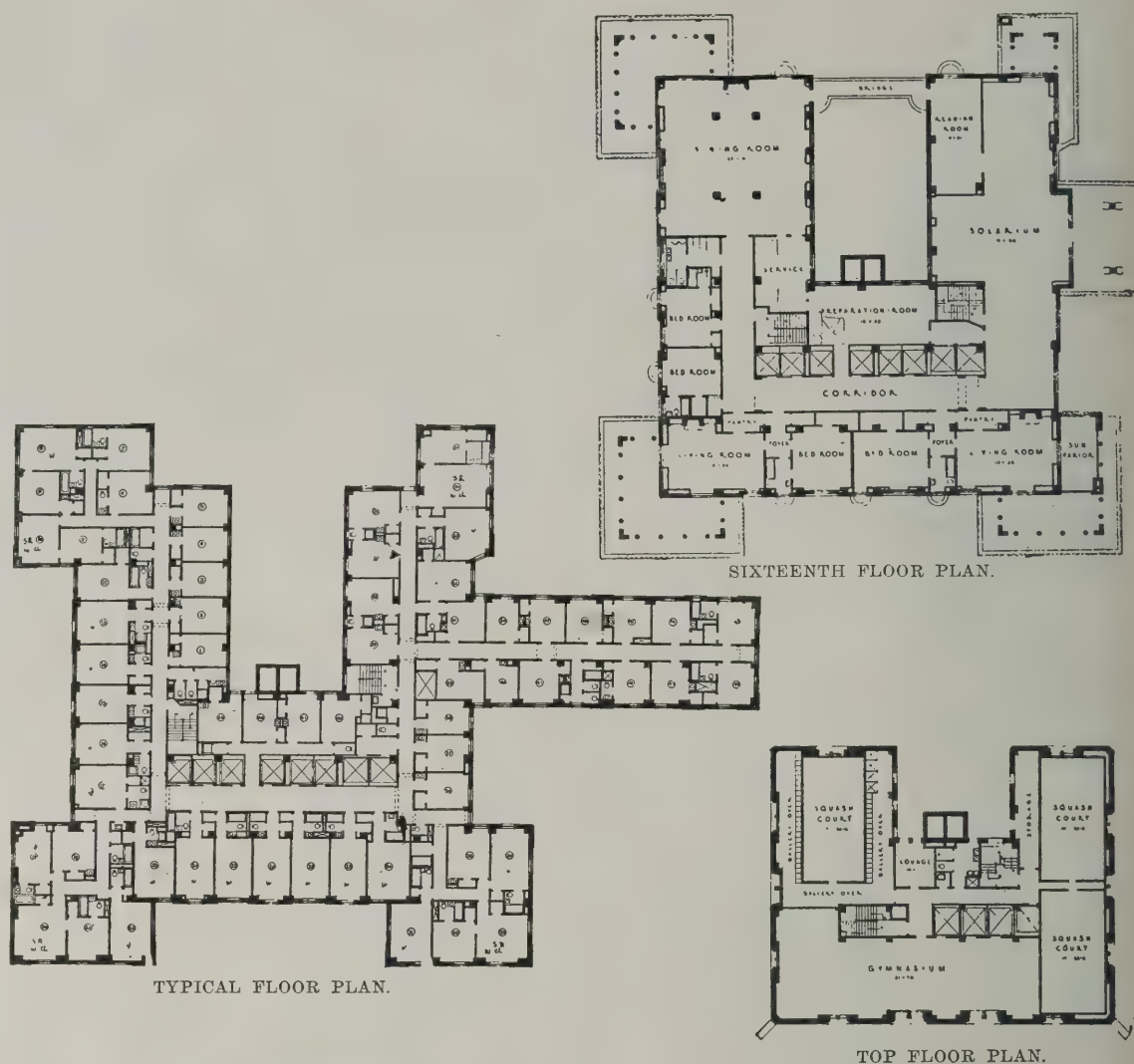
There is the advantage, however, in the Ritz Tower that some very fine two-storey living-rooms have been obtained through the duplex system, those in the tower being magnificent in planning and aspect.

The Ritz building has a perfect situation on Park Avenue and 57th Street, perhaps the finest residential "crossing" in New York. Its great interest from the architectural standpoint is its very cleverly



(Photo: Fischer)

THE SHELTON HOTEL. A. L. HARMON, Architect.



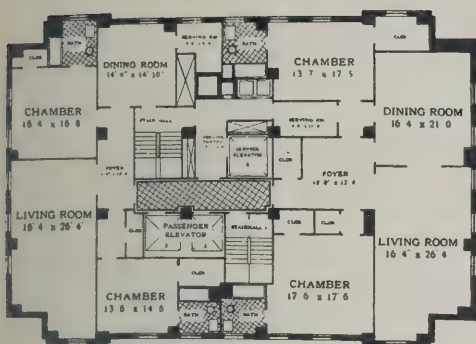
HOTEL SHELTON, NEW YORK. A. L. HARMON, Architect.

"zoned" silhouette, and the fairy grace which derives from the height and slenderness of its tower.

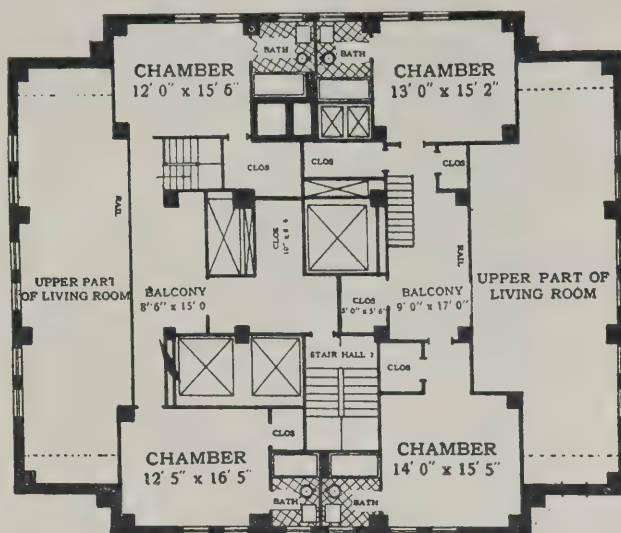
The summit is perhaps the least satisfactory feature of the mass, the roof and obelisks being a little trivial in conception and treatment; but the effect of the whole design from Park Avenue is perfect, since it is the only tower yet built in that street, and it occurs at precisely the point where, from the town planning

aspect, a strong vertical note is required as a relief to squatter and more box-like silhouettes.

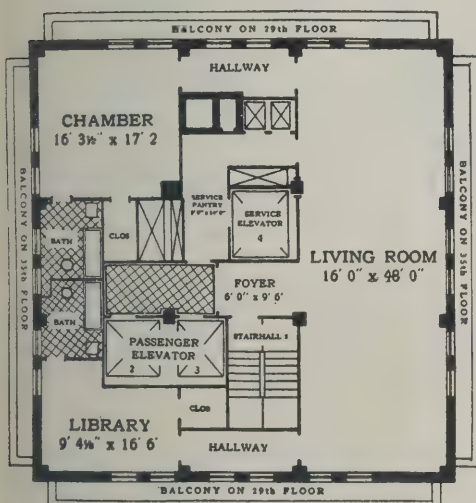
As with the Shelton, the detail is a little disappointing. The Italian baroque note seems to have been sounded on a French horn, and the general effect of the lower stories is of familiar detail served up in restless shapes in order to support in some measure the drama of the soaring tower above.



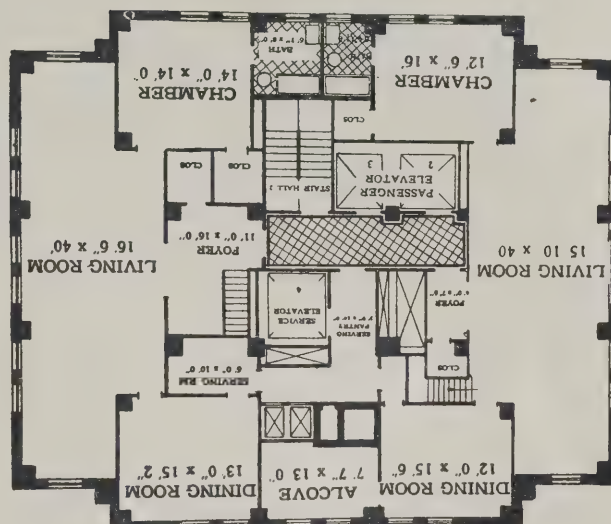
PLAN OF 22ND, 23RD AND 24TH FLOORS.



DUPLIX APARTMENT: UPPER FLOOR.



PLAN OF 35TH, 36TH AND 37TH FLOORS.



DUPLIX APARTMENT: LOWER FLOOR.



PLAN OF 6TH TO 18TH FLOORS.

THE RITZ TOWER. EMERY ROTH, Architect. THOMAS HASTINGS, Associate Architect.

Competition Notes

Students' Union, Glasgow

Architects in Glasgow are invited to submit designs for a proposed Students' Union, to be erected in University Avenue, Glasgow. Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A. is the assessor. Applications for conditions of this competition should be made to Mr. Robert Brough, Hon. Secretary, Student Welfare Scheme, the University, not later than January 26.

Proposed New Academy at Perth

Over forty plans have been lodged in this competition, and the assessor is only now commencing his examination. It may be some weeks before he is able to make his award.

Exhibition of Modern British Architecture

The Annual Exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held at the Royal Institute of British Architects from April 27 to June 3, 1927. All architects in Great Britain and Ireland are invited to send in not more than two works each. Particulars of the exhibition, together with instructions to exhibitors, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

The Royal Institute of British Architects

PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS

(Continued)

The Council regret that they are unable to award the Royal Institute Silver Medal and £50 for an Essay.

THE HENRY SAXON SNELL PRIZE. £60.

Awarded to Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn, 1 Montague Street, W.C.1.

THE R.I.B.A. (ALFRED BOSSOM) TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP, GOLD MEDAL AND £250.

Awarded to Mr. E. Wamsley Lewis (Architectural Association), 9 St. Edmunds Terrace, Regents Park, N.W.8. A Silver Medal and certificate of hon. mention awarded to Mr. B. W. R. Thomas, Briar Dene, North Road, Cardiff, and Silver Medals to Mr. E. H. Ashburner (B.Arch., Liverpool), 164 Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.6, and Mr. John R. Moore, 13 Acland Road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.

THE GRISSELL GOLD MEDAL AND £50.

Awarded to Mr. E. C. P. Allen (Architectural Association), 6 Belsize Square, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE GODWIN BURSARY AND WIMPERIS BEQUEST. A SILVER MEDAL AND A SUM OF £250.

Awarded to Mr. J. Murray Easton, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE ASHPITEL PRIZE, 1927.

Awarded to Mr. L. W. T. White, 80 Mayfield Street, Hull.

THE R.I.B.A. SILVER MEDAL FOR RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Awarded to Mr. J. Morrison, School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.

THE R.I.B.A. BRONZE MEDAL AND £5 IN BOOKS FOR RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Awarded to Mr. E. B. O'Rourke (Architectural Association), London.

The Competition Drawings will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, from January 17 to January 31, 1927, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays excluded).

Competitions Open

BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE

Competitive plans are invited, not only from this country but abroad, for the development of the future civic centre of Birmingham around the Hall of Memory. The assessor is Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. First premium £1,000 and a further sum of £1,000 will be divided among other competitors on the recommendation of the assessor. Sending-in day, June 30, 1927. Conditions can be seen at this office.

LEAGUE SECRETARIAT AND ASSEMBLY HALL, GENEVA

Full particulars of this competition were published in this issue of August 13, 1926. Designs must be dispatched not later than January 25, 1927, and all plans reaching the Secretariat after March 31, 1927, will be disqualified.

INCORPORATED ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

This competition is open for the Rowand Anders Medal and £100, for a City Art Gallery and Museum; the Rutland prize of £50 for Study of Materials and Construction; prizes of £10 to £15 for Third Year Students in Scotland and a Maintenance Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years. Particulars from the Secretary the Incorporation, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

PETERBOROUGH MUNICIPAL COMPETITION

In connection with the £200,000 scheme to widen Narrow Street, Peterborough, the Peterborough Town Council are considering proposals for the provision of municipal buildings on the upper floors, and at the rear of the new premises to be erected in the newly constructed street. The Council propose offering a prize of 250 guineas for the best plan submitted. A second prize of 100 guineas and a third prize of 50 guineas will also be offered. The city engineer estimates that the erection of shops and offices will cost £82,800, and the erection of municipal buildings and shops £158,308.

NEW TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY, LEITH

Conditions and plans for this competition are being prepared. Assessor, Sir George Washington Brown, R.S.A. Particulars from City Chambers, Edinburgh.

RAWMARSH MEMORIAL

The Rawmarsh and Parkgate War Memorial Committee invite architects to submit designs for this Memorial. The cost, inclusive of fees, not to exceed £2,000. The successful competitors will be invited to act as architects for the erection of the Memorial. A plan of the site may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Surveyor's Office, Parkgate, Yorkshire.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Designs are invited for buildings to cost £150,000, include great hall, offices, etc. Premiums of £300, £200 and £100 are offered respectively. Closing date, August 23. Conditions will be obtainable about the end of January from the Agent-General for Western Australia, 115-1 Strand, W.C.2.

SHAKESPEARE NATIONAL MEMORIAL THEATRE

The Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre invite architects to submit designs for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. The competition will be open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch designs only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors: Mr. E. Guy Dawbarn, President, R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the National Academy of Design of America (who will both act in an honorary capacity), and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition. The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the schedule of charges sanctioned by the Royal Institute of British Architects. Conditions of competition, with site plan, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, on payment of a deposit of £1 ls. (which will be refunded should the conditions be returned within one month). Preliminary designs must be delivered to Stratford-on-Avon not later than June 15, 1927.



UPPER PART OF DECORATION FOR WAR MEMORIAL, DURBAN.

By HAROLD AND PHOEBE STABLER.

H. L. J. PILKINGTON, Architect.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

On Monday of last week Mr. Harold Stabler delivered an address, at a general meeting of the Architectural Association, 35 Bedford Square, W.C.1, on "Glazed Sculpture." Mr. J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (president), occupied the chair.

In the course of his paper Mr. Stabler said that by "Glazed Sculpture" he meant the bigger or architectural work, and not the small glazed figures of which great numbers had been produced during the last fifteen or twenty years on the Continent, and to a limited extent in this country.

In reviewing the work of the past, the lecturer said he was going to make one great omission and leave out the work of the Della Robbias and their school. They were all familiar with that work and it was a vast subject which required an evening to itself. The history of glazing started over 4,000 years ago. Glazing was known, too, in Egypt at an early date, and it was more than likely that Mesopotamian and Egyptian glazing had a common origin.

About 1200 B.C. they found the Assyrians protecting the painted surfaces of bricks—or slabs of clay—with glaze, which was "slipped" and "painted" like the inscribed cylinders. The Assyrians for their buildings used chiefly stone, which was easily accessible to them. For the decoration of their buildings they carved great bas-reliefs in a kind of alabaster, illustrating their triumphs and activities. These reliefs were coloured like most early architectural decoration, and were the fore-runners of Babylonian glazed brickwork. The Babylonians not having stone at hand naturally used clay for the most part for their building.

Dealing with modern work in glazed ware, the lecturer said his feeling in designing in this material was that the effect should be sharp and crisp, and that very careful attention must be given to pattern and colour. The colour was an added thing with which the artist could play; in its right place and properly used, colour ought to contribute to the interest and to keep the carry power and the distant view. On a piece of work of the scale of the Durban Memorial, which was 21 ft. high and weighed 14 tons, great care and calculation was necessary before starting. The 14 tons of clay had to be erected, hollow, and without armature of strengthening such as sculptors could use in making models; it had projections of 17 ins. and had to be kept in position for four months after it had been made. A model, very accurate to scale, was made, and from this full-size sections were taken off on to three-ply wood by a scale-pointing machine. The whole of the clay was then moulded on an enormous easel, sloping to the back at the top, and with projections or ledges to support the clay. The whole of the easel was made so that sections could be taken down from the back in order to be able to get at the back of the clay in order to keep it moist. Another difficulty was the shrinkage of clay and the necessity of protection from damp, wind and frost. After it had been made, the piece was cut into sections with an average weight of about 2 cwts.; this was necessary in order to fire it, as the kiln would not permit of larger pieces being fired even if it had been possible to lower them to the ground without damage. Finally the glaze was applied to the pieces, and after firing they were assembled and sent to Durban.

Messrs. Walter Bayes, Gordon Hake, and Gilbert Jenkins took part in the ensuing discussion.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—III

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



AN OAK GARDEN SEAT, SUGGESTIVE OF A CHARLES II CANED CHAIR, NOT ONLY BY THE SHAPE AT THE END, BUT ALSO BY THE COMFORTABLE ANGLE OF THE SEAT AND BACK.



THE CAMBER OF THE BACK RAILS AND THE CURVED BRACES GIVE RHYTHM AND CHARACTER TO THIS SEVERELY SINGLE DESIGN; THE SEAT BOARDS ARE LOOSE AND REVERSIBLE.

THE CRAFT OF THE CARPENTER

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



THE FRAME AND FOLDING GATES OF THIS GARDEN GATEWAY (THE BARS OF WHICH ARE FIXED LOZENGE FASHION) ARE SET BETWEEN A PAIR OF SIMPLE BUT GOOD BRICK WALLS.



FITNESS AND STRENGTH ARE THE TWO FIRST ESSENTIALS OF OUTDOOR FURNITURE: THE TABLE AND FORM, IN THE 15TH CENTURY MANNER, ARE ALMOST PRIMITIVE IN DESIGN BUT ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR THIS SETTING.

London Building Notes

BARKING.—Extensions are being commenced, whilst several others are in the projected stage, for the enlargement of the Barking Power Station, owned by the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Moorgate Street, E.C.2. The main building will be erected by Messrs. International Combustion, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C.2, the steelwork being supplied by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. The plans have been drawn by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, consulting engineers, Queen Anne's Lodge, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1.

BATTERSEA.—New school buildings are being erected at the Sir Walter St. John's Schools in Battersea High Street, S.W.11, at a cost of about £25,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. H. Ryan Tenison, F.R.I.B.A., 21, St. Peter Street, S.W.1.

BERMONDSEY.—It is proposed to put in hand shortly a scheme for the pulling down of old houses and the erection of new tenements in the Vanber Street area. The Bermondsey B.C. have commissioned Messrs. Culpin and Bowers, 3, Portsmouth Street, W.C.2, to prepare the plans.

CHISWICK.—Among Parliamentary Bills to be considered this session is one for the proposed erection of a "super" power station at Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, W., where a site of 40 acres has been selected. The projected station involves considerable building work, and will be designed by Messrs. Preece, Cardew and Rider, 8, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, for the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Committee.

COVENT GARDEN.—A site at the corner of Wilson Street and Arne Street, W.C., is being cleared of old buildings by Messrs. Henry Greenham, Ltd., Warton Road, Isleworth, prior to being taken over by the building department of Messrs. Odham's Press, Ltd., for the erection of new offices and works. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Francis Chambers and Son, architects, 119, College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

DUKE STREET.—Plans have been completed for the rebuilding and modernisation of the public-house in Duke Street, W.1, known as the "Devonshire Arms," the cost of which will be about £15,000. The owners are Messrs. Hoare and Co., Ltd., brewers, of St. Katherine's Way, E.1, whose architect is responsible for the designs.

EAST SHEEN.—The East Sheen Cinema is to be rebuilt and enlarged, to plans prepared by Messrs. Grainger and Leathart, A.A.R.I.B.A., of Adelphi Terrace House, W.C.2, acting on behalf of the owners, Messrs. Joseph Mear's Theatres, Ltd., 5, Hill Street, Richmond. The new building is being designed to hold about 1,500 persons, and will be reconstructed by Messrs. Joseph Mears, Ltd., builders, Crabtree Wharf, Fulham, S.W.

HATTON GARDEN.—A block of office premises, with showrooms on the ground floor, is to be built on the site of Nos. 12 and 13, Hatton Garden, E.C.1, and the old buildings have now been pulled down. The contract for the new building has been placed with Messrs. W. J. Mitchell and Sons, Dulwich Village, S.E.21. The architects are Messrs. Clifford Tee and Gale, 50, Moorgate, E.C.2.

HESTON, ISLEWORTH.—Plans have been completed for the carrying out of the alterations and additions to the Mogden Hospital for the Richmond and Heston-Isleworth Isolation Hospital Board. The scheme includes a new ward block, which has been designed by Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.

HIGH STREET.—A frontage in Camden Town High Street, N.W., is to be pulled down and rebuilt in connection with the reconstruction programme of Messrs. Marshall Roberts, Ltd., drapers and furnishers. An extensive emporium, with shop fronts on the ground floor and showrooms on the upper storeys, has been planned by associated architects, Mr. M. K. Matthews, 72, Tottenham Court Road, W.1, and Messrs. Kitchin & Archibald, of Middlesbrough.

HIGHGATE.—The "tube" terminus station at Highgate, N.W., is to be completely modernised and enlarged, and the works proposed include the introduction of escalators and the building of a new booking hall, waiting-rooms, shops, etc. The design will conform to the Morden line stations planned by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. The architect to the "Underground" group is Mr. S. A. Heaps.

HOUNSLOW.—A new baptistry window in St. Paul's Church, to the memory of the late Rev. A. E. Bull, has been designed, and will be shortly submitted to the church council for approval.

ILFORD.—Plans have been approved for the rebuilding of the public-house in Cranbrook Road, Ilford, known as the "Chequers Inn." The property is owned by the London and Burton Breweries, Ltd., of Burton-on-Trent, for whom Mr. William Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., Newlyn House, Aldgate, E.1, is acting as architect.

KINGSBURY.—Extensions are to be effected to the Smallpox Hospital at Kingsbury by order of the governing committee. Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Wilkinson, Town Hall, Dene Road, Kilburn, N.W.6, showing a new administrative block, ward block, laundry, caretakers' lodge, out-buildings, and the reconditioning of the present ward blocks.

LAMBETH.—It is proposed to completely rebuild the Borough Polytechnic Institution in Borough Road, S.E.1, at a cost, excluding site, of £80,000. The scheme will be carried out in sections, and the new buildings

have been designed by Mr. W. Courtenay Le Maitre, F.R.I.B.A., 133, Moorgate, E.C.2.

LEICESTER SQUARE.—The Empire Theatre in Leicester Square, W.1, is now closed, and will shortly be taken over by Messrs. Henry J. Greenham, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex, for the work of demolition. The pulling down and excavation of the site is expected to occupy about two to three months, after which the builders, Messrs. F. D. Huntington, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, W., will start on the foundations. The new cinema, which will seat 3,500 persons, costing £750,000, has been designed by Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C., in association with Mr. Thos. Lamb of New York.

LITTLE PORTLAND STREET.—A new warehouse is to be erected in Little Portland Street, W.1, consisting of 4 storeys, the steel work now being in position. The builder is Mr. E. A. Burgess, 45 Berners Street, W.1. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Elgood & Hastie, 93 Wimpole Street, W.1.

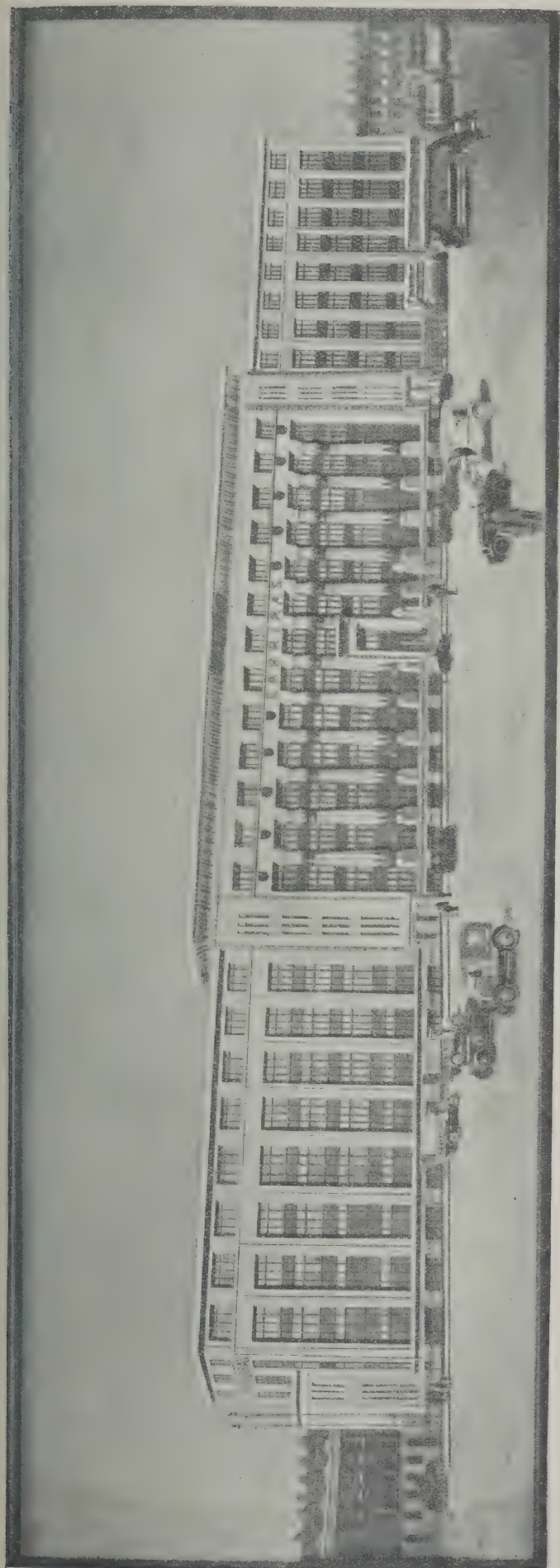
MARYLEBONE.—A row of shops, etc., are being erected in Baker Street, W.1, on the site of Nos. 1-5. Plans have been prepared by Mr. S. Gordon Jeeves, architect, 16 Hanover Square, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Harry Neal, Hendon Central "Tube" Station, Hendon, N.W.

OXFORD STREET.—A block is being erected at the rear of the showrooms in Oxford Street, W.1, of Messrs. C. & A. Modes, Ltd., costumiers, with a frontage in Bird Street. A building of four floors and basement has been designed by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Nox, Ltd., 44 Praed Street, W.2.

RICHMOND.—Plans have been approved for erection of a further block of 44 flats at the Poppy Factory on the Cardigan House Estate in Petersham Road, for the British Legion. Work on the first block was commenced some time ago by Messrs. R. Dixon & Sons, Britannia Works, Park Walk, S.W.10. The architects are Messrs. Douglas' Wood & Lloyd Thomas, F.F.R.I.B.A., 35 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SLOANE SQUARE.—The Court Theatre in Sloane Square, S.W., is to be closed on January 29 for a period of about one month, in order to carry out a scheme of redecoration and refurnishing. The work will involve several thousand pounds, and will be carried out under the supervision of the directors.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—A site situated at the junction of Woodbery Down and Seven Sisters Road, N.1, has been selected by the St. Olave's Church Council as a suitable location for their proposed new church hall. Plans will shortly be put in hand, a committee having been formed under the chairmanship of the Rev. D. G. B. Macrae, vicar of St. Olave's.



New Factory for Messrs. Carreras, Mornington Crescent, London, N.W. 1

MESSRS. M. E. & O. H. COLLINS AND A. G. PORRI, Architects.

Work has now commenced on the foundations of what will be the largest reinforced concrete building in London, a tobacco factory for Messrs. Carreras. This building, illustrated above by a perspective sketch, shows the completed block having a frontage of 600 ft. It is 200 ft. deep and 75 ft. above the pavement level, with a basement 10 ft. high below. The total floor area is 9 acres, and the roof is of concrete laid flat. The floors are supported by octagonal columns, connected with beams at approximately 17-ft. centres, making each floor slab about 17 ft.

square, and the careful shuttering for the walls will obviate inside plaster rendering. A flat Egyptian pylon treatment has been adopted for the front elevation, all in precast concrete, and it is intended to give emphasis to the decorative features peculiar to this treatment by the use of colour. The architects are Messrs. M. E. and O. H. Collins, of 115 Old Broad Street, E.C., in collaboration with Mr. A. G. Porri, of 37a Finsbury Square, E.C. The consulting reinforced concrete engineers are Messrs. Consideré Constructions, Ltd., and the contractors Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, of London and Glasgow.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education.

ABERYSTWYTH.—Plans of the new casino hotel to be erected on the site of the old Waterloo Hotel, at a cost of £60,000, have been passed by the T.C.

ACTON.—The Acton Hospital Committee have approved plans showing an extensive scheme of repairs and extensions, which are estimated to cost £24,000, with £2,000 for equipment.

ALTRINCHAM.—The Cheshire E.C. approved the County architect's scheme for the extensions at the C.H. Girl's School, at a cost of £5,000. The scheme is to be forwarded to the B.E. for approval.

ASHBOURNE.—The U.D.C. propose to reconstruct the cattle market, at an estimated cost of £2,000.

AYRSHIRE.—At a meeting of the Carrick D.C. it was reported that the Board of Health had approved of the Patna building scheme, and that the County Finance Committee had approved of the loan of £5,000 for this purpose, and that work on the new houses had commenced.

BANGOR.—The Housing Group of the local branch of C.O.P.E.C. has decided to build 20 houses on the Friars Estate, to plans prepared by Mr. J. Gill, the former borough surveyor. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £6,000.

BEBINGTON.—The Cheshire E.C. approved the County architect's scheme, with amended plans, for the erection of the proposed Bebington County Schools, involving an expenditure of £92,350.

BINGLEY.—The West Riding E.C. contemplate the erection of extensions at the Bingley Grammar School, estimated at £26,050; the erection of a new secondary school and technical school at Brighouse, at an estimated cost of £63,940; and the purchase of sites as follows: 10½ acres at Northgate Mount, Honley, for a secondary school; 8,600 square yards on the north-west side of Mount Pleasant, Pudsey, for a secondary school; and of 5 acres at North Elmsall, for a new school. The provision of new schools at Hatfield and Birkenshaw, estimated at £18,000 and £6,600, has also been sanctioned.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Public Libraries Committee are to erect a new public library in Washwood Heath Road. Tenders have been invited, but no contracts have been placed. The architects are Messrs. John P. Osborne & Son, of 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The City Council are to erect 10 parlour type houses at Erdington, and 22 parlour type houses at Erdington; 23 parlour type houses in War Lane, Harborne, and 2 parlour type houses in Vicarage Road, Harborne, and 2 parlour type houses in Elm Tree Road, Harborne. Tenders are being invited for their construction. A new hotel, with 200 bedrooms, is to be erected in Moseley Road.

BRADFORD.—The Valley Road Electric Works, Bradford, are to be extended at a cost of £300,000, and includes the provision of additional plant.

BRADFORD.—Communal building projects which, if they are all carried out, will require the raising by public subscription in Bradford of about £500,000, are being contemplated or actually prosecuted by various public bodies. The most important scheme is that for a new infirmary, to cost approximately £250,000. The proposed new Grammar School will cost about £80,000. The Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind requires £20,000. There is a project for the building of a new cathedral, incorporating the present one, at a cost of from £150,000 to £200,000.

BRAY.—The U.D.C. is urging the Great Western Railway to rebuild the Marine Station Hotel, Bray, for which £13,000 compensation was awarded.

BROMSGROVE.—The U.D.C. propose to purchase 14,000 square yards of land at Sidemoor, for £1,125, with a view to embarking upon another housing scheme. The U.D.C. decided to build 6 houses at Chaddeley Corbett.

BROMSGROVE.—The U.D.C. has decided to make an offer of £1,125 for a site in Broad Street, Sidemoor, for another housing scheme.

CARLISLE.—The Council have decided to build 150 more houses in order to avail themselves of the subsidy.

CARRICK.—The District Committee has agreed to proceed with the Patna housing scheme, for which the Finance Committee has approved of the loan of £5,000. Work on the new houses has commenced.

CHESHUNT.—The Co-operative Society propose erecting new business premises at Turner's Hill, Cheshunt.

CLAPHAM.—Public baths are to be built at Clapham.

CRADLEY HEATH.—A new model factory has been erected at Newtown, Cradley Heath, for The Valeting Service Co. The whole of the lay-out was designed by Mr. Stanley A. Griffiths, architect, of Stourbridge.

CREWE.—The Corporation are considering a scheme which, if adopted, will completely transform the centre of the town. The proposal is to demolish practically the whole of High Street and Exchange Street, and re-build it on the lines of a "circus." The Council have decided to erect another 150 houses. About 20 of them will be built by direct labour.

DARLASTON.—The sanction of the M.H. has been received to a loan of £1,472, for the purchase of land off Dorsett Road, and a loan of £14,210, for the erection of 32 houses there. The architect to the Staffordshire E.C. has submitted plans for new schools at Slater Street.

DEWSBURY.—The West Riding E.C. are to erect a boys' secondary school and a technical school at Dewsbury at a cost of £63,940.

DUBLIN.—The Management Committee of the Jervis Street Hospital propose erecting a new hospital to plans prepared by the hospital architect, Mr. Ralph Byrne, F.R.I.A.

DUDLEY.—The T.C. are to proceed with the erection of new baths, at an estimated cost of £25,000, and tenders have been invited for their construction. The new building will be of ferro-concrete, and will be erected on the site of the present baths. Mr. F. H. Gibbons, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., is the Borough Engineer, and Mr. Henry Vale, F.S.I., of Wolverhampton, has prepared the bills of quantities.

DUNDEE.—The late Mr. William Gibson, Broughty Ferry, has left £25,000 to the Dundee University College for the building and equipping of a laboratory for study and research in pathology and bacteriology.

DUNMOW.—The Galway Board of Health propose erecting a reservoir at Carromosear South for the storage of water for Dunmow.

ELLESMERE PORT.—The Cheshire E.C. decided to have plans prepared for a new Council school in Gra Road, to replace the Ellesmere P.O.M. School.

ENFIELD.—A site has been purchased for the erection of new branch stores, by the Co-operative Society at Gordon Hill, Enfield.

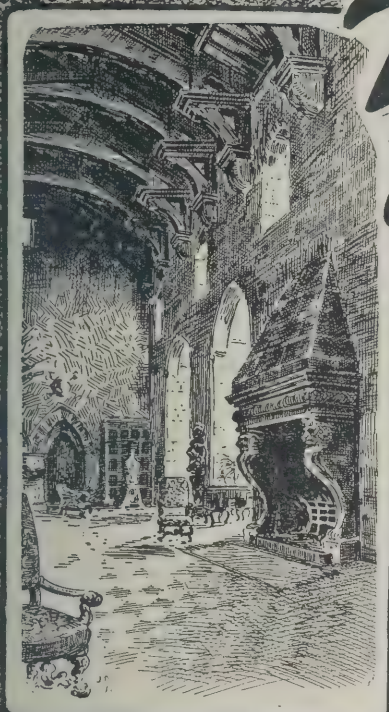
ENFIELD.—The District Council have decided upon the erection of 50 houses on the Albany site near Albany Park, to designs prepared by the surveyor; 250 are to be erected under the 1923 Act and 250 under the 1924 Act, the proportion to be 50 per cent. type A and 50 per cent. type B: 2 bedrooms, in blocks, and 3 bedrooms in blocks, respectively.

FALMOUTH.—The T.C. propose erecting another 121 houses on the Perris site.

FINSBURY.—The Council is to borrow £56,946 for erecting houses on Mantell Street, N.

GLASGOW.—The Housing Department of Glasgow Corporation have viewed the erection of 2,000 houses at Carntyne, in the vicinity of the Glasgow-Edinburgh road, to be let at rentals ranging about 12s. per week. The Housing Committee decided to commend the Corporation to acquire 210 acres of ground for the purpose at Carntyne at a price which would work out at £111 per acre.

GRANGEMOUTH.—The Grangemouth Dean of Guild Court recently granted warrant to the T.C. to build 52 houses—16 of two rooms and kitchen, and 36 of one room and kitchen. The houses are to cost £409 each, and 136 houses £363 each. Formal warrant was also given in connection with a block of four flatted houses which are being erected under the own



The Hall Mark of Your Craftsmanship

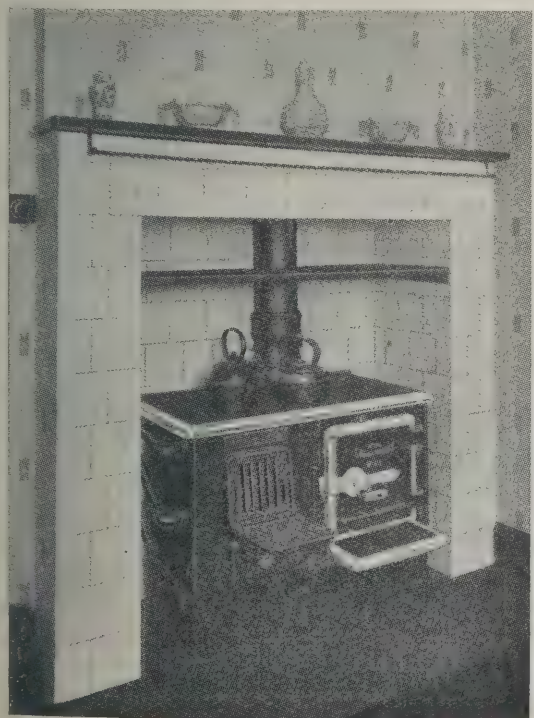
IN our preceding announcement we have endeavoured to point out something of the ideals in Craftsmanship that go in making of "Crabtree" Products—the same ideals as were an all-impelling force to the old-time Craftsmen.

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occupier scheme. The price of these houses, after deduction of £110 subsidy, will be £385 (ground floor house) and £395 (upper floor).

GREENWICH.—The Council is to erect 102 houses on the Twenty Acre Field, Charlton, S.E.

HAMPTON.—The D.C. have approved a scheme for the erection of 20 houses on the Hanworth Road site. Representations are to be made to the B.E. to sanction the erection of a new mixed school at Hampton Hill.

HEMSWORTH.—The Joint Hospital Committee are to erect a modern laundry at the Hemsworth Isolation Hospital, Brierley Common, at a cost of £3,500.

HITCHIN.—The B.G. have proposed to make alterations to the workhouse, at a cost of about £8,000. Mr. S. B. Russell (architect) has submitted plans of the alterations.

KEIGHLEY.—Tenders are invited from all trades, except carpenters and joiners, for the erection of a pair of semi-detached bungalows at Riddlesden, Keighley, by Moore & Crabtree, architects, 96 Cavendish Street, Keighley.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The R.D.C. propose erecting 16 houses in Wolverley and Cookley, and 6 at Chaddesley Corbett.

KIVETON.—Kiveton Park R.C. recently approved of plans for a Mining Technical School at Dinnington, to be erected at a cost of £23,000, of which £17,000 is to be provided by the Miners' Welfare Fund.

KNEBWORTH.—Mr. Souter, architect to Lord Lytton, is the architect of 26 houses which are to be built by the Hitchin R.D.C.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation have decided to erect 800 houses on the York and Selby Road Housing Estate, and tenders are to be shortly invited.

LONDON.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of new premises for the Co-operative Society at Bush Hill Park.

LONGFORD.—The Longford Board of Health Committee are to apply for sanction to borrow £4,300 for a scheme of repairs to the Longford County Hospital and County Home.

LUTON.—The R.D.C. have passed plans for 20 houses and extensions to a factory.

MIDDLESEX.—The C.C. is to build a tuberculosis dispensary at Harrow.

NEW BARNET.—A new hall is to be built for St. Augustine's Church on a site adjoining the Church in Plantagenet Road. A church house is also to be built at Cockfosters (nr. Barnet).

NEW MALDEN.—The D.C. have approved a scheme for the erection of more flats in California Road.

NEWPORT.—The U.D.C. propose to proceed with the erection of 12 non-parlour houses and 4 parlour houses, and application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to the necessary loan. Mr. R. C. Bryan is to prepare the plans.

NORTH BROMSGROVE.—The U.D.C. have approved a big private housing scheme at Rubery. An application was made by Mrs. N. C. Smith for the variation of the Rubery Town Planning scheme with a view to the

development of a building estate between Callowbrook Lane and Gunners Lane, and involving the erection of some 380 houses. The Council decided to recommend the whole of the houses for the Government subsidy, amounting in the aggregate to £26,176, subject to the approval of the scheme by the M.H.

NORTH FINCHLEY.—Amended plans for alterations at the Moss Hall Tavern, North Finchley, were recently approved by the Highgate Bench.

PENZANCE.—The T.C. have under consideration the acquiring of two sites for housing purposes.

RUGELEY.—The U.D. have instructed the architect, Mr. W. E. Rogers, to prepare plans for an additional 18 houses which the Council has decided to erect on a new site in Talbot Street.

SHEFFIELD.—Excavation work has begun on the site for the new super-cinema to be erected in Barker Pool, Sheffield, by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., at a cost of over £100,000.

SHEFFIELD.—The Library Museums Committee of the Sheffield City Council are to prepare plans for the erection of a new branch library at Hillsborough, Sheffield.

SLOANE SQUARE.—Sloane Square Station is to be reconstructed. The scheme of reconstruction includes the replacement of the existing surface buildings by a structure of Portland stone, modelled on the lines of the stations on the Morden line.

ST. ALBANS.—The R.D.C. have decided to build 20 cottages—16 of the three-bedroomed type and 4 of the four-bedroomed type—at Wilkins Green.

STEPNEY.—The Council is to build 154 maisonettes at Buck Yard, E., at an estimated cost of £84,000.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—A new school is to be built at Stocksbridge. Tenders are being sought for the erection of this building, described as an elementary and middle school, on a site of nine acres, between the Garden Village and the Urban District Council's building estate near Spink Hall, at an altitude of 700 feet. The combined schools will have 1,050 places, and the cost will exceed £30,000.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The Sutton Trustees are to build 200 working-people's houses at Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, the scheme costing £100,000.

SUSSEX.—In connection with the centenary of the Royal West Sussex Hospital an important scheme of extension has been prepared by the Board of Management. It is proposed (1) the improvement and electrification of the two lifts; (2) additional accommodation for the nursing staff; (3) a separate ward for maternity patients.

TRURO.—The City Council have approved plans for the erection of 12 small type houses on land near the children's playground at Hendra, which, with sewers, are estimated to cost £4,500.

UPPER BRYNAMMAM.—A site has been obtained for the erection of new premises for the Co-operative Society.

WALSALL.—Loans have been sanctioned by the M.H. for £2,538 for the construction of roads and sewers on

the Four Crosses Housing site, and for £75,243 for the erection of working-class houses on the Beatrice Street site at Leamore. Tenders were accepted by the T.C. for the erection of 12 flats at Leamore and for 57 houses at Leamore, Bloxwich and North Walsall. A site for the new maternity home is being considered.

WANDSWORTH.—Plans passed by the B.C.: Messrs. R. Dix & Sons, workshops and garages, 66 Deodar Road, Putney; Messrs. C. F. Kearley, Ltd., 8 houses, eastern side of Roehampton Lane, Putney; Messrs. Swain & Selly, 53 houses in proposed roads Nos. 1 and 2 Park Hill Estate, Balham; Messrs. H. F. Buchan & Co., 6 houses and 4 garages, on site adjoining 181 New Park Road, Streatham; Messrs. Wates, Ltd., 2 shops and 5 houses, Streatham Vale, Streatham; Mr. H. Banks, petrol filling station and lock-up garages, Upper Richmond Road, Southfield; Messrs. Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., new L.C.C. school, Magdalen Road, Springfield.

WANDSWORTH.—The B.C. have passed plans for the following: Mr. J. S. Watkins, erection of Church on site at rear of premises in Balham High Road and Elmfield Road, Balham; Messrs. Harbrow, Ltd., erection of a lecture hall, at rear of 19 Streatham Common North.

WANDSWORTH.—The B.C. propose to erect 80 non-parlour houses on the Furzedown Estate, at a cost of £42,960. When these contracts are completed, the Council will have erected 1,065 houses.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY.—The Herts E.C. propose erecting a school in the Pear Tree district.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Sanction has been received from the B.E. to the proposal of Wolverhampton and Staffordshire authorities to proceed with the scheme of completing the Technical College in Wulfruna Street. The cost of the other sections to complete the college buildings is estimated at £112,614.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Wolverhampton E.C. recently adopted a scheme for the erection of temporary buildings to cost £1,500, and a permanent school block to cost about £15,000, to be proceeded with simultaneously. The latter will be on semi-open air lines.

YEovil.—Yeovil T.C. recently embarked on the largest of the many housing schemes they have undertaken. This provides for the erection of 296 houses on the Preston Road, at a cost of approximately £135,000. The scheme is divided into two sections, the first consisting of 60 houses, of an area of 905 feet, and it is proposed that these shall be sold after erection. The tender of a Wolverhampton firm, amounting to £29,400, was accepted. Section two consists of 236 houses, ranging from an area of 892 feet to flats of an area of 572, and the accepted tender amounted to £102,818.

YORK.—Alterations are to be made to the Coach and Horses Hotel, Jubbergate, York, at a cost of £1,000. The North Riding of Yorks C.C. has decided to build a new registry of deeds office, at a cost of £10,000.



No. 6

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ROOFING — TILES

Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.*

**See advertisement this week.*

BATLEY.—January 25.—For the erection of 36 houses on their Housing Estate off Bradford Road, W., Batley, as follows—18 semi-parlour type houses in three blocks of 6; 16 semi-parlour type houses in one block. 4; 2 scullery type houses in one block. The office of Mr. H. L. Hall, P.A.S.L., M.I.M.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Brunswick Street, Batley.

BIRKENHEAD.—January 24.—For the erection of new waterworks offices on land adjacent to the waterworks depot, Borough Road, Birkenhead. The Office of Mr. R. F. Baker, M.Inst.C.E., Water Engineer, 52 Balls Road, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BIRKENHEAD.—January 25.—For the erection of a new art gallery on land fronting Balls Road, Birkenhead. The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £3 3s.

BIRMINGHAM.—February 1.—For the erection of a public library in Washwood Heath Road, near Ward End Park. The Chief Librarian, Reference Library, Ratcliff Place, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

BOLSOVER.—January 25.—For the U.D.C., 20 non-parlour and 10 parlour type houses at Whaley Thorne, Bolsover. S. Hoten, surveyor, Council Offices, Bolsover. £2 2s.

CASTLEBAR.—February 1.—For the partial restoration of Castlebar Military Barracks. T. Cassidy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

CLEVEDON.—January 26.—For the erection of 14 houses on Kenn Road, Housing site. Mr. G. W. Knowles, A.M.I.C.E., Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon.

CO. DOWN.—February 1.—For the erection of a new public elementary school at Ballynanny, Annaclone, Co. Down. Ballynanny Public Elementary School, Ballynanny, Annaclone, Co. Down.

CO. TIPPERARY.—February 5.—For the building of a convent at Borrisoleigh, Co. Tipperary. Mr. J. O'Malley, B.E., 10 Glentworth Street, Limerick.

DUNDALK.—February 1.—For the works to be done in laying out streets and forming footpaths; laying sewers and water mains; filling and levelling of sites, building concrete retaining wall, fencing, etc., and the erection of 39 concrete houses on two sites, namely, 20 in South Ward and 19 in Middle Ward. Mr. Maurice Sellars, Town Surveyor, Town Hall, Dundalk. Deposit £5.

ECCLES.—January 29.—For the erection of 78 non-parlour houses, in pairs and blocks of four, on the Gaskell Road Estate. Mr. T. Elce, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Eccles. Deposit £2 2s.

EDINBURGH.—January 25.—For the execution of work, involving the following trades:—(1) mason and brick, (2) carpenter and joiner, (3) plumber, (4) plaster, reinforced concrete, and terrazzo, (5) slater and harling, (6) painter, (7) glazier, (8) asphalt, (9) steel and smith, and (10) electrical. The office of the Surveyor, Mr. James D. Gibson, 60, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

EPSOM.—February 1.—For the erection of 30 cottages, and for the construction of road and sewer, at Cobham. Mr. F. A. Pratley, Surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

EYE (SUFFOLK).—For demolition of remaining portion of the old workhouse for the B.C. Messrs. Harold Hooper & Garrard, A.A.R.I.B.A., 13 Queen Street, Ipswich.

GATESHEAD.—January 24.—For the erection of 38 houses in pairs (three and four apartment) at Bensham, Gateshead. The offices of the Housing Superintendent, Swinburne Street, Gateshead. Deposit £2 2s.

GOOLE.—January 26.—For the erection of eight "B" type houses on the Jacksonville and Pasture Road sites. Mr. J. H. Castle, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Goole. Deposit £2 2s.

GOVAN.—For the following works proposed to be executed in connection with the construction of nurses' home at the Govan Hospital:—(1) carpenter, joiner, and ironmongery works; (2) excavator, mason and brick, etc., works; (3) marble work; (4) glazier work; (5) plaster work; (6) slater and rough cast works; (7) tile work; (8) terrazzo work; (9) plumber work. Angus Baillie, 7 and 8 Carlton Place, Glasgow.

IPSWICH.—For the internal re-decorating of the Public Health Offices, Elm Street, for the T.C. Mr. E. McLauchlan, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Ipswich.

LANCASHIRE.—February 9.—For the erection of a secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester. The Office of the County Architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LANCASHIRE, February 16.—For the erection of a new Council school at Whitworth, near Rochdale. The County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LITTLE HULTON.—January 24.—For the erection of non-parlour type houses off Worsley Road, Little Hulton, as follows:—four-roomed 10; five-roomed, 36. James H. Heyes, Council Offices, Little Hulton.

LLANELLY.—January 24.—For the erection of 22 parlour type houses on the above site. The Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Llanelly. Deposit £2.

MANSFIELD.—January 24.—For (a) The erection of 30 houses (5 types) on a site adjoining Clipstone Road, Forest Town, in the Urban District of

Mansfield Woodhouse; (b) the construction of the necessary roads and sewers. Mr. Lawrence Walker, M.Inst.M. and C.E., Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Mansfield Woodhouse. Deposit £2 2s.

NORFOLK.—January 26.—For the whole works required in the erection of four blocks of four apartments each (16 houses in all). Mr. J. Mayne Johnstone, Burgh Surveyor's Office, Maybole. Deposit £2 2s.

OAKHAM.—January 26.—For the erection of one, two, three or four pairs of non-parlour type cottages, on the Cold Overton Road Housing site. Mr. A. Baker, Church Street, Oakham. Deposit £1 1s.

PRESTWICK.—January 27.—For the following works required in the erection of the proposed extension of Prestwick H.G. School, viz., mason and brick; joiner; glazier; slater and roughcast; plumber; plaster; painter; electric light; central heating; and asphalt. Mr. William Reid, Master of Works, Education Offices, Ayr.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—January 25.—For the erection and completion of a new Council school at Fulford, near Stone, Staffs. Mr. F. A. Hughes, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

STEYNING.—January 24.—For the erection of 56 houses within the Rural District, namely: In the parish of Ashurst, 2; Beeding, 10; Lancing, 24; Shermanbury, 2; Sompting, 6; Steyning, 10; Woodmancote, 2. Mr. C. H. Wright, Architect and Surveyor to the Council, Bank Lodge, Western Road, Shoreham-by-Sea. Deposit £2 2s.

STRETTFORD.—February 9.—For the erection of a secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester. The office of the County Architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

TANFIELD.—January 31.—For the erection of 66 houses on the above site, as follows:—14 semi-detached type B.3 houses; 30 semi-detached type B.2 houses; 22 semi-detached type A.2 houses. Mr. J. R. Heslop, P.A.S.I., Council Offices, Tanfield. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTTENHAM.—January 27.—For the erection of a superintendent's house and offices at Tottenham Cemetery, for the Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board. Mr. J. C. S. Mummery, F.R.I.B.A., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

WELWYN.—For the erection of a classroom wing at the Welwyn Church of England Schools. Messrs. Barker & Kirk, architects, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2. Deposit £1 1s.

WORCESTER.—January 24.—for the erection of 64 three-bedroomed type houses on the Checketts Lane and Droitwich Road site; the erection of 38 two-bedroomed type houses on the Checketts Lane and Droitwich Road site; the erection of 16 parlour type houses on the same site; the erection of 4 parlour type houses on the Lechmere Crescent site; and for the construction of roads and sewers on the Checketts Lane and Droitwich Road sites, for the City Council. The City Surveyor, Mr. William Ransom, M.I.C.E., Guildhall, Worcester.



MESSRS. BOURNE & HOLLINGSWORTH'S RE-BUILDING SCHEME, OXFORD STREET, W.
Architects: SLATER & MOBERLY, F.F.R.I.B.A. *Contractors:* F. G. MINTER, LTD.
 The new building will contain over 27,000 superficial feet of HY-RIB.

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Hy-Rib as used in ceilings largely dispenses with the small channels, T's, angles and joists necessary where the ordinary type of lath is used, because the ribs of Hy-Rib give the necessary stiffness and rigidity. In this way the great expense of wiring lath to a large number of separate channels is much reduced.

Hy-Rib is placed with the lath surface downwards, providing a perfect key for plastering, and does not require more than a minimum amount of material.

Hy-Rib can be used in the construction of both flat and curved ceilings. In the case of the latter, the curving being done at our works eliminates expensive labour on the site.

Hy-Rib sheets are supported at about 4 or 5 ft. centres either directly from the construction above or by means of lines of flats, ceiling joists, channels, or angles.

Hy-Rib for ceilings saves time and labour in installation, and its initial cost is lower than would be the case if ordinary metal laths were used. Those builders who have experienced the difficulties of erecting ordinary lath and of straightening it out will best appreciate the advantages of Hy-Rib, which is delivered in rigid sheets.

HY-RIB IS THE PERFECT BASE FOR PLASTER AND CONCRETE

The whole of the suspended ceilings in the re-building scheme of MESSRS. BOURNE & HOLLINGSWORTH, LTD., are being constructed with Hy-Rib. False beams, cornices, and screens for the fireproof doors in Hy-Rib construction are also included in the scheme. Special concrete slab ceilings, forming an important part of the ventilating system, have been reinforced and centred with Hy-Rib, so that hardly any timber falsework was necessary.

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REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

Building Tenders Accepted

BARNET.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton, for the erection of 49 houses on various sites, at £22,337.

BIGGLESWADE.—For the erection of a cottage, Rose Lane, for Mr. F. C. Hill, Messrs. Cockrill & Sellek, Market Chambers, Biggleswade, architects. C. Wright, Langford, £559; Bull & Son, St. Neots, £553; Styles & Son, Biggleswade, £545, (accepted).

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,068, of Messrs. F. Hoare & Sons for fencing on the Sea Road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £3,556, of Messrs. Symes, Chesham & Saunders for the erection of a bowling pavilion in Meyrick Park.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation Estimates Sub-Committee are to erect 350 houses on the Shirley Manor Estate, at a cost of £177,500.

BRIDLINGTON.—The following tender has been accepted for the erection of a school clinic for the Bridlington E.C.: Messrs. Boyd, Beesting & Moss, 29 St. John Street, Bridlington, for the amount of £762.

CASTLEFORD.—For the erection of a new church of St. Michael, at Castleford. Architect, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., of 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, with whom were associated Messrs. R. A. Ersdale & Son, A.R.I.B.A., of County Chambers, Castleford, Yorks. A. Gregory & Son, Glass Houghton, £12,450.

COVENTRY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £41,000, of the International Housing Trust, Ltd., for the erection of 100 non-parlour houses.

DUDLEY.—The T.C. has accepted tenders for a swimming-bath at an estimated cost of £25,000.

EALING.—For the erection of 30 houses on the Hopefield Housing Estate, the T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Cole, of Luton, at £15,500.

EAST HULL.—The following tenders have been accepted for 282 non-parlour two-bedroom ("Winget" system) houses and 276 non-parlour ("Wild" system) two-bedroom houses on the East Hull Housing site, for the Hull Corporation. For the 282 houses: F. Bilton, 87 Wincolmlee, Hull, 36 blocks of 2 at £370 each, 35 blocks of 6 at £364 each. For the 273 houses: Kettlewell, Son & Co., 1 Colonial Street, Hull, 21 blocks of 2 at £378 each, 39 blocks of 6 at £370 each.

EDMONTON.—For the erection of cow sheds, for the B.G., the tender of Messrs. W. H. T. Kelland & Son, Stoke Newington, at £1,466, has been accepted. Architect, Mr. J. C. Mummery.

FALLOWFIELD.—For the proposed additions to Wesleyan Chapel, Ladybarn Lane and Headingley Road. Architect, E. D. Sherlock, 17, Lever Street, Manchester. E. G. Emery, Longsight.

GOOLE.—For the widening and improvement of the Dutch river vehicular traffic bridge at Goole. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Goole. Graham, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield, £4,217 16s. 2d.

HALIFAX.—The Halifax T.C. are erecting the following: (1) 156 houses at Bracewell Farm, (2) 58 houses at Nursery Lane, and the following tenders for the two schemes have been accepted: Scheme No. 1—Masons: Crossley & Radcliffe, Halifax, £30,810; joiners: J. H. Naylor & Sons, Halifax, £9,523; slaters: J. Bancroft & Son, Halifax, £8,050; plumber: J. Holdsworth, Halifax, £6,385. Scheme No. 2—Masons: Pickles Bros., Halifax, £11,890; joiners: Sutcliffe & Addison, Mytholmroyd, £3,480; slaters: Bancroft & Son, Halifax, £3,332; plumber: F. Stocks, Halifax, £2,300.

HANSON.—Eighty-four houses are to be erected on the Hanson House Estate, for the Normanton U.D.C., and the tender, amounting to £36,590 8s., has been accepted from Messrs. A. Bull & Co., Ltd.

HAREHILLS.—The following tender has been accepted for the erection of 72 type "A3" houses on the Harehills Housing Estate, Leeds, for the Leeds Corporation: Pickard & Co., 10 Dorrington Street, Leeds, for £30,600.

KEIGHLEY.—The Corporation Housing Committee has accepted the tender of Ernest Turner (Keighley), Ltd., amounting to £16,515, for the erection of 38 scullery houses (all trades except painting) on the Broomhill Estate. This will complete the estate.

KIRKBY.—For the erection of an additional 18 non-parlour type houses on the Park Estate, for the Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban Council. Borough Surveyor, Council Offices, Kirkby. J. Keeling, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., £8,073.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation are erecting: (a) conveniences at Woodhouse Moor, Leeds; (b) pavilion and conveniences at Potternewton Park, Leeds. The following tenders have been accepted: (a) M. Haley, 12 Eccleburn Street, Leeds, £465; (b) Cooper & Silverside, East Street Mills, Leeds, £378.

MICKLEOVER.—The Derbyshire County Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Evans Bros., of Ridings, at £21,844, for the erection of a home to accommodate 71 nurses at the County Mental Hospital at Mickleover.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—For the erection of a theatre at Benwell for Mr. John Grantham. Architects, Messrs. Dixon & Bell, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle; J. Lunn & Son, Newcastle. Steelwork, Vaughan & Dymond, Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—For the large trunk and outfall sewer scheme for the Seaton Burn and adjoining authorities. Architects, Messrs. Taylor & Wallin, Commercial Union Buildings, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. H. M. Newell, Bank Chambers, Stockton-on-Tees, £49,000.

PRUDHOE-ON-TYNE.—For the erection of 60 houses for the Prudhoe U.D.C. Architects, Messrs. W. Dixon & Son, 1, Collingwood Street, Newcastle. Mr. Smithson, Prudhoe-on-Tyne.

REIGATE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £19,150, of Messrs. Atkinson & Potter Bros., for the erection of 34 houses.

REIGATE.—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £535, of W. C. Walters, of Acton, for the erection of a handicraft centre at Hooley.

RICHMOND.—Erection of (1) 35 parlour type houses on the Manor Road site, and erection of (2) 28 non-parlour type houses on the Manor site; plans by surveyor's department. (1) Craig & Mace, Victoria Street, S.W.1, £21,132; (2) A. W. Folsham, Sheen Road, Richmond, £12,860. Accepted (1) and (2).

RICHMOND.—For the erection of houses on the Manor Road Estate, the following tenders have been accepted by the T.C.: Messrs. Craig & Mace, 208 Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W.: 35 parlour houses, at £21,132 10s.; Mr. A. W. Folsham, 37 Sheen Road, Richmond: 28 non-parlour houses, £13,860 8s.

SCARBOROUGH.—For the conversion of the Royal Albert Drive Receiving House into a shop, and for the erection of a public lavatory in the Castle Dykes. Borough Surveyor, Council Offices, Scarborough. Jaram & Son, Scarborough: For conversion into shop, £358 10s.; erection of lavatory, £493 9s.

SHEFFIELD.—For the new cinema and billiard hall to be erected at Intake, Sheffield. Architects, Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, 14, Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. M. J. Geeson, Ltd., Woodseats, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—The Coal Aston Aerodrome site at Sheffield is to be held over for the purpose of housing, and shortly 1,000 artisan houses are to be erected upon this site.

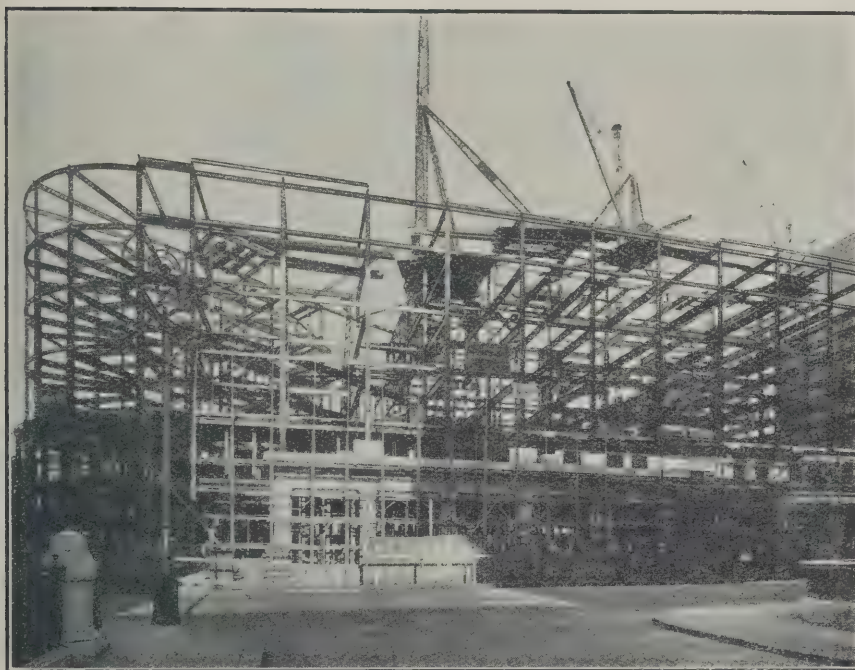
SHREWSBURY.—For the erection of a new cinema in Station Road, Market Drayton, Salop, for Mr. Markham, Willaston House, Nantwich. Architect, Mr. N. Hartley Hacking, 5, Blackfriars, Manchester. H. Markham, Willaston House, Nantwich.

STAFFORD.—For the erection of 18 parlour type houses on the Tithe Barn Estate, for the T.C. Mr. W. Plant, Borough Surveyor, Borough Hall. Messrs. Morgan & Co., accepted, at £9,455. For a garage to be built on land adjoining Glover Street, for the E.C., Messrs. Sandy & Co., £109 (accepted).

ST. COLUMB.—For the erection of 6 houses at Crantock, for the R.D.C., the tender of Mr. Trethowman, Newquay, at £2,372, has been accepted; and for the erection of 5 houses at Cubert, the tender of Mr. Rodliff, at £1,993 10s., has been accepted.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—One hundred and eight houses are to be erected in Doneaster Lane, Aldwick-le-Street, for the U.D.C., and the tender of Mr. H. M. Nowell, Bank Chambers, Stockton-on-Tees, amounting to £52,474, has been accepted.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	55/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3	2/3 per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9	6/9 each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4 5/-	9/- each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3	20/- each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6	5/5 ditto	
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 1/2	9/7 ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6	1/6 ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3	2/3 ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3	36/3 111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/-	10/-	ditto

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gully and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
MANHOLE COVERS—				
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-
Ditto but double seal				

ROOFING MATERIALS.

	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
SLATES—				
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size				
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0		Per 1,200 delivered
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6		Ditto
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9		Ditto
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3		Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9		Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9		Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9		Ditto
TILES—				
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles		£7 4 0		Per 1,000 delivered
Hip and valley tiles		0 10 0		per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles		16 0 0		Per 1,000
Grey ditto		15 0 0		Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting		0 2 11		Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting		1 2 0		Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting		2 4 6		Ditto
Copper sheeting		8 10 0		Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	Per standard delivered					
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31 £29 £26 £25 £22 £22 £21					
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55 £50 £49 £48 £47 £46 £45					

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	1 7/8 in.	2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	25/-	31/-	34/-	34/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	25/-	31/-	34/-	34/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt
Scotch glue	60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—

	17/-	15/-	14/-	12/-	17/-	26/-	10/-	14/-
Oak, Austrian								
Ditto Japanese								
Ditto American								
Ditto English								
Mahogany, Honduras								
Ditto Cuban								
Teak, English								
Ditto Moulmein								

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	1/4 in.	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Qualities	AA A B AA A B AA A B	d. d. d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d. d. d.
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6
Alder	3 2 5 4 3 7 6	3 2 5 4 3 7 6	3 2 5 4 3 7 6	3 2 5 4 3 7 6	3 2 5 4 3 7 6	3 2 5 4 3 7 6
Oregon Pine	5 4 3 7 6	5 4 3 7 6	5 4 3 7 6	5 4 3 7 6	5 4 3 7 6	5 4 3 7 6
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 8 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/2	4 3 8 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/2	4 3 8 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/2	4 3 8 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/2	4 3 8 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/2	4 3 8 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/2
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 1/2 7 10 8 11 1/2	8 1/2 7 10 8 11 1/2	8 1/2 7 10 8 11 1/2	8 1/2 7 10 8 11 1/2	8 1/2 7 10 8 11 1/2	8 1/2 7 10 8 11 1/2
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 1/2 6 7 1/2 7 9 1/2	6 1/2 6 7 1/2 7 9 1/2	6 1/2 6 7 1/2 7 9 1/2	6 1/2 6 7 1/2 7 9 1/2	6 1/2 6 7 1/2 7 9 1/2	6 1/2 6 7 1/2 7 9 1/2

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d. 5 1/2 d. 6 1/2 d. 9 1/2 d.	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2	2/7 4/1 4/3	2/7 4/1 4/3	2/7 4/1 4/3	2/7 4/1 4/3	2/7 4/1 4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d. 1/2 1/5 1/8 2/4	2/10 4/3 5/1	2/10 4/3 5/1	2/10 4/3 5/1	2/10 4/3 5/1	2/10 4/3 5/1
Tees (each)	1/1 1/3 1/7 1/10	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2 2/9 3/3 4/1	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d.	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-
Discounts off above—						
Gas	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.		
Water	—40%	—45%	—25%	—35%		
Steam	—35%	—40%	—18 1/2%	—30%		
	—30%	—35%	—12 1/2%	—25%		

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	2/1 2/4	2/10 3/4	3/10 3/10	3/10 3/10	3/10 3/10	3/10 3/10
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/4 2/7	3/1 3/7	4/1 4/1	4/1 4/1	4/1 4/1	4/1 4/1
Shoes (each)	1/5 1/6	2/- 2/3	2/7 4/9	2/7 4/9	2/7 4/9	2/7 4/9
Bends (each)	1/6 1/8	2/2 2/7	3/1 5/1	3/1 5/1	3/1 5/1	3/1 5/1
Heads (each)	2/2 2/5	2/10 3/6	3/10 6/10	3/10 6/10	3/10 6/10	3/10 6/10
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/10 2/3	2/7 2/11	3/9 3/9	3/9 3/9	3/9 3/9	3/9 3/9
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/5 2/8	3/3 4/-	4/9 7/7	4/9 7/7	4/9 7/7	4/9 7/7
Single junction	2/3 2/8	3/3 3/9	4/6 7/2	4/6 7/2	4/6 7/2	4/6 7/2
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/5 1/7	1/7 1/8	2/1 2/1	2/1 2/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/7 1/9	1/10 2/1	2/1 2/1	2/1 2/1
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/2 1/4	1/6 1/7	1/6 1/7	1/6 1/7
Stop ends	—	—	5d. 5d.	5d. 5d.	5d. 5d.	5d. 5d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/10 1/10	2/1 2/1	2/1 2/1	2/1 2/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	2/0 2/0	2/3 2/3	2/3 2/3	2/3 2/3
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/8 1/8	1/9 1/9	1/9 1/9	1/9 1/9
Stop ends	—	—	5d. 5d.	5d. 5d.	5d. 5d.	5d. 5d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard sup.
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	12/6	Per yard sup.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.					
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
		2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
Lead delivered	Unit	38/6		39/-	42/-
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run				
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		3/6	4/-	4/10	5/4
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/9	4/3	5/1	5/7
Bends	each	2/8	2/11	3/3	4/-
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	3/3	3/9	5/1	5/10
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	4/3	4/9	5/10	6/9
Junctions	Ditto	3/3	4/-	4/9	5/7
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—					
	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-
½ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.
½ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.
½ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—
Caps and screws	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—					
	1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	—	1/2	1/4	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	—	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.											
English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards							
Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/—	—	—	8½d.	1/—	—
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—	7d.	9d.	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.											
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish											
	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.	5 in.	5½ in.	6 in.
Rolled plate glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In plates not exceeding											
Ordinary substance Polished											
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.											
	1	3	6	12	20	45	100				
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/3½	2/-2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	—	—	—	—	—
Single Acid.	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Acid.	—	—	—	4/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Shade.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.											
	Price.						Unit.				
Aluminium Paint	—	—	—	—	—	25/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Dryers	—	—	—	—	—	30/-	—	—	—	—	Cwt.
Distemper washable	—	—	—	—	—	45/-	—	—	—	—	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	—	—	—	—	—	25/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	—	—	—	—	—	2/9	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Gold size	—	—	—	—	—	12/6	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
White Lead	—	—	—	—	—	53/-	—	—	—	—	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	—	—	—	—	—	3/5	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Ditto raw	—	—	—	—	—	3/2	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	—	—	—	—	—	71/-	—	—	—	—	Cwt.
Putty	—	—	—	—	—	16/-	—	—	—	—	Cwt.
Size	—	—	—	—	—	3/6	—	—	—	—	Firkin.
Tar	—	—	—	—	—	1/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Terebine	—	—	—	—	—	9/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Turpentine	—	—	—	—	—	5/6	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	—	—	—	—	—	15/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	—	—	—	—	—	17/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Ditto flat	—	—	—	—	—	16/-	—	—	—	—	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	—	—	—	—	—	3/-	—	—	—	—	Cwt.

Building Wages

At a recent meeting of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, the recommendations of the grading commission of the council were approved without amendment. The result will be to raise the wage rates of craftsmen in 14 localities by ½d. an hour, and to add from ¼d. to ¾d. an hour to the rates of labourers in those areas. In all these cases the re-gradings were upwards, and the places affected are: Leamington, Warwick, and Swadlincote, in the Midland region; Southampton, Eastleigh and Folkestone, in the Southern Counties region; Norwich and Brentwood, in the Eastern Counties region; Cheltenham and Gloucester, in the South-western region; and Kendal, Windermere, Ambleside, Keswick, and Penrith, in the North-western region. Among these, Swadlincote is raised to the highest grade outside London, giving rates of 1s. 8d. an hour to craftsmen and 1s. 3½d. to labourers. The following places were graded for the first time, and the craftsmen's rates appropriate to their grades are shown in parentheses: Teignmouth (1s. 6d.), Minehead and Bovey Tracey (1s. 5d.), Salisbury and Salisbury Plain (1s. 4½d.), Truro (1s. 4d.).

Manchester Repertory Theatre

A representative committee in Manchester is to consider the possibility of establishing a Repertory Theatre in the city on the lines of those in Birmingham and Liverpool. A capital of £60,000 is stated.

New Canadian Hotel

The Officer-in-Charge of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner's Office at Toronto reports that it is proposed to erect in a Canadian city, early this year, an hotel at an estimated cost of 5,000,000 dollars. The building will be 19 storeys high, and will contain 540 rooms, as well as a ballroom. Further details as to the names of the promoters and of the architects, to whom it is suggested communications in regard to the supply of hotel equipment, etc., should be addressed, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to the Department of Overseas Trade. At the same time, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner's Office at Toronto reports that an apartment hotel is to be erected locally in the near future, at an estimated cost of 2,500,000 dollars. It is anticipated that work on the building, which is scheduled to be completed by October 1, will be commenced this month. The architect for the building has informed the Officer-in-Charge that he will be pleased to receive particulars from United Kingdom firms in a position to supply equipment entering into the construction of a modern apartment building. He would particularly like to hear from firms interested in the supply of tiling and sanitary equipment. United Kingdom firms in a position to offer British materials and equipment can obtain further particulars, including the name and address of the architect referred to, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, quoting the reference C.X. 2169.

New Technical College in South Africa

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that the Council of a South African technical college are proposing to erect new college buildings at an estimated cost of £50,000. No information is at the moment available as to the name of the architect appointed in connection with the scheme, but H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner suggests that interested United Kingdom firms who may be desirous of quoting for any of the fittings, furnishings, etc., likely to be required should forward copies of their catalogues and price lists to the college authorities. Firms in a position to offer British materials, etc., can obtain the address of the Principal of the College referred to on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting Reference C.X.2161).

Building Apprentices

Members of the north-western branch of the Building Trade Employers' and Operatives' Federation met at Manchester Town Hall recently, at the invitation of the Building Industry Committee, set up recently by the Ministry of Health. It is understood that the question of increasing the number of craftsmen by the introduction of apprentices was discussed.

Trade Catalogues Received

Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., Paddington Green, W.2. The latest illustrated catalogues of the well-known products of this firm. 32 p.p.

Steel versus Sand

Two cylinders of concrete were mixed and matured for independent test. The difference between these cylinders was in the aggregate—one was Sand, the other Betonac, the new metallic aggregate.

Exposure to a 15ft. head of water saturated the sand concrete within 310 hours, but the Betonac Steel Concrete remained waterproof throughout the test.

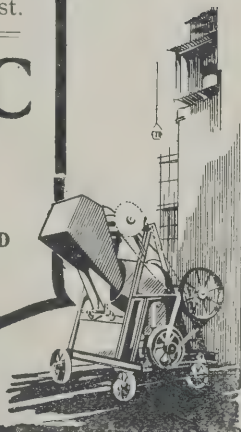
"To make the surface waterproof, use Betonac."

Samples and National Physical Laboratory report upon request.

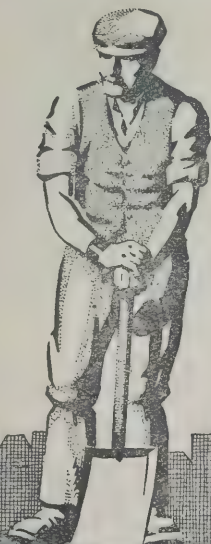
BETONAC

STEEL CONCRETE

FRANCOIS CEMENTATION COMPANY, LTD
Betonac Department, 5a, Bentley Works, Doncaster.



It is possible to produce a cement stronger than "Kaye's" and Cement, we shall be the first to make it. Are you using "Kaye's," one of the oldest and best Portland Cements?



KAYE'S

PORTLAND CEMENT

Builders requiring an efficient binding material which costs less than Portland Cement, we recommend "Kaye's" BLUE LIAS LIME, prepared from the beds of the Lower Lias formation. Write to:—

KAYE & CO., LTD., Southam Works, nr. Rugby
Stocks: BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, COVENTRY, LEICESTER, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

LAFARGE

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

*NOW OBTAINABLE
EX LONDON STOCK.*

GUARANTEED UNADULTERATED
ANALYSIS:

Oxide of Manganese	-	Trace
Silica Soluble	-	21.68%
Insoluble Residue	-	0.37%
Alumina	-	1.15%
Oxide of Iron	-	0.36%
Lime	-	67.90%
Magnesia	-	1.55%
Sulphuric Anhydride	-	0.34%
Total Loss on Ignition	}	6.48%
Carbon Dioxide 1.48		
Water 5.00		
Alkalies (by difference)	-	0.17%
		100.00%

FROM

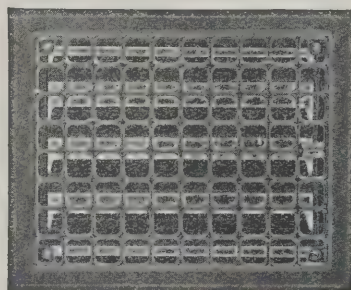
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No. 7 WHARF, AMBERLEY ROAD,
PADDINGTON W.9.

TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON, 2192.
TELEGRAMS: ROMRIVCO, PADD. LONDON.

H & C

WROUGHT STEEL VENTILATORS



YEARS of experience in the manufacture of Ventilators made from Wrought Steel have resulted in many and important improvements being effected, chief of which is increased capacity for the free transmission of air. We have reduced the area of fretwork obstruction and thereby largely increased the size of openings in our Ventilator faces, with added strength.

The air capacity of H. & C. faces will be supplied on request, together with sizes of Ventilators stocked. Made of heavy gauge steel to ensure rigidity and durability. Of all Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants.

Wm. E. PECK & CO. of London Inc.,
31, Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.1

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area.
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1½%
Allow for water, ditto	3%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high ..	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/7
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run
Planked gangway with handrail complete	5/-
Proper gantry complete	4/-
Sleeper roadways	40/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	8/-
	Per Foot Cube
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities .. 6d. In considerable quantities .. 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. ..	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level ..	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load ..	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube
	5 ft. deep 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6 11/- 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- " "
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 1. 2. 4. Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6 36/6 2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/- 2/10 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/- 4/- 2/6
	Per Foot Super
	Earthware 4 in. 6 in. Iron 4 in. 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	2/- 3/- 3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced
	Flettons Stocks Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	616/- 821/- 1055/-
" " cement mortar	636/- 841/- 1075/-
	Per Foot Super
	Horizontal Vertical
Damp course	10d. 1/3
Two courses of slates in cement	9d. 1/-
1-in. asphalt	
	Per Foot Super
	Flemish English
Facings	
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1½d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	1½d.

ARCHES.

	Per Ft. Super
Extra over common brickwork	1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost ..	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	1½d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1/2
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall ..	

PAVING.

	Per Yard Super
	1 in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/- 3/5 4/8 5/11
Granolithic	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4
Asphalte	7/- — — —
Tarmac	— — — 4/8 6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube
	Templates Thresholds Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6 16/6 22/6
Artificial stone	9/- 8/- 11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	To Elevation generally
Bath stone ditto	19/6 10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square
	Counters Ladies
	Roofing.
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two com-position nails to each slate	80/- 72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3 3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius ..	66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—	
	Size Medium Grey Medium Green
24 × 12 in.	90/- 93/- Per square
20 × 10 in.	95/- 100/- Ditto
16 × 10 in.	86/- 91/- Ditto
14 × 8 in.	80/- 86/- Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	115/- Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	98/6 Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6 Ditto
	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

	Plates Floor Roofs Trusses
Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/- 6/- 5/10 8/9
At per square	1 in. 1 in. 1½ in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 48/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

	Per square
	1 in. 1 in. 1½ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	31/- 38/- 48/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 58/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 46/6
Sashes, per foot super	1½ in. 2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 2/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ..	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	1½ in. 2 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/- 2/3 2/5 2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d. 3½d. 4d. 4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4½d. 5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
Staircase	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/4
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

NOTHING TO BURN MEANS PROTECTION OF VALUABLE RECORDS AND CURRENT DOCUMENTS. FIRE INSURANCE DOES NOT COVER THIS RISK.

WOOD
REDUCES
THE
VALUE
OF
FIREPROOF
CONSTRUCTION



STEEL
DOORS
FITTINGS
AND
FURNITURE
MAKE
YOUR
BUILDING
REALLY
FIREPROOF

BRITISH
THROUGHOUT

Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth, Architects.

STEEL PEDESTALS WITH CASH DRAWERS AND PASS BOOK DRAWERS ON BALLBEARING
SUSPENSION SLIDES—MAIN COUNTER, HAMBROS BANK HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS IN STEEL AND BRONZE CREATE AN IMPRESSION OF SECURITY. THE USE OF STEEL DOORS, PARTITIONS, COUNTERS WITH BRONZE GRILLES, DESKS, ADJUSTABLE SHELVING, AND STEEL FURNITURE, NOT ONLY ELIMINATE THE DANGER OF FIRE BUT ECONOMISE SPACE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT. ALL WORK FINISHED IN ELASTIC STOVED ENAMEL. DETAILED DRAWINGS AND ESTIMATES WILL BE SUBMITTED ON RECEIPT OF PLANS AND PARTICULARS OF REQUIREMENTS. FIREPROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS TO L.C.C. SPECIFICATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE MANY BANKS EQUIPPED BY US IN STEEL: UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, GLASGOW, JAMES MILLER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT; MORGAN GRENELL BANK, HEAD OFFICE, MESSRS. MEWES & DAVIS, ARCHITECTS; ANGLO SCUTH AMERICAN BANK, HEAD OFFICE, ALSO BUENOS AYRES AND VALPARAISO; HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK, SHANGHAI, MESSRS. PALMER & TURNER, ARCHITECTS; MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, MESSRS. WHINNEY SON & AUSTEN HALL, ARCHITECTS.

RONEO LTD., ART METAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT
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N.B.—THE ART METAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., HAS BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH RONEO, LTD.

Works: ROMFORD, ESSEX.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube			
	Very Small	Small	Large	
Mahogany French-polished handrall ..	87/-	69/-	53/-	
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-	
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-	
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..		1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5	
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9	
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4	
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6	
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.		1/6	1/8	
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8	
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9	
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.				
Fillets, rails and frames.	Section Area			
Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing				
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.				
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Barrel Flush Sash	Labour and Screws only Fixing			
Bolts Bolts Fasteners Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-
	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/8
	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists ..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders ..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions ..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns ..	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses ..	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars ..	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts ..	45/-	40/-
Handrall and balusters ..	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	2 in.	3 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each ..	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each ..	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles ..	1/4	1/8
Stop ends ..	2/1	2/9
	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats
Milled lead and laying ..	50/6	57/6
Copper	Per Foot Run	Each
Nailing	Soldered Angles	Bossed Ends to Rolls
4d.	2/-	5/6
Welded Joint	4d.	Soldered Dots
1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
1/8	2/8	3/8
2/10	3/8	4/-
2/10	3/8	5/2
1/1½	1/7	2/-
1/7	2/-	2/8½
		3/6
		5/8
		6/3
Egg joints ..	2/3	2/6
Branch joints ..	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints ..	3/-	3/3
Stop ends ..	9d.	1/-
Bends ..	1/3	1/9
Beaded ends ..	10d.	10d.
Single tacks ..	11d.	1/1
Double tacks ..	1/2	1/3
Brass sleeves ..	7/3	8/8
Lead traps ..	8/9	9/10
Boiler screws ..	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks ..	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks ..	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks ..	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons ..	9d.	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions		

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run	
	Gas	Steam
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/10
	1/1½	2/3
	1/4	2/7
	1/7	3/4

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	Narrow	Wide
On Walls and Ceilings	Yard	Per Foot
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½
Sawn lathing ..	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing ..	1/10	0/3½
Screeding in Portland ..	2/1	0/4½
Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	moulding
Partitions		Stop Ends
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super	
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed ..	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.		
Sheet Glass	Figured	Cast Glass
21oz.	15oz.	1 in.
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½
	0/9	0/10
	0/10	0/10½
	1/1	1/1½
		2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Distemper	Stop Distemper
In common colours ..	0/3½	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3½	0/5½
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7
Add per Yard Super for the following		
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Panels
100%	300%	0/3
		0/2
		0/1
		0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super ..	0/8	0/8½
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10
Do., on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run ..	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. ..	0/1	0/1
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—		
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.
		2d.

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
On walls ..	1/5	2/2
On stairs ..	1/10	2/9
On ceilings ..	1/7	2/5

BLUE CIRCLE



FREE TECHNICAL SERVICE

Highly trained concrete engineers are at the service of all users of Blue Circle Cement. This service is *entirely free*.

These experts are ready to answer questions by correspondence or will act as advisors on the use of Cement for any important job, visiting any part of the country, without obligation or expense to the user.

This is but one of the special free services always available to users of Blue Circle Cement—the cement that exceeds all the demands of British Standard Specification.

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY LTD.,

Selling Organization of The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd.,

Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: Victoria 9980 (20 lines).

Telegrams: Portland, Parl., London.

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1	1/0½	1/0½	-(1/11)

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d.; painters, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	A
Accrington	A	Chichester	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A
Albion	B3	Chichester	B3	Gosport	B	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stowmarket	A
Altrincham	C1	Chichester	B3	Gorleston	B1	Lewes	A3	Portsmouth	B	Stratford-on-Avon	A
Andover	B3	*Chippenham	B3	Gosport	B	Lichfield	B3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	A
Anglesey	B2	*Chipping Norton	B3	Grantham	A3	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	A	Sunderland	A
Arundel	B3	*Cirencester	B2	Gravesend	A1	Linfield	A	Preston	A	Sutton Coldfield	A
Ascot	B	Cleethorpes	A	Great Yarmouth	B1	Liskeard	B3	Princetown	B1	*Swanage	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Clacton	B1	Grimby	A	Liss	C1	Reading	B	Swansea Valley	A
Ashstead	A3	Coahville	A	Guildford	A	Littlehampton	B2	Redcar	A	Swanwick	A
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cobham	A3	Guldborough	B2	Llandudno	B1	Redditch	A2	Swansea	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A	Cockermouth	B2	Hadleigh	C1	Llanelli	A	Redhill	B1	*Swindon	A
Aylesbury	B3	Colchester	B1	Hailsham	B3	Loughborough	A	Redruth and Camborne	B3	Tamworth	A
Bagshot	B3	Colne Valley	A	Halifax	B1	Louth	A3	Ramsgate	B3	Taunton	A
Banbury	B2	Colwyn Bay	B1	Halton Park	B2	Lowestoft	B1	Raunds	B1	*Tavistock (Town)	A
Bangor	B3	Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Luton	B	Rawtenstall	A	Teeside District	A
Barnesley	A	Coventry	A	Harpenden	B1	Macclesfield	A1	Reading	B	Tenterden	A
Barnstaple	B1	Cranbrook	C1	Harrogate	A	Maidenhead	B	Redcar	A	Thame	A
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Crawley	B3	Hartlepool	A3	Malden	B1	Redditch	A2	Thetford	A
Barry	A	Crewe	A3	Hartley Wintney	C1	Malvern	A3	Redhill	B1	Thirsk	A
Basingstoke	B3	Cromer	A	Harwich	B2	Manchester	A	Redruth and Camborne	B3	Thornton	A
Bath	B	Crowborough	B2	Hastings	B3	Mansfield	A	Redruth and Camborne	B3	Tonbridge	A
Beaconsfield	B	Darlington	A	Hatfield	B1	Margate	B3	Reigate	B1	Torquay	A
Beebles	B3	*Dartmouth	A2	Havant	C1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhonda Valley	A	*Totnes	A
Bedford	B	Daventry	B3	Hawthorn	C1	Matlock	A3	Rhyl	B1	Towcester	A
Berkhamsted	B3	Deal	B3	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Constable	C1	Rhymney Valley	A	Tring	A
Berwick	A2	Denbigh	B1	Heathfield	B3	Melton Mowbray	A2	Ripon	A3	*Trowbridge	A
Bettws-y-Coed	B1	Derby	B3	Heathfield	B3	Merlethorpe	B2	Rochdale	A	Tunbridge Wells	A
Bexhill	B2	*Devizes	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merthyr Tydfil	A	Rochester	B1	Uckfield	A
Bideford	B1	Dewsbury	B3	Henley	B	Middlebrough	A	Romney	C1	Uttoxeter	A
Birmingham	A	Didcot	B	Hertford	B1	*Hemel Hempstead	A3	*Ross-on-Wye	B	Wakefield	A
Bishops Auckland	A	Dunstable	B3	Herne Bay	B3	Middlewich	A3	Rotherham	A	Wallsend-on-Tyne	A
Bishops Cleeve	B3	Durham	A	Hertford	B1	Midhurst	B3	Ruabon	A1	Walmer	A
Blackburn	A	Eastbourne	B	Heywood	A	Milford Haven	B	Rugby	A	Walsall	A
Blackheath	A	East Dereham	C	Hitchin	B1	Milton-under-Wychwood	B3	Rugby	A	Wantage	A
Blackpool	A	East Glam and Mon Valley	A	*Hitchin	B1	Minehead	C	Rushden	B1	Ware	A
Bognor	B3	East Grinstead	B2	Hitchin	B1	Monmouth	B2	Saffron Walden	C1	Warrington	A
Bolton	A	Eastwood	B	Hitchin	B1	Morecambe	A1	St. Albans	A3	Watton	A
Bordon	C1	Ebbw Vale	A	Hitchin	B1	Morpeth	A	St. Anne's	A3	Warwick	A
Boston	A3	Eccles	A	Hitchin	B1	Nantwich	A3	St. Helens	A	Wednesbury	A
Bournemouth	B	Egremont	B3	Hitchin	B1	Newark	A3	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3	Wellingborough	A
Boxford	C1	Ely	B2	Hitchin	B1	Newburn-on-Tyne	A	Salford	A	Wells (Somerset)	A
Bradford	A	Evesham	B3	Hitchin	B1	Newbury	B3	Saltburn	A	Welwyn	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	*Exeter	A2	Hitchin	B1	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	Sandgate	B3	Welwyn Garden City	A
Braintree	B1	Exmouth	B2	Hitchin	B1	Newcastle-under-Lyne	A	Scarborough	A1	Wendover	A
Brecon	B	Fairford (Glos)	C	Hitchin	B1	New Forest	B2	Seaford	C1	West Bromwich	A
Brentford	A3	Falmouth	B2	Hitchin	B1	Newmarket	B2	Seaham Harbour	A	Westcliffe-on-Sea	A
Bridgnorth	B2	Fareham	B2	Hitchin	B1	Newport (Mon.)	A	Selby	A	Westgate	A
Bridgwater	B2	Farnborough	C1	Hitchin	B1	Newport Pagnell	B3	Sheerness	B3	Westerham	A
Brighton	B	Farnham	B3	Hitchin	B1	Newquay	B3	Sheffield	A	West Hartlepool	A
Bristol	A	Faversham	B3	Hitchin	B1	Norhampton	B3	Shepton Mallett	C	Weston-super-Mare	A
Broadstairs	B3	Feckinstowe	B	Hitchin	B1	Northampton	A2	Sheringham	B3	Weybridge	A
Bromsgrove	A2	Eile	A3	Hitchin	B1	Northfleet	A1	Shipley	A	*Weymouth	A
Buckingham	B3	Fleetwood	A3	Hitchin	B1	North Shields	A	Shrewsbury	A3	Whitechurch	A
*Budleigh Salterton	B2	Flint	A3	Hitchin	B1	Northwich	A3	Sirhowy Valley	A	Whitehaven	A
Burgess Hill	B3	Folkestone	B3	Hitchin	B1	Norwich	B	Sittingbourne	B3	Whitstable	A
Burnley	A	Frinton and Walton	B1	Hitchin	B1	Nottingham	A	Skegness	A3	Widnes	A
Burslem	A	Frodsham	A	Hitchin	B1	Nuneaton	A	Slough	B	Wigan	A
Burston	B3	Frome	B3	Hitchin	B1	Oakham	B1	Soham	C1	Wimborne	A
Burton-on-Trent	A	Gainsborough	A3	Hitchin	B1	Oldbury	A	Southampton	B1	Winchester	A
Bury	A	Gateshead	A	Hitchin	B1	Oldham	A	Southend-on-Sea	B3	Windsor	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3	Gerrards Cross	B	Hitchin	B1	Ongar	B	Southport	A	Wisbech	A
Buxton	A1	Gillingham	B1	Hitchin	B1	Ormskirk	A	South Shields	A	Witney	A
Byfleet	B1	Glastonbury and Street	B3	Hitchin	B1	Oswestry	A3	Southwell	A3	Woking	A
Calder Valley	A	*Gloucester	B	Hitchin	B1	Oundle	B1	Sowerby Bridge	A	Wolverhampton	A
Cambridge	B			Hitchin	B1	Oxford	B	Spalding	B2	Woodstock	A
Canterbury	B3			Hitchin	B1	Palngton	A2	Spen Valley	A	Worcester	A
Cardiff	A			Hitchin	B1	Pangbourne	B3	Stafford	A2	Workop	A
Carlisle	A			Hitchin	B1	Penrith	B2	*Stalbridge	C	Worthing	A
Carmarthen	B			Hitchin	B1	Penzance	A3	Stamford	A3	Wycombe	A
Carnarvon	B2			Hitchin	B1	Peterborough	A3	Stockbridge	C1	Yeaddon	A
Catherham	A3			Hitchin	B1	Petersfield	C1	Stockport	A	*Yeovil	A
Chalfonts	B			Hitchin	B1	Petworth	B3	Stockton-on-Tees	A	York	A
Chatham	B1			Hitchin	B1						
*Cheddar	B3			Hitchin	B1						
Chelmsford	B1			Hitchin	B1						

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Budleigh			Dartmouth	1	6½	Gloucester	1	5	Marlborough	1	3½	Swanage	1	4	Trowbridge	1	0
Salterton	1	4	Devizes	1	3½	Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4	Plymouth	1	7	Swindon	1	5	Westbury	1	1
			Dorchester	1	3½										Weymouth	1	1
Cheddar	1	3½							Ross-on-Wye	1	5	Tavistock					
Chippenham	1	3½	Exeter	1	6½	Hereford	1	5				(Town)	1	3½			
Cirencester	1	4				Honiton	1	3	Stroud	1	5	Totnes	1	4½	Yeovil	1	1

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	1	Blantyre	A	Dalmuir	A	Falkirk	A	Kelso	A2	Paisley	
Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A			Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumclog	A	Galashiels	A2	Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead and District	
Arbroath	A2			Dumbarton	A	Glasgow and District	A2	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	
Ayr	A	Calder	A	Dumfries	A2			Kirkpatrick	A2		
Ayrton	A2	Caldwell	A	Dunblane and District	A						
		Carnoustie	A2	Dundee	A	Greenlaw	A2	Lanark	A		
Ballantrae	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dunfermline	A	Greenock	A	Leith	A	St. Andrews	
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A	Dunoon and District	A			Lockerbie	A2	Selkirk	
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2			Hawick	A2			Stirling	
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A	East Lothian	A			Melrose	A2	Strathaven	
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A	Ecclefechan	A2	Inverness	B	Midlothian	A		
Barrhead	A	Coldstream	A2	Edinburgh and District	A			Montrose	A2	Troon	
Berwick	A2	Craighes	A2			Jamestown	A	Muirkirk	A		
Blairadam	A	Crief	A2			Jadhurch	A2			West Lothian	
Blair Athol	A2	Culross	A					Newport	A		

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THE GROWTH OF A CIVIC SPIRIT

Judging from recent reports in *The Manchester Guardian*, Manchester citizens are beginning to think that their City might be improved, architecturally. At the Dinner of the Manchester Society of Architects last week, the Lord Mayor of Manchester pointed out, as evidence of the fact, that the plans for a new commercial property in Piccadilly had been turned down by the Corporation as unsuitable for the proposed site. In particular, as we chronicled at the time, the building would have been less than half the height of those around it. In a subsequent interview, his Lordship admitted that "Manchester leaves a lot to be desired from an architectural point of view." He was extolling the idea of forming a Civic Committee of Public Taste, a project which has long been talked about by Manchester people; but now seems to have received a fresh impetus through the action of the Civic Committee of the Royal Manchester Institution, which in conjunction with the Parks Committee of the Corporation, has secured a suitable lay-out for a triangular piece of ground outside East Didsbury railway station, where Kingsway begins, constituting the southern entrance, as it were, to the City. This is but a single instance of the civic spirit, which is, however, apparently largely permeating public feeling in Manchester, and the ranks of the Corporation as much as the private citizens. The civic authorities have not sufficiently wide powers at the moment to do all that they could wish, but they hope that the present Corporation Bill before Parliament will give them power to do more in this direction. The small Committee of the Manchester Institution is not, of course, sufficiently representative or influential to have its views generally accepted on any question of civic amenities that may arise; but if its efforts result, as happily, it seems they may do, in the constitution of an authoritative Committee of Taste, whose views will necessarily command the attention and co-operation of the citizens, then its labours in the cause of a civic conscience will have been crowned with success. It is becoming more and more evident in our crowded islands that the old doctrine of individualism and *laissez faire* in matters of building and town-planning must go by the board; unless present and future generations are to be burdened with the results of errors, as grievous as those which the sins of our forefathers have laid upon us. It is idle to contend that the jerry-built slums and narrow,

tortuous streets, which their methods of building development have left us, do not exact a heavy penalty in impaired health, enfeebled constitutions, zymotic disease, financial loss and daily inconvenience, that could have been largely avoided had wiser counsels and a far-seeing civic spirit prevailed in the past. Apart too, from material considerations, such as these, of sound sanitary construction and convenience, we cannot, when doctors, sociologists and psychologists are continually harping on the effects of environment, neglect the more artistic aspect of building or the amenities in our cities.

The new attitude towards civic amenities, which Manchester is adopting, is one to be heartily encouraged and assisted; and the speeches at the dinner of the local Society of Architects, showed that that institution, at all events, is both alive to the possibilities and willing to lend its aid in the work.

The Edinburgh Corporation has already set an example by including in its new Act a clause giving power to the Dean of Guild Court, the local building tribunal, to order alterations in the elevation or design or materials of buildings if they think it necessary or expedient. Bath already possesses power to control building in its area; and Oxford has taken action upon the same line. Of other developing communities, Nottingham occurs to us as a city which is greatly in need of wider controlling powers. On account perhaps of the decline in the lace trade, and the failure of the cycle boom, it has developed rather more slowly than many other industrial towns. Many years ago, it laid out some fine boulevards, and converted the old Central race-course into a public recreation ground; at a later date the Great Central Railway cut through the heart of the worst slum district; and, more recently, the public spirit of one of its citizens, Sir Jesse Boot, has endowed it with a magnificent waterside promenade, gardens, recreation grounds, and new University buildings. A fine block of new Municipal buildings has also been embarked upon in the historic market place. In many ways, Nottingham is singularly blessed from a civic point of view; but it still possesses numerous unlovely streets and unless, in view of the present rapid extension, the Corporation possesses powers to control the quality as well as the quantity of the development, we fear that the present bright promise may not come to its due fulfilment in the fine City which might so easily be secured.

Notes and Comments

The Repair of Churches

We are so accustomed to hearing that some architecturally famous or favoured Church, or ancient building, has suddenly developed grave defects, which a large sum is needed to remedy, and is so difficult to raise, that the plan adopted by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Eling, in Hants, to meet or forestall such a contingency comes as something of a surprise; surprise, that is, that it is not more widely known and adopted by the custodians of similar buildings. Briefly, then, the vicar and his coadjutors at Eling have taken out an endowment insurance policy for the benefit of their interesting Church, and by the payment of a comparatively small annual premium, they are assured at the end of 40 years of the sum of £1,000 for a thorough structural overhaul. As the Vicar points out, in a letter to *The Times*, forty years may be a big slice out of the lives of an incumbent and his churchwardens, but it is a comparatively short period in the life of a church; and the acquisition of a large sum in this way means that ample funds are available at regular intervals for repairs that may be needed. No doubt richer communities could pay a larger premium to secure a larger sum or obtain it in less time. This method of providing for the inevitable rainy day is well worthy of consideration by other church custodians. The Vicar of Eling rightly claims that it exacts a small provision from each successive year of worshippers towards the upkeep of the building, instead of throwing the whole accumulated burden of dilapidation on those of a single year.

Clifford's Inn

It will come as a shock to most lovers of Old London that Clifford's Inn, that interesting survival of old houses and cobbled pavements behind the buildings at the corner of Chancery Lane and Fleet Street, London, has been sold and that its days are numbered. True its immediate demolition is not proposed, and, probably, Londoners will be able to visit this haunt of ancient peace for another seven years, when some existing leases will expire. The property, until some years ago, formed a trust for the benefit of poor law students; but, either because of the rise in rents beyond the means of the intended beneficiaries, or for some other exiguous reason, the trust was indicted before the Judicial Bench, which decided that the objects of the charity were not being properly effected by letting the houses as flats and offices, and ordered the Inn to be sold, the proceeds to be invested. It is doubtful whether the poor students benefitted much by this decision, for the late William Willett secured the property at auction for a surprisingly small figure, and it has since been advertised by his firm for re-sale for a good many years past. The new owners are Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the King's printers, who have purchased the place as a site for their new headquarters. The lease of their present premises in Great New Street, also an interesting old building, is running out, and the terms demanded by the ground landlords for a fresh lease are said to be prohibitive. Though the old Inn must eventually be demolished, it might have fallen into far less discerning hands, and Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode have announced their intention of preserving the old Hall.

Flats in Old Houses

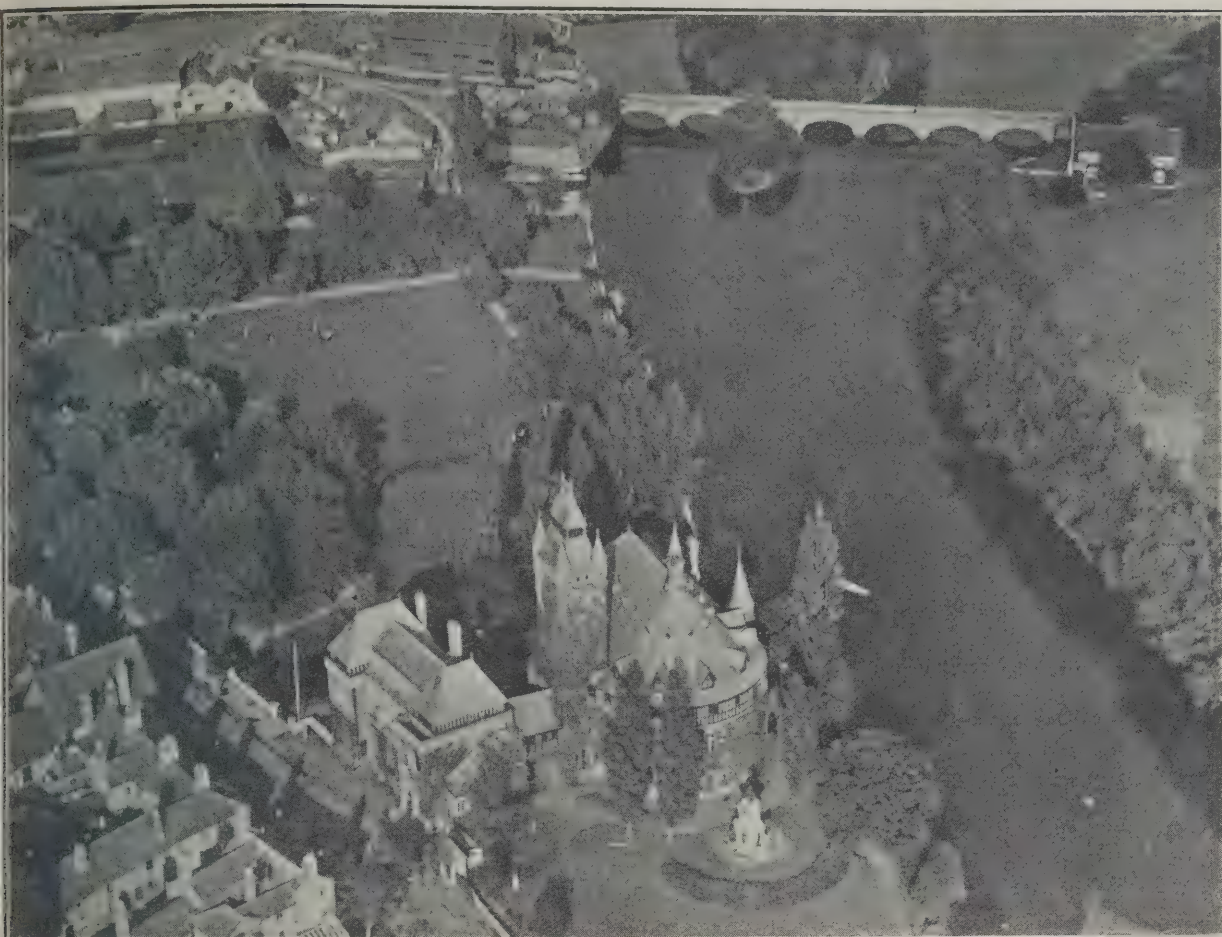
The scheme for Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, to which we referred last week, is apparently not the only instance in which it is proposed to convert a notable old mansion into flats. Newstead Abbey, Notts, the home of Byron, is to be altered in this way, and the

structural alterations required to effect this are said to be negligible. The idea is not without its critics, the majority of whom seem to be land or estate agents, and one has a suspicion that their views are coloured by considerations that may range beyond the bounds of mere practicability. Necessarily the conversion of mansions such as these into flats must depend, as an economic proposition, very much on the planning of the house in the first instance. Some may lend themselves to easy and inexpensive conversion, while the cost, in other cases, will be found prohibitory. It is pointed out by one estate expert that "the existing building needs to be purchased at a moderate price to enable a conversion to be undertaken on a remunerative basis." But as the alternative to conversion is usually demolition, it would seem that, in most cases, the conditions would ensure a reasonable purchase price. And while conversion may, in some cases, have been considered and rejected by housing authorities, those authorities have to consider the housing requirements of a rather different class of people to those who would, generally speaking, take up residence in a converted mansion. The agents' view is, apparently, that conversion does not yield a very large return. What, however, is an adequate return? We noted, during the past week-end, an advertisement of a non-basement cottage in the Sloane Square district, suitable for a bachelor, with sitting-room, two bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen, for which the modest sum of £800 per annum was being asked.

The Importance of the Flue

A little controversy has arisen recently in *The Times* on the merits or demerits of the flueless house. This appears to be a synonym for the "all-electric" dwelling which has become suddenly popular with housing authorities who run their own public electrical supply works and are in a position to arrange for a cheap supply of current, incidentally hoping, no doubt, to secure that "day-load" which is the beau-ideal of most electrical supply undertakings. The provision of electric fires and cookers naturally does away with the necessity for fireplaces and flues, and so saves money in one direction; but it is the complaint of critics that in doing away with the flues the normal means of ventilating the rooms is also removed, and that families, who close doors and windows to avoid draughts, will be reduced to doing their breathing through air bricks—always presuming that these have been provided. The "flueless house" is, therefore, condemned as unhealthy, and one that should not be tolerated by the Ministry of Health. Whether the suggested provision of air outlets in the ceilings, connecting with ventilating shafts carried through the roof, will meet the case remains to be seen. Usually a system of air inlets and outlets results in a direct draught between the two, and very little ventilation elsewhere; and, probably, because of the draughts, we have found that the grids in most cases are kept shut or pasted over. We doubt whether much can be done in the matter except by education. And, unfortunately, however much doctors may extol the benefits of ventilation and the open bedroom window, they are not conspicuous in practising what they preach. Harley Street has long been notorious in this respect. In another quarter of London, however, where a number of doctors are living close together, we passed ten doctors' houses late one night recently, in which not a single window was open.

Owing to lack of space in the present issue, our second article on "C. F. Annesley Voysey" has been held over.



[Photo.]

AERIAL VIEW OF THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE PRIOR TO THE FIRE.

[Central Aerophoto Co.]

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE

One of the most interesting architectural competitions of modern times has just been inaugurated, namely, that for the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. It may be remembered that the old building was destroyed by fire in March, 1926, and the Governors propose to obtain new designs, and to this end they have consulted with the R.I.B.A., who have appointed Mr. Guy Dawber, President of the R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the National Academy of Design of the U.S.A., to act as *honorary* assessors, and Mr. Robert Atkinson, Director of Education for "The Architectural Association," to act as assessor on their behalf. It is a happy inspiration on the part of the R.I.B.A. to appoint an American representative on the board of assessors, as Stratford-on-Avon is a favourite place of pilgrimage for Americans, and it is quite likely that a certain number of American architects will be moved to enter for the competition. In this instance the competition will be in two rounds, the first for sketch designs only, followed by a second or final competition limited to six designs selected by the assessors from amongst the preliminary competitors. As it is the object of the promoters to obtain a notable building, "simple, beautiful, convenient—a monument worthy of its purpose," architects have a unique opportunity to show what can be accomplished in the design of a small compact theatre capable of accommodating several styles of play. The conditions have been laid down as a guide rather than a definite statement of requirements, and competitors will be at liberty to vary them within reasonable limits to suit any ideas on the subject of theatre planning which they wish to express.

The fire which destroyed the theatre fortunately spared the library and museum, which building was connected to the theatre by a bridge. It is part of the problem for competitors to retain this building. It may be connected, as before, by a bridge to the theatre, or it may be treated as an isolated block, or the external elevations may be modified as desired. The old theatre building was completely gutted, only the outer walls remaining; these may be incorporated into the new scheme or not at the discretion of the competitors, who may treat them externally as desired. It is improbable, however, that the temptation to preserve the fabric of the old building will prove a strong one. A glance at the photographs here illustrated show that the former theatre consisted of a conglomeration of parts in which variety was more conspicuous than harmony. Brickwork in the Italian Gothic style, little turrets suggestive of a Scottish manse, and Elizabethan half-timber work contributed to a medley which was remarkable even for the Victorian age. It is interesting to note that the old theatre was the result of a public architectural competition in 1877. The Stratford-on-Avon Town Council have agreed to allow part of the adjoining public gardens to be used for the new theatre. It is suggested that the old building, with part of its stage, be reconstructed as a Conference Hall and that the stage of the new theatre shall be built adjoining the stage of the old.

Sweeping public improvements are proposed to the roads north of the gardens, including a new main road and bridge. Competitors would do well to give due consideration to a town-planning scheme now before



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE AS EXISTING: VIEW LOOKING SOUTH-WEST SHOWING PART OF GARDENS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE SITE AND BACK STAGE WALL OF THE OLD THEATRE.

the Stratford Town Council, which involves the sweeping away of the sheds and warehouses surrounding the canal basin and the approaches to the new bridge across the river. It is proposed to build a new bridge and thus create a first-class traffic entrance into Stratford from the Oxford and London roads, thus preserving the old Clopton Bridge intact.

The photographs show the extraordinary natural beauty of the environment in which the new theatre is to be placed. It is noteworthy that Canal Basin must be retained and may be utilised as an ornamental pool. It is also suggested that a bridge might be built across this basin, thus affording a first-class roadway access to the theatre.

While the competitors are invited to exercise their imagination with regard to the scheme, some very precise requirements are specified in the conditions. This is as it should be, because the task of design is always rendered more agreeable when the architectural "programme" is defined as clearly as possible. Within certain obvious limits it is true to say that the more complex the "programme" the more interesting is its solution and the greater is the stimulus to artistic creation which is afforded by it. The competitors will naturally welcome the condition that "the auditorium should be simple, and any decorations should direct the eye towards the stage, the essential feature being that each seat should have a clear view of the stage." The capacity of the theatre is to be 1,000, and a two-tier house is favoured rather than a three-tier house. A few boxes are to be provided, including a Royal box with ante-room. The audi-

torium is required to have either a glazed sliding roof or other means to illuminate with sunlight and ventilate the interior. In fact, it is true to say that the conditions have been drawn up with quite exceptional thoroughness and every effort is made that the competitors shall not be left in the dark with regard to any of the practical requirements considered essential by the assessors. For instance, it is decreed that the seats should be not less than 33 ins. by 20 ins., gangways should be at least 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, and there should be not more than thirteen seats between gangways and there must be ample gangways at the rear of the seats, the sight line from the back of the ground floor of the auditorium must include 18 ft. in height of the proscenium curtain, while the sight line of the highest seat of the balcony must include 10 ft. in height of the back cloth of the stage.

Three main styles of play must be catered for, and these require for their presentation: (1) The normal picture stage, (2) the Elizabethan or "apron" stage, and (3) the Greek stage. As far as it is humanly possible, the new theatre must be adequate to the presentation of Shakespeare in any fashion which later generations may approve. It is suggested, there-

fore, that as it may be necessary occasionally to build out the stage into the auditorium for apron stage performances, all sight lines must include not only the footlights in their normal position, but also a space at least 12 ft. in front of the proscenium opening. It is further required that no seat must be nearer to the proscenium than 16 ft. or further from it than 75 ft., and that the flooring of the parterre be at no point more than



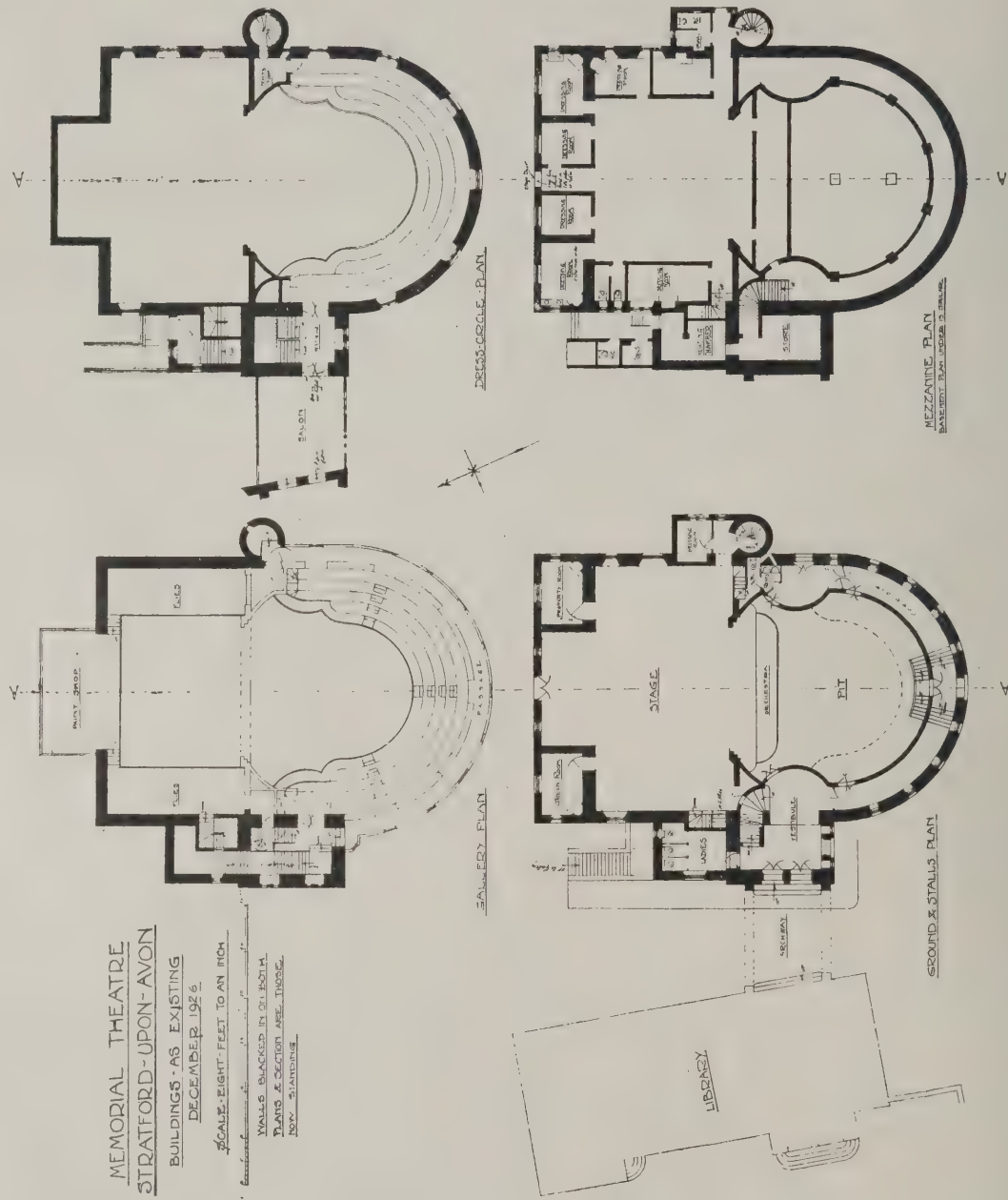
THE CANAL BASIN.

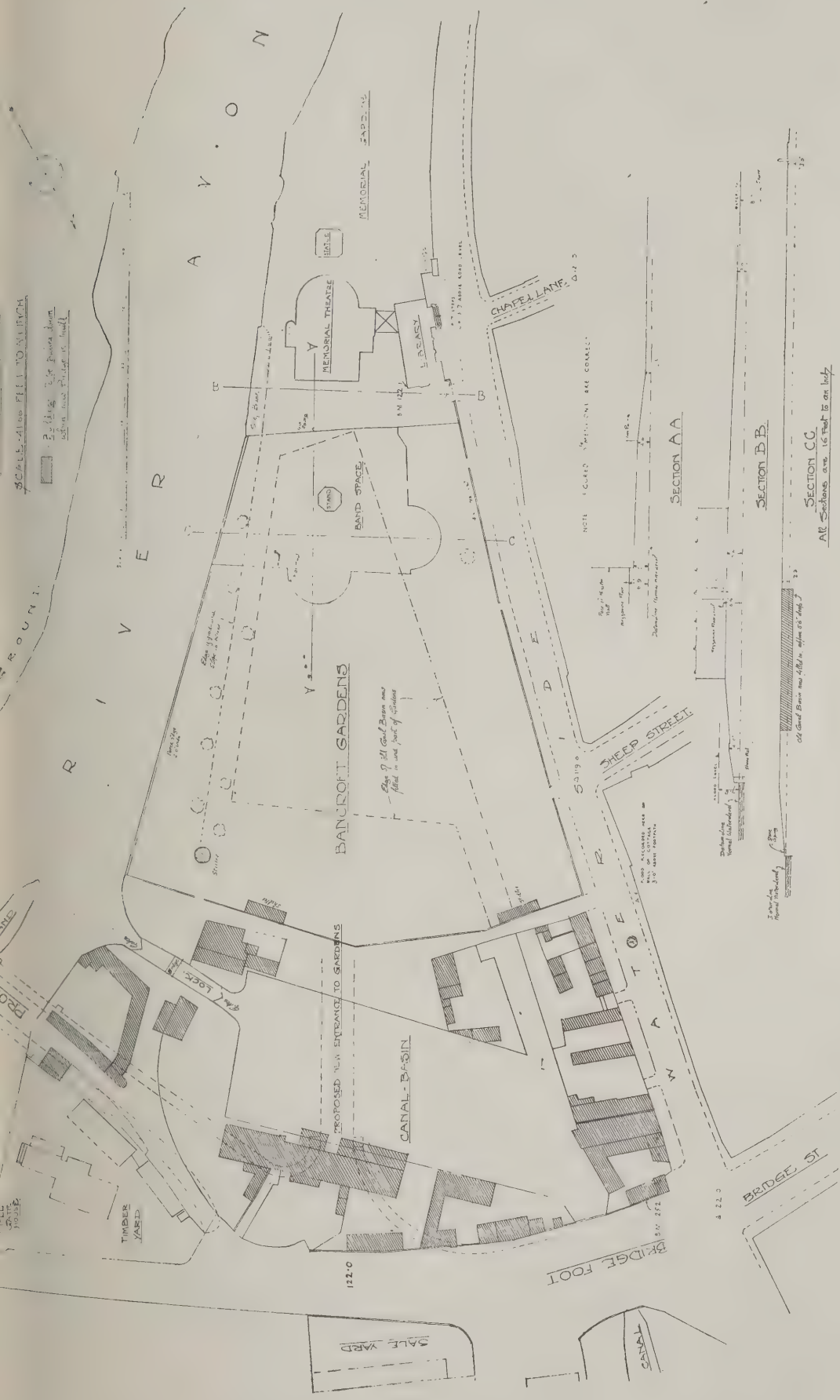
MEMORIAL THEATRE
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

BUILDINGS - AS EXISTING
DECEMBER 1926.

SCALE - EIGHT FEET TO AN INCH.

WALLS SHOWN IN OLD BUILDING
TRANS. & SECTION ARE INDICATED
NEW STAIRCASE.





SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE COMPETITION



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE AS EXISTING: THE MUSEUM AND MEMORIAL GALLERY.



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE AS EXISTING: VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST LOOKING TOWARDS AUDITORIUM WALL.

3 ft. below the level of the stage. For the "picture stage" the normal and permanent apron projects 4 ft. over the orchestra, which must be sunk 8 ft. below the level of the stage and 5 ft. below the level of the floor of the parterre; for the Elizabethan stage the apron is temporarily extended by removable staging over the orchestra, giving a fore-stage 12 ft. deep; while for the Greek stage the orchestra rail is removed, and the orchestra well is covered with temporary staging at the level of the parterre floor, and steps and temporary fronting are fitted between the two levels of the stage.

It is, of course, recommended that the stage be made adequate for handling any production with ease and rapidity. This is all the more necessary as in the season the policy of the Governors is to produce as many as eight different plays in a week. While a wide proscenium is not desirable, a wide stage is and should be 50 ft. in depth with as much width as possible. The stage needs to be flat, not raked, while its centre portion must be built in sections.

Most competitors would wish that the requirements might end here. Let the conditions for the auditorium be as complex as desired, it is at least one chamber susceptible of a dignified architectural treatment. But it is when they get outside the auditorium that the trouble begins. The demands for miscellaneous accommodation outside the auditorium have grown inordinately in recent years, and the satisfaction of these demands is becoming increasingly more difficult without spoiling the elevations of a theatre or play-house. Are all these necessary small rooms to be placed round the building so that the noble auditorium will be swathed by them as by a blanket? Must the fenestration of all these small rooms give the tone and character to the whole edifice, or will some means be found to enable the auditorium itself to appear architecturally more important than the hundred-and-one little apartments which are subordinate to it? These and other questions the competitors will doubtless decide for themselves. As far as the inside of the theatre is concerned, not much latitude is given them. The determining factors of plan and section have been admirably defined in the conditions. After all, in essentials the problem of theatre design for our modern stage has been solved years ago. The actors act on a three-wall stage, and the audience gets as close to this stage as it conveniently can. One or more tiers of seats on a slight slope, perhaps on the horseshoe plan for the galleries, is a comfortable arrangement and one which can be made exceedingly elegant. It is externally that the problem presented is one of very great difficulty and will tax the ingenuity of the competitors to the utmost. The easiest type of theatre to design is a single-fronted theatre, a town theatre with no visible backs, or perhaps besides the front only a side elevation in a narrow lane, where nobody expects to find a dignified architectural treatment. But to design a theatre with all four sides exposed is by no means easy. In this instance the assessors affirm that "the style of the theatre may be any style which will harmonise with the spirit of the building and the architecture of the town of Stratford." Those competitors who have no opportunity of visiting the town itself can scarcely do better than study the admirable official survey of the town prepared a few years ago by Professors Patrick and Lascelles Abercrombie and published by the Liverpool University Press, in which these distinguished authors give an exhaustive account of the history and architectural traditions of Stratford-on-Avon, with many fine illustrations, in which town there is to be found, besides charming examples of Elizabethan style, a great deal of excellent 18th century urban building.

Coming Events

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, January 28.—Council Meeting.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Saturday, January 29.—South Midland District Meeting, to be held at Dunstable.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, January 31. — Professor Hubert Worthington, A.R.I.B.A., will deliver the Annual Address to architectural students, which will be followed by the Presentation of Prizes and Studentships for the year, by the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, F.S.A., 9 Conduit Street. 8.30 p.m.

The College of Estate Management.—Monday, January 31.—Mr. Sydney A. Smith, F.S.I., on "Valuations of Shops, Factories and Flats." 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 5.30 p.m.

University of London.—Tuesday, February 1.—Dr. E. G. Richardson on "Acoustics of Buildings." Entrance, Physic Theatre, Gower Street. 5.30 p.m.

Bristol Association of Building Trades Employers.—Tuesday, February 1.—Annual Banquet. The Royal Hotel, Bristol.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators.—Wednesday, February 2.—Mr. Z. Carr, F.I.B.D., on "Marbling as a Basis for Broken Colour Effects." Painters' Hall, Little Trinity Lane. 8 p.m.

The Institution of Civil Engineers (Students' Meeting).—Wednesday, February 2.—Mr. John Leigh Hunt, B.Sc., on "Escalator Tunnels and other Works at Piccadilly Circus." Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6.30 p.m.

The Chadwick Trust (Inaugural Bosson Gift Lecture).—Thursday, February 3.—Professor Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., on "Developments in Building Methods." Lecture Room of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. 8 p.m.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, February 4.—Students' Evening and Exhibition.

The Bristol Society of Architects.—Friday, February 4.—Annual General Meeting.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, February 7.—Mr. Frank Hunt, C.V.O., on "The Future of London Squares." 12, Great George Street, S.W. 8 p.m.

"Birmingham Gazette" Brighter Homes Exhibition.—Birmingham, February 8-19.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Second Edinburgh Housing and Building Exhibition will be held at Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from February 9 to 19, 1927. Plans and details from: Mr. T. Percy Bentley, Exhibition Offices, 7 Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Liverpool Architectural Society

The Third Special General Meeting was held on January 26, 1927, at the Society's Rooms, 13 Harrington Street. The following elections were made: Fellows—Kenmure Kinna, A.R.I.B.A., Philip Hugh Lawson, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., Joseph Pearce Pearce, F.R.I.B.A., John Edward Rowlands, M.S.A.; Associates—Andrew Charles Burrows, Alexander John Davidson, Bevis Alexander Sumner.

Mrs. H. Austen Hall

We regret to record the death of Mrs. H. Austen Hall, wife of Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., on January 20. Mrs. Hall was well known to a large circle of friends in the architectural world, whose sincere sympathy will be with her husband in this sad bereavement.



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE: THE STAGE OF THE OLD THEATRE AFTER THE FIRE.



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE: THE AUDITORIUM OF THE OLD THEATRE AFTER THE FIRE.

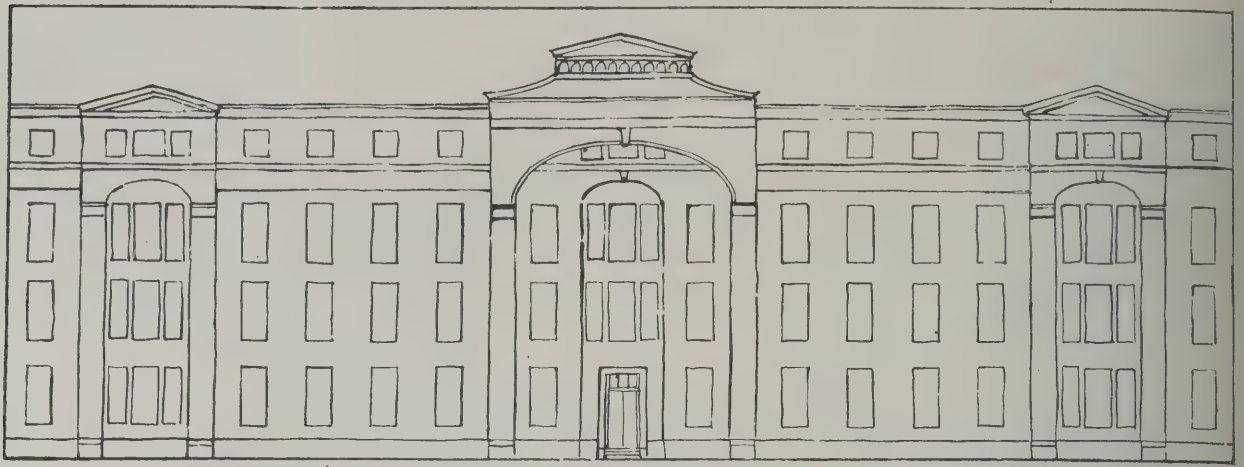


Fig. 13

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

IV.—The *Æsthetics* of Hygiene

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

The "Recess" is equally capable of being adapted for the façades of houses both large and small, urban or suburban, detached or in continuous formation. Some of the most interesting problems of design in connection with the recess will be found to arise in long façades where there is an opportunity of showing how different types of recess can be harmonised both with each other and with different types of fenestration. Before studying examples appertaining to the "individualistic" style of house, I propose, therefore, to put before the reader a few diagrams having as their sole object the determining of a few of the possible elevational treatments of recess, and when once these main types have been established, their application to all manner of buildings will be a comparatively easy matter.

In the last chapter I showed eight examples of the recess on plan. Let us now consider how some of these recesses might appear on elevation. There is not the slightest need to draw even a tithe of the examples which the imagination may construct. Like every other architectural feature, the recess may be badly designed, and I do not propose to put before the reader illustrations of what the recess ought *not* to be. It may be worth while, however, to state that the recess if left open, that is to say, if not bridged by bands of wallage corresponding to the intervals between the windows on either side of it, will assume the guise of an ugly vertical slit in the wall, unless it be of fairly broad proportion. Thus, while the "bridged" recess may be of almost any width, what I describe as the "open" recess must not be too narrow, for otherwise the aperture will seem to have an inhuman dimension and will fail to take its place as a unit belonging to the system of fenestration. It is essential that this proper relationship of the recess to the windows be established, for otherwise the recess will seem an utterly barbaric feature, perhaps even more offensive than the disarray of sanitary pipes it is designed to conceal. The too narrow open recess only displays its true deformity when looked at in perspective. When we see it in full elevation the windows belonging to several storeys are plainly visible, and thus the floor levels find expression on the façade, but a view from an oblique angle is apt to show nothing but the one large aperture, a vertical slit of which the back wall is invisible. A recess consisting of only one water closet might be an "open" one if it consisted on only one floor, but if it extended to two or more floors it would obviously

give offence in the manner I have just indicated. A recess showing a double window or two windows belonging either to two closets, a closet and corridor, or a closet and bathroom, is easier to treat, but even here it is questionable whether a cavity of such small horizontal dimension should be allowed to remain open, unless it is not considered an integral and subordinate part of the façade but merely a *dividing* member between two separate façades. In such an instance the "slit" would have a definite æsthetic function and would thus appear justifiable. If two adjacent houses facing a common thoroughfare share a recess between them, this recess might legitimately assume the form of an open slit if the general composition of the group is not impaired thereby. A pair of houses with a slit dividing them would, of course, not be such an agreeable composition as three houses divided by two of these narrow recesses, because in the latter instance the group would have a measure of unity lacking in the former. Otherwise, where the recess is narrow, it should in all cases be bridged, so that from all points of view the division of the building into several storeys finds obvious expression.

The wider the recess becomes in relation to its height and the shallower it is, the more justification is there for leaving the recess "open"; for even if seen in oblique perspective the floor levels are indicated in the fenestration of the recess. Thus the argument has so far brought us to the conclusion that while the "broad" recess may legitimately be "open," the narrow should be "bridged."

Fig. 13 shows two varieties of recess, both "open," and in between them is fenestration of the ordinary kind. This is merely a diagram, the windows being shown in outline only, but it may serve to illustrate a certain æsthetic quality of the recess, namely, its power to give rhythm to a façade by constituting a repetitive feature which may break up the long horizontal lines in an agreeable manner. It is easy to imagine that long terraces or imposing blocks of flats in a metropolitan or urban environment are rendered more interesting in elevation by being provided with recesses at definite intervals. By such an arrangement a feature in its origin utilitarian is made to serve an æsthetic purpose and elements of building which, as usually treated, are nothing but an eye-sore become in the truest sense of the word decorative and contribute to the dignity of architecture. Moreover, by means of the recess the resources of domestic

planning are greatly increased, because the designer no longer finds it incumbent upon himself to try to place the domestic offices away from the street or from public view, for he can put them where he will without fearing that they need become an offence. The outrageous street backs, so often open to the gaze of railway passengers, could all have been made perfectly seemly had their architects been acquainted with the recess.

In Fig. 13 I have shown what is somewhat of a curiosity, namely, a recess within a recess. It is quite possible to conceive of a plan which would justify such an arrangement. For instance, while the interior recess might serve bathrooms and closets, the exterior one might accommodate kitchens, sculleries and orders belonging to flats. In this case the smaller cavity also serves the purpose of giving scale to the larger and brings it into æsthetic relationship with the recesses on either side. I do not here contend that this design is especially meritorious, but it perhaps has a certain interest inasmuch as it shows the "ceremonial" aspects of the recess. Let the reader, however, in imagination strip away the sheltering walls of the recesses and expose the wilderness of sanitary pipes and insignificant tell-tale windows of the smaller domestic offices and consider whether by any other treatment these ugly features could have been as efficiently concealed.

This problem of the proper spiritual status of the recess as an architectural feature is not an easy one, and in Figs. 14 and 15 I have presented a contrast which may throw some light upon it. In Fig. 14 I have taken pains to emphasise the windows of the principal rooms by elaborating them with architraves, moulds, aprons, decorative cills and other ornaments, while the apertures of the recess are kept comparatively plain, with nothing but architraves—which latter features, however, seemed necessary in order to establish some degree of affinity between the ordinary windows and those of the recess; in Fig. 15 I have done just the reverse, and while keeping the ordinary windows plain but for the balcony railings, have used super-imposed orders in the recess, which is thus made a highly self-conscious architectural feature. It may be argued that in Fig. 15 the windows of the living-room do, in fact, hold their own by virtue of the greater expanse of wallage occupied by them, and that the recess in this instance does not dominate the façade in an unpleasant or inappropriate manner. It is not the object of the recess to glorify bathrooms and water-closets so that they are made to appear the most important elements of domestic architecture. In



Fig. 15

the case of Fig. 15, however, the spectator is not immediately made aware that the recess contains the windows of these apartments; his first impression of the recess is that it is something rather agreeably mysterious, but not pointedly so, and the chances are that he might easily accept it without feeling impelled to analyse its function in detail. If the recess, through frequent use, ever became a familiar feature in domestic architecture, it would indeed symbolise, in the first instance, the domestic offices and, secondly, hygiene in general, and it is this second and more general signification of the recess which would in time be popularly accepted. We are not entitled to make an architectural fuss about water-closets in particular, but we may with perfect propriety create a decorative symbol to express our regard for the principles of hygiene.

Although, however, we are justified in making the recess a pleasant architectural feature, it must not be the *principal* feature in any architectural composition unless it incorporates within itself the principal entrance to the building. Such is the case in Fig. 13, where it is seen that the main doorway is situated in the centre of the large recess. The subordinate recesses on either side, while formally prominent, yet have the character of dividing members, just rhythmical points of interest which serve the function of emphasising the dimensions of the long façade to which they are really subordinate.

New London Hotel

A contract has been placed this week for the new Oddenino's Restaurant in Regent Street, W.1, referred to in THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS on December 17 last. It is to be of Portland and artificial stone, and will take 16 months to construct. It is to have two main entrances—one from Regent Street and the other from Glasshouse Street—with shops on both frontages. The hotel accommodation will hold, in addition to the ordinary bedroom provision, a series of complete self-contained suites consisting of a bedroom and bathroom and a private sitting-room. All the features of the old Oddenino's will be retained, plans having been made for the inclusion of a big central grill-room, with a lounge and café, and a *brasserie* in the sub-ground floor. The contractors for the new hotel, which will cost £250,000, are Sir Lindsay Parkinson, Ltd., of Blackpool and London. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1, in conjunction with Mr. T. H. Smith, 17 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

E

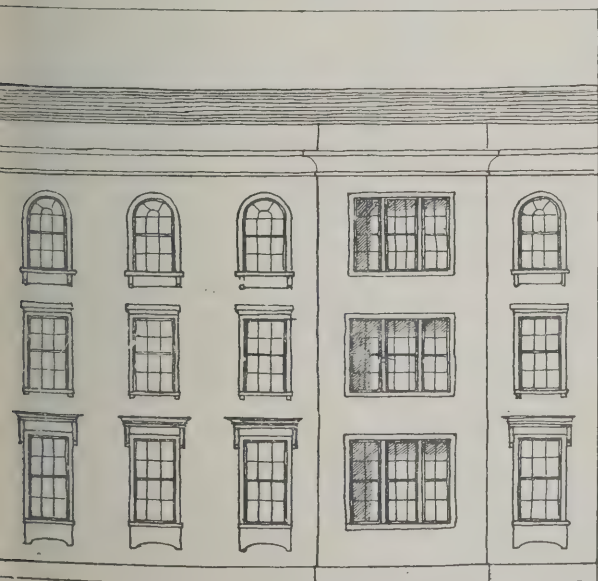


Fig. 14



LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: PERSPECTIVE SKETCH.
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THE LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION

Mr. Percy S. Worthington has given his award in the Leeds Competition. The designs of Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge have been chosen, while the second prize has gone to John C. Procter and Joseph Addison, associated architects, of Leeds, and the third to Messrs. Ashley & Newman. This was a limited competition, instituted by the University of Leeds, for the lay-out of the site adjoining Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, for a large number of buildings to be erected thereon. It was also stipulated that the competitors should prepare a supplementary scheme for the remodelling of certain existing buildings which are still useful for University purposes.

The number of students for which it is ultimately intended to provide is 3,000. The new buildings were required to be so planned that they could be built in sections, and so be in part completed to begin with, and added to from time to time as necessary to keep pace with development. The execution of the work will extend over a considerable number of years, but the University propose to proceed at once with work of approximately the value of £350,000, to be expended on those buildings which are most urgently required. Thus the competitors were asked to prepare one of those "piece-meal" schemes which present extraordinarily difficult problems of composition. It is always a difficult task to try to give a part of a group of buildings destined to be built first a preliminary unity, so that they will look quite well by themselves and be yet capable of combining harmoniously with the remaining buildings which are to be added later. Every time the conditions for a great architectural competition are published nowadays, one reads through them with the expectation, not likely to be disappointed, that nearly each clause will be an occasion for some fresh complexity for the luckless competitor, who is seldom asked to tackle a "clean job." In this particular instance one of his problems was to consider the practical limitations imposed by the necessity for the uninterrupted conduct of University work, and of the maintenance of streets and essential services during the periods of transition.

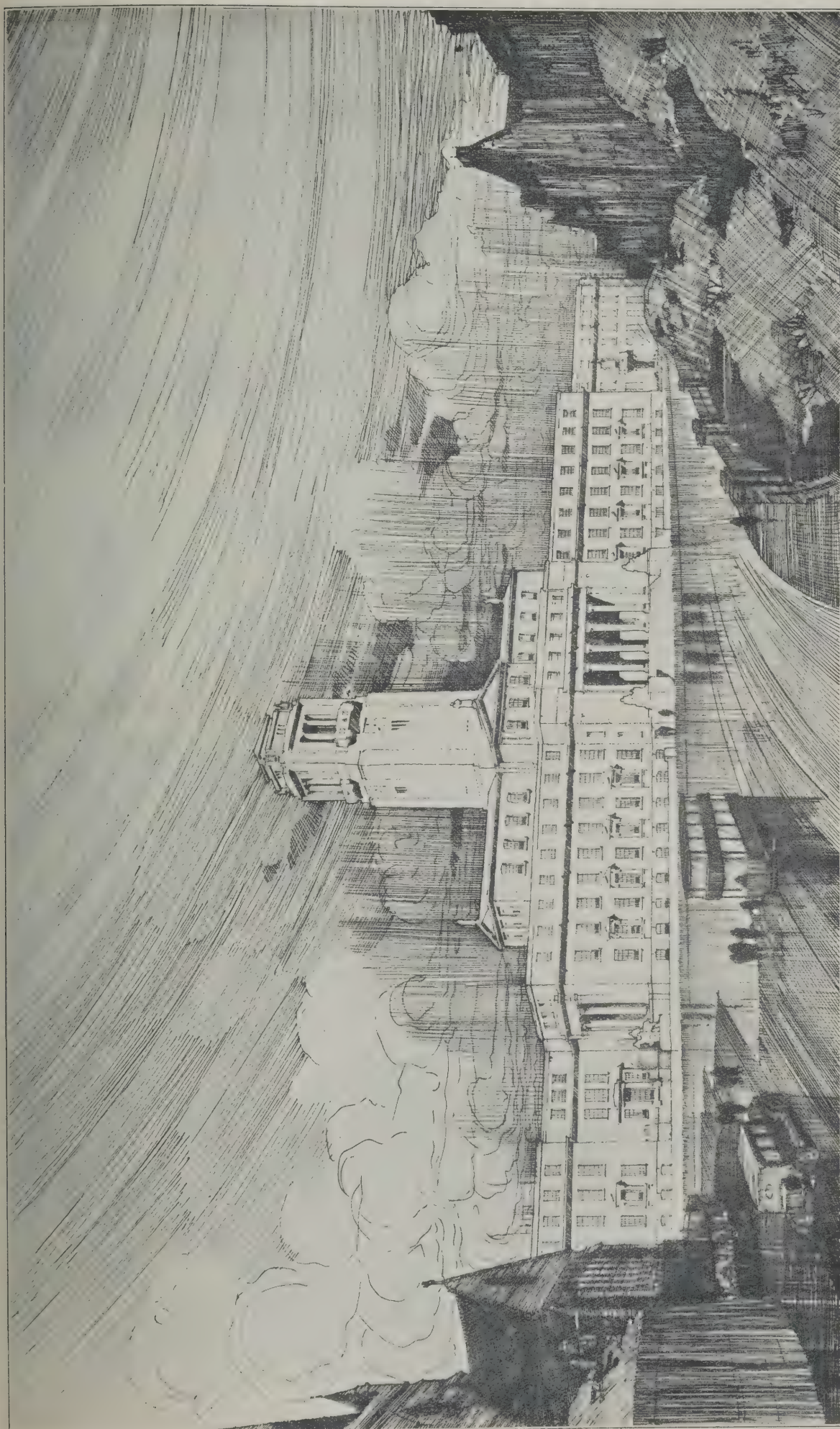
The buildings required to be erected immediately are the library and departments for chemistry, mathematics, mining, physics, arts, engineering and administration. On the other hand, most of the existing buildings containing the arts, science and general

departments are to be retained, and to be adapted for any purposes that the competitors may think fit. Thus it must be borne in mind that the general lay-out is already partly determined by those existing buildings, for the most part abutting on University Road. The textile and leather department, however, which were also required to be retained, must have presented an awkward problem to the designers, who were faced with the alternative of either ignoring them in the general lay-out or of modifying the lay-out to incorporate them in the general scheme. Neither solution is satisfactory, and it is made apparent how extremely difficult it is to rectify a piece of haphazard planning when once the buildings have been erected.

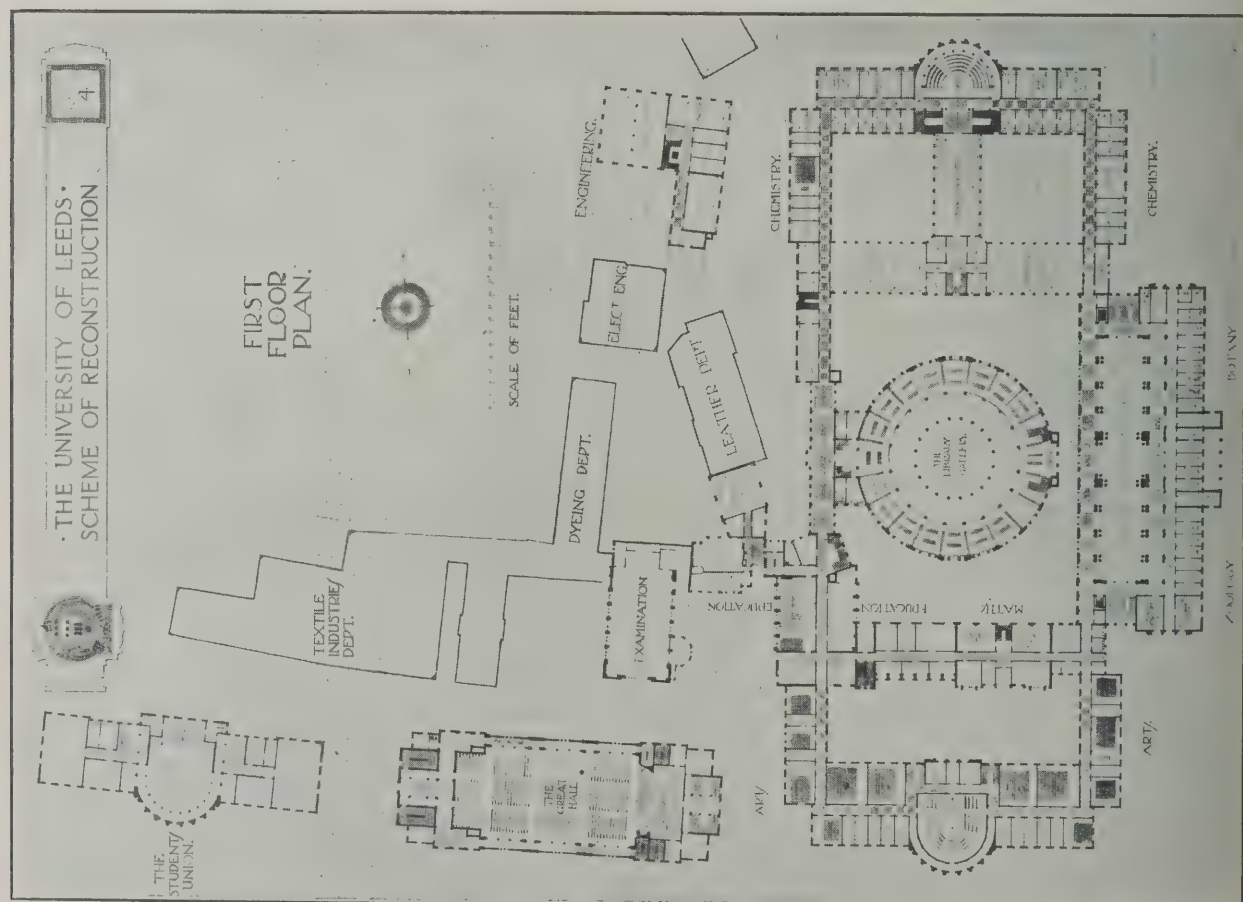
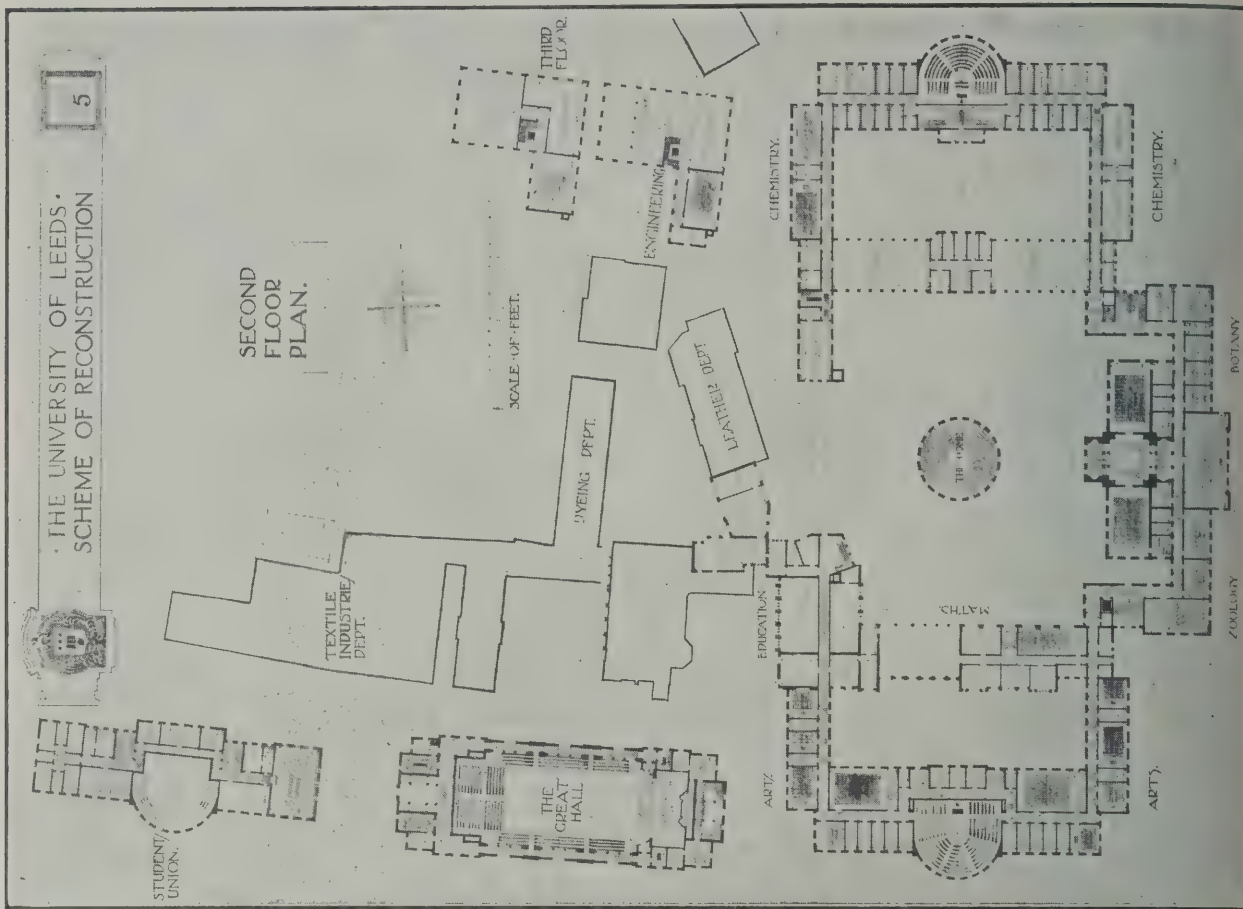
The main approach will be up Woodhouse Lane, from the town. Thus a number of the buildings would abut upon a thoroughfare which is really an arterial route carrying constant and heavy traffic; consequently special care had to be taken in the planning and construction of those departments in which quiet or freedom from vibration was particularly required, all workshops being kept away from main frontages.

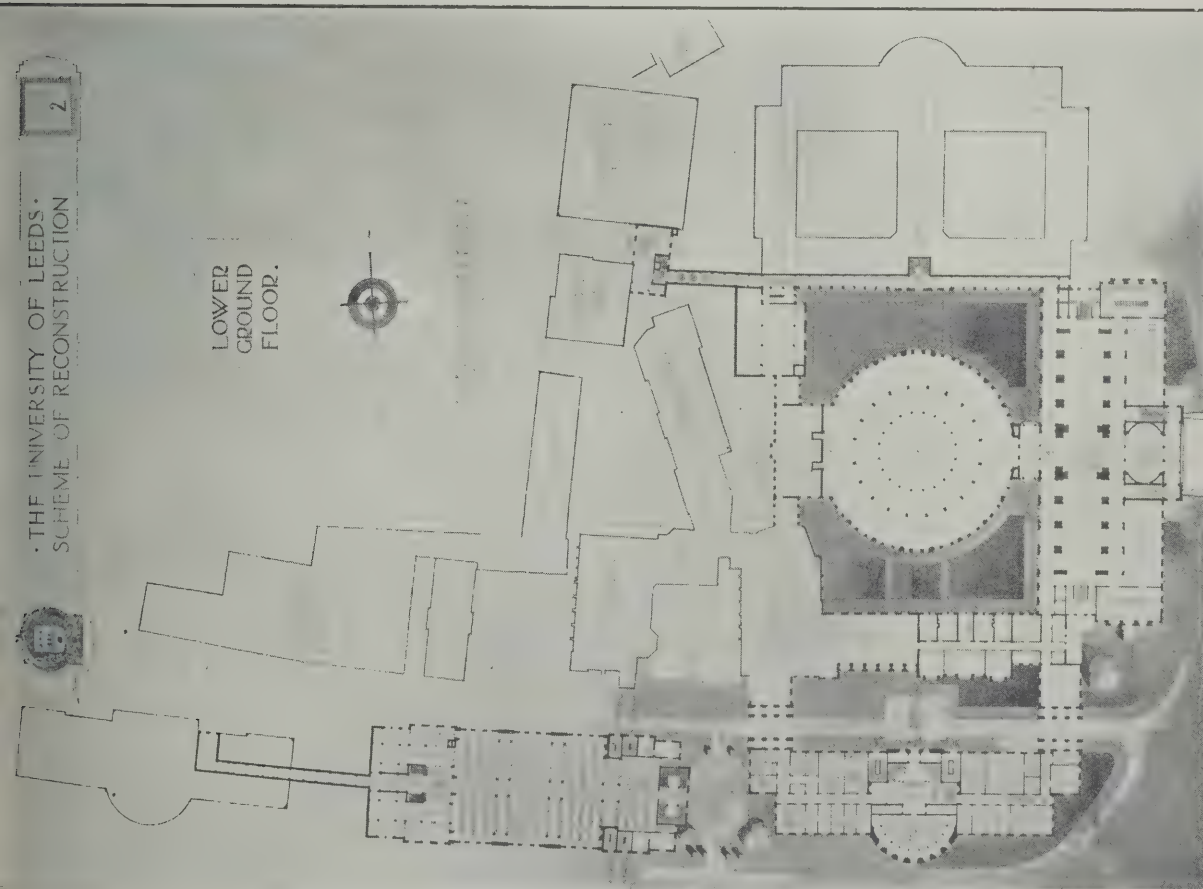
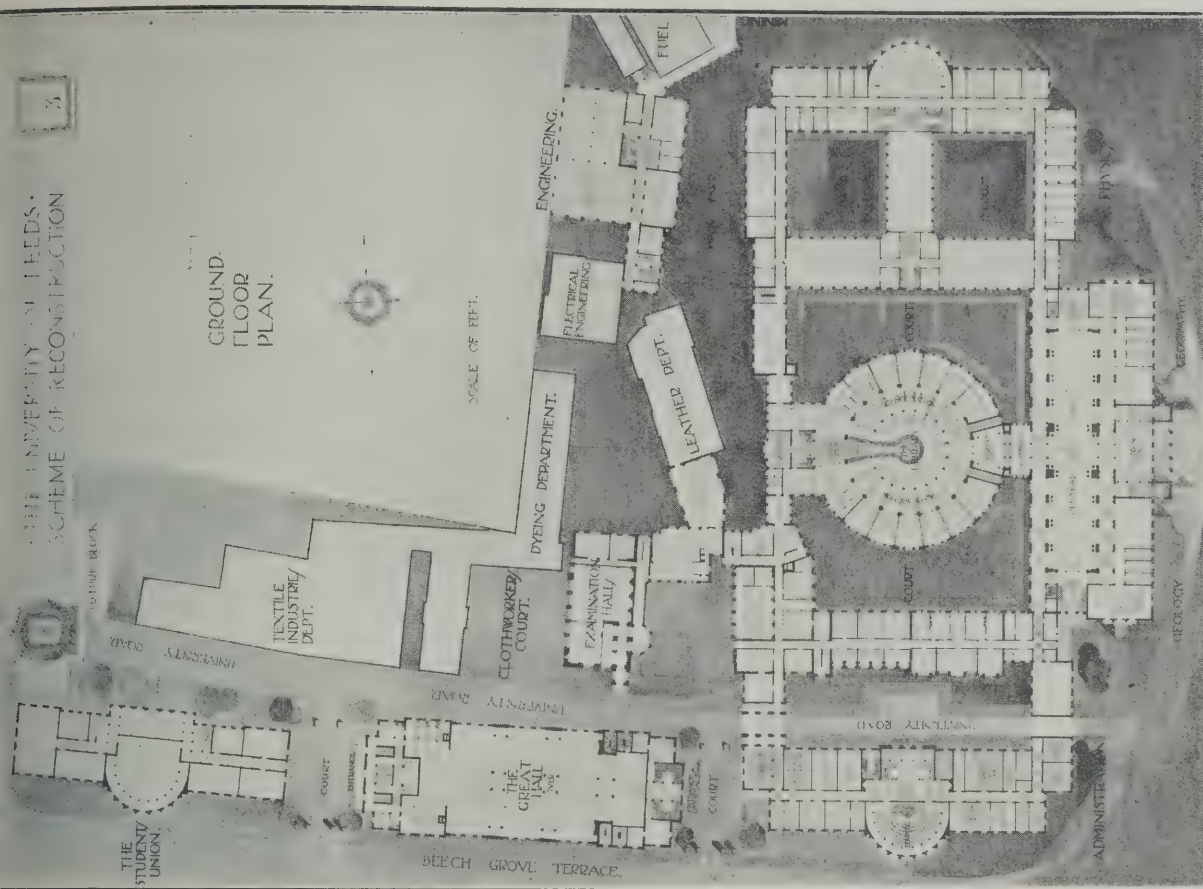
The Assessor suggested that it was not essential for each department to be housed in a separate building. For economy of working they will be grouped together, for instance, zoology and botany, geography and geology, or all four with a central museum. This hint on the Assessor's part has been adopted as a general principle by some of the competitors, but not by others. It is worth while to lay special stress upon this point, because it is of great importance, and its consideration may quite properly form the principal part of our analysis of the designs submitted.

To what extent is the design one whole, one continuous and homogeneous group of buildings? This is the question to which we must address ourselves. The reasons why the buildings should have this unity are both social and æsthetic. The social reason is that the University is one single thing, and this singleness of unity should find architectural expression. Next it must be borne in mind that the bulk of the buildings are being planned simultaneously at the bidding of an authority with comprehensive views, great powers of organisation, backed by financial resources adequate for the attainment of their pur-



LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIAED DESIGN.
 MESSES. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects. Perspective by T. H. LODGE, A.R.I.B.A.





LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION: FIRST PRIZE DESIGN.
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

poses. This unity of aim requires to be translated to a unity of achievement—that is to say, the buildings must in their ensemble have two main characteristics, they must look as if they belonged to each other and as if they were planned simultaneously. What gives dignity to great formal schemes is not only the harmonious inter-relationship between their sub-division, but the impression of great will on the part of the society responsible for their erection.

Of the schemes here submitted, therefore, the most successful architecturally will be those which show the largest possible grouping of the units in a pattern which, though subtle as may be, has yet a certain *obviousness*, so that there can be no possible mistake as to the fact of their conscious arrangement.

Two main types of treatment are here in evidence. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, Mr. Waterhouse, Messrs. Alban Jones & Stocks, and Mr. Munby, show schemes with a wide symmetrical frontage towards Woodhouse Lane, while Messrs. Procter and Addison and Messrs. Ashley & Newman have corner treatment showing the climax to the composition immediately opposite the approach from Woodhouse Lane as it comes up the hill. Messrs. Ashley & Newman have even taken the bold course of screening all the University buildings behind a grand entrance gateway, which closes the vista as one ascends Woodhouse Lane. Immediately behind the gateway is a large fore-court, giving access to University Road on the left and a new road exactly balancing it on the right, while in front is the main administrative block, which on the ground floor consists chiefly of a great hall communicating with all the departments of the University. Messrs. Ashley & Newman's scheme is the one which appears to provide the greatest measure of unity, both in its formal pattern and in the actual intercommunication between the buildings. In one respect, however, they appear to have departed from the intentions of the originators of the University scheme, which was to make the library the climax of the composition and the principal outward symbol of learning. These architects have given their library a somewhat subordinate place, setting it in a space bounded by three minor roads, though it has its main frontage towards University Road. Its narrow end, however, appears in Cavendish Road, and lends additional dignity to the group composition approached from Woodhouse Lane. There is much to be said for this arrangement, for a library should suggest quietude and a certain detachment, and it is perhaps questionable whether this part of the group is fitted to dominate the whole. It is true, of course, that at Oxford the Ratcliffe Camera is the prominent architectural feature of the city, yet it is detached, arising, as it were, by chance, and thus does not appear to be demanding a headship and priority over the other buildings. It may be argued, of course, that none of the departments of the University has priority over any other, the studies both of the arts and sciences being given a formal equality, and in the library alone do these various intellectual activities have a common meeting place; consequently the library is fitted to be the visible centre and chief symbol of the University. This is the view taken by all the other competitors. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge have placed their library in the centre of a great group of buildings facing Woodhouse Lane, and have crowned it with a dome. This scheme is also largely conceived, and the communications are well arranged. All the main University buildings, with the exception of the Great Hall of the Engineering Department, are grouped in one symmetrical pattern, and it is undoubtedly a very fine composition. The most prominent architectural feature is the great tower over the entrance, slightly reminiscent of the Nebraska State Capitol. It is

noteworthy that elsewhere the design shows American inspiration, namely, in the façade of the Great Hall, which seems a *bijou* edition of the Pennsylvania Railway Station.

The only other scheme placed on a corner axis is that of Messrs. Procter and Addison of Leeds. Here the library is axially placed behind the entrance hall, which is approached by a fine arched doorway with pediment over, in this instance the chief feature of the elevation. The communications are good and seem to have been obtained easily, while all the principal departments are housed in buildings of individual shape and nothing has been sacrificed to formality. Yet the elevations are orderly and have a simplicity and quietness which is pleasing.

Mr. Waterhouse's scheme has a wide symmetrical frontage towards Woodhouse Lane, and shows a fine entrance court, behind which is the library block, the central feature of the composition. On either side of the entrance are the administration block and the department of electrical engineering, and it appears that the resulting symmetry has been attained at the expense of expressiveness, for there is good reason for giving the administration block a formal differentiation from the departments of art or science. The elevational treatment in the courtyard is not altogether satisfactory, the fenestration and cornice lines of the library block ignoring the levels of corresponding features in the buildings on either side of it. The scheme is, however, a practical and economical one.

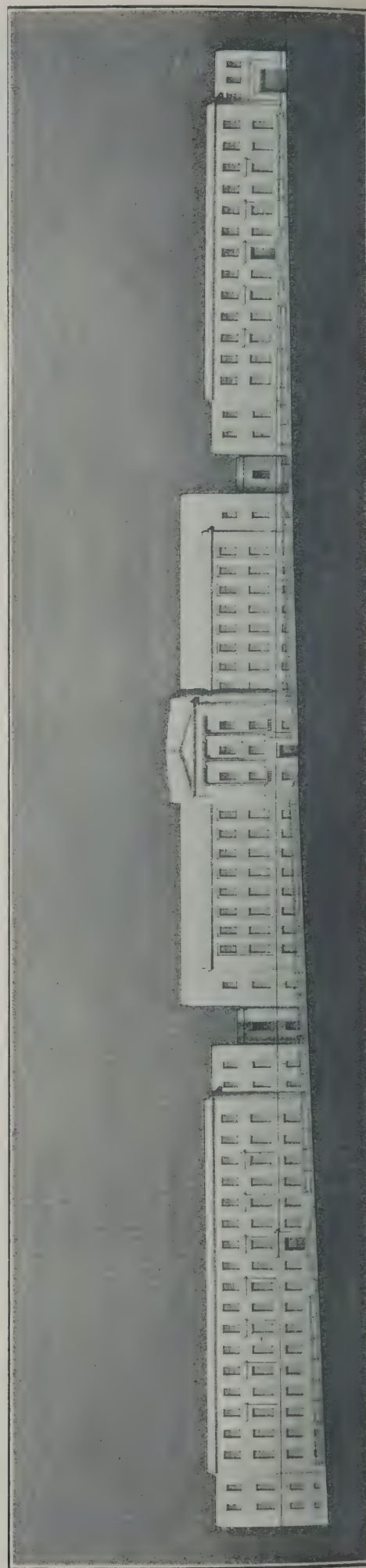
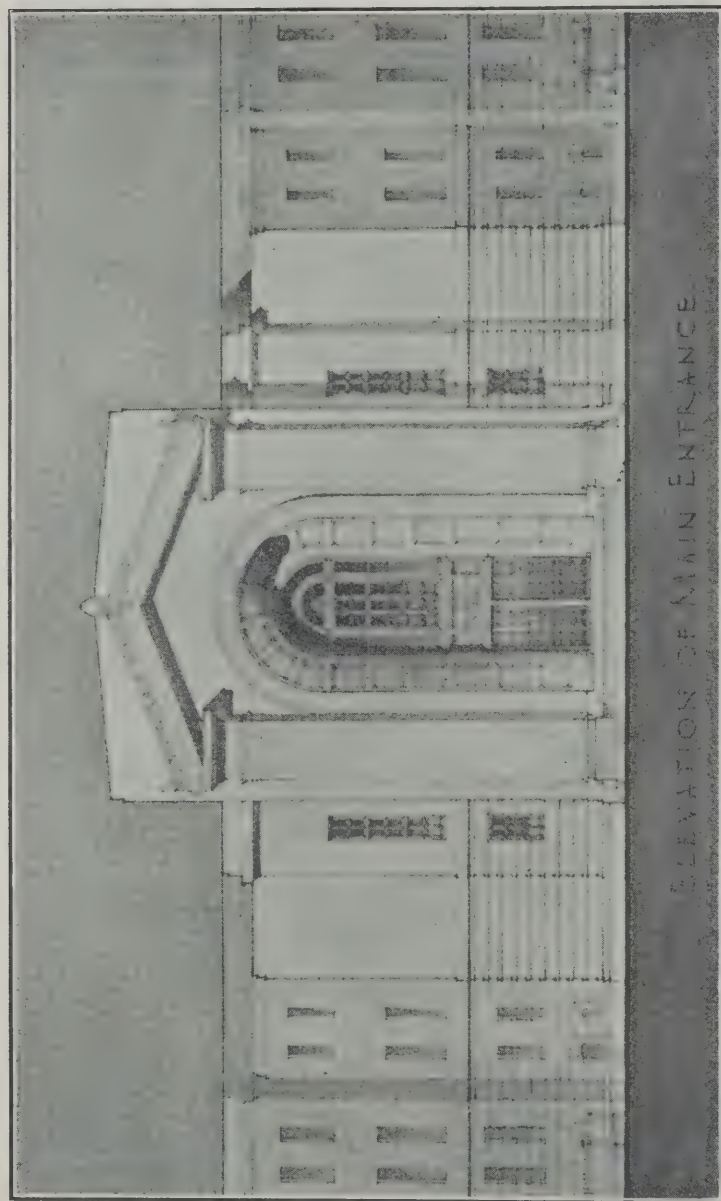
Mr. Munby has placed an entrance colonnade at the centre of the elevation to Woodhouse Lane, behind which is a fine rectangular courtyard. The library, with dome, occupies the place of honour, and is flanked on either side by low buildings, themselves a part of the library. The administration block is placed at the head of the bend of Woodhouse Lane and closes the vista at this point; this building is thus properly differentiated from the departments of art and science. It cannot be said, however, that the scheme as a whole has the same degree of organic unity which characterises some of the others, for while there is a fine courtyard with buildings grouped round it in a formal manner, this group has not been aesthetically related to the buildings outside it, and there seem to be two rival groups, namely, the courtyard group and the assemblage of buildings on either side of University Road.

Messrs. Alban Jones & Stocks, of Leeds, show a highly interesting scheme. The entrance feature, a stone cupola surmounting an arcaded portico, is of distinguished design. The elevation towards Woodhouse Lane is skilfully treated, for the architects have avoided the error of giving the long façade too pronounced a symmetry. Several of the competitors have ignored the very important fact that this road is sloping, and they have arranged great compositions on an axis which does not permit the buildings on either side of it to have their basements on a level. In such cases it must be confessed that the contour of the ground has not been properly taken into account. There is much to be said, therefore, for the treatment whereby the axis is placed in a line approximately bisecting the angle between University Road and Woodhouse Lane, because it is then possible to avoid attempting the task of obtaining formal symmetry on a long façade which cries aloud for symmetry.

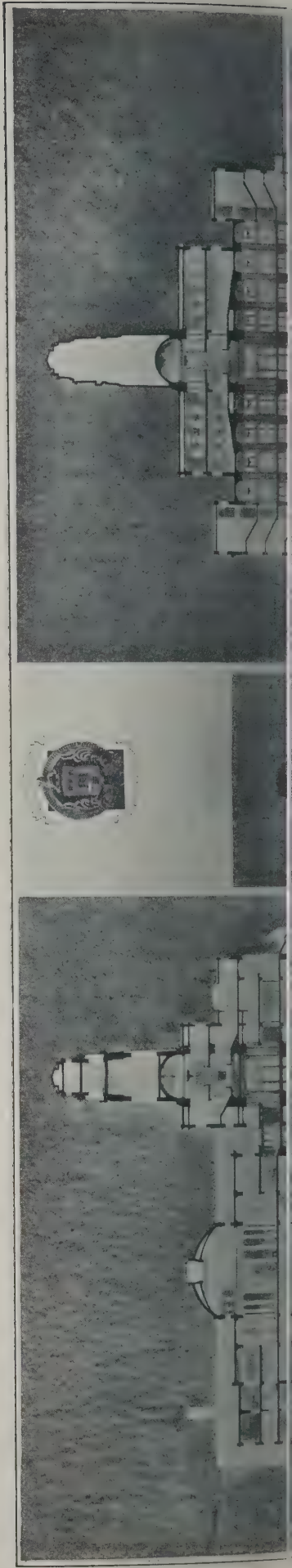
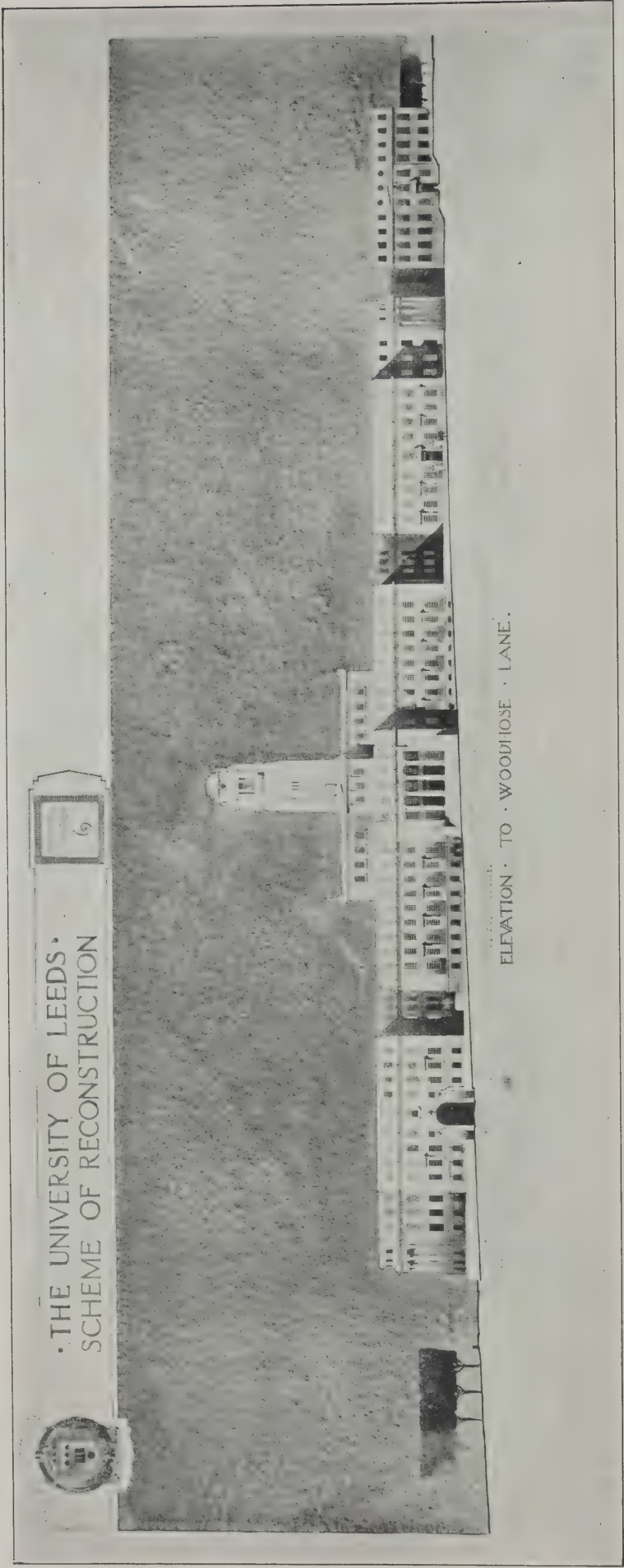
In all the schemes submitted the Classic style has been employed. There is not even a tentative advance towards "modernism" in any of them. Messrs. Ashley & Newman's elevations, with their great Roman arches, have a fine scale, while they have preserved an admirable homogeneity among a large number of different façades. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge design in a suave manner and have no qualms about using the Order for decorative pur-

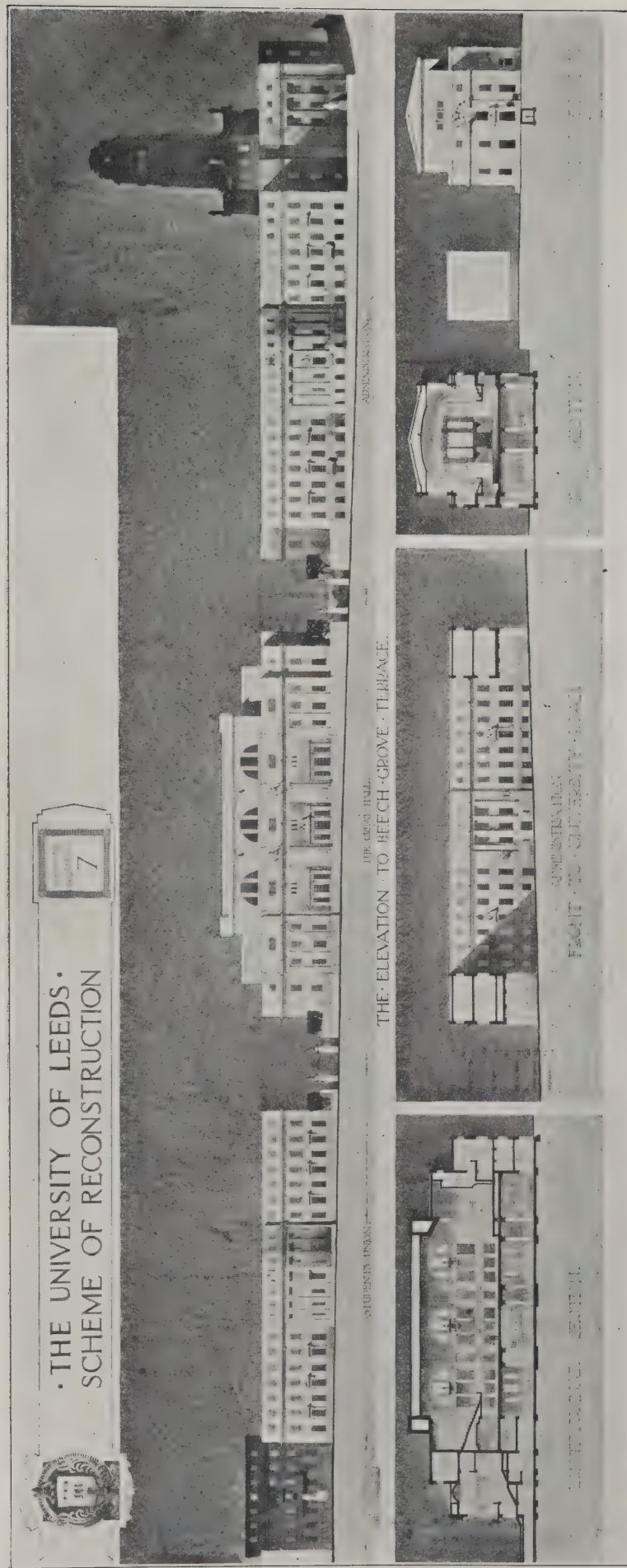


LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION. FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE.
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION: SECOND PRIZE-WINNING DESIGN
JOHN C. PROCTER and JOSEPH ADOLPHSON, Associated Architects





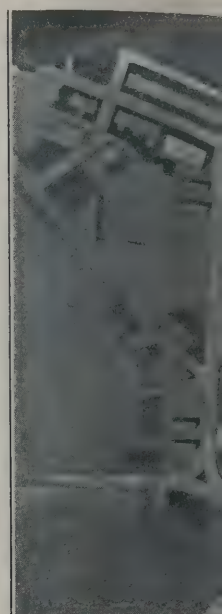
LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION

First Premiated Design: Messrs. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, F.F.R.I.B.A., *Architects*



Second Premiated Design

Messrs. JOHN C. PROCTER & JOSEPH ADDISON
Associate Architects



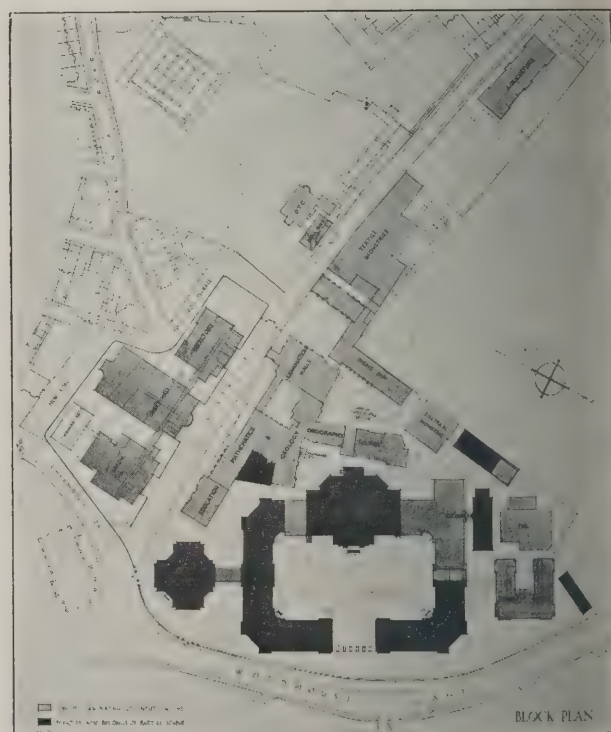
First

Messrs. LANCHES



Design submitted by

MICHAEL T. WATERHOUSE, A.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



Design submitted by

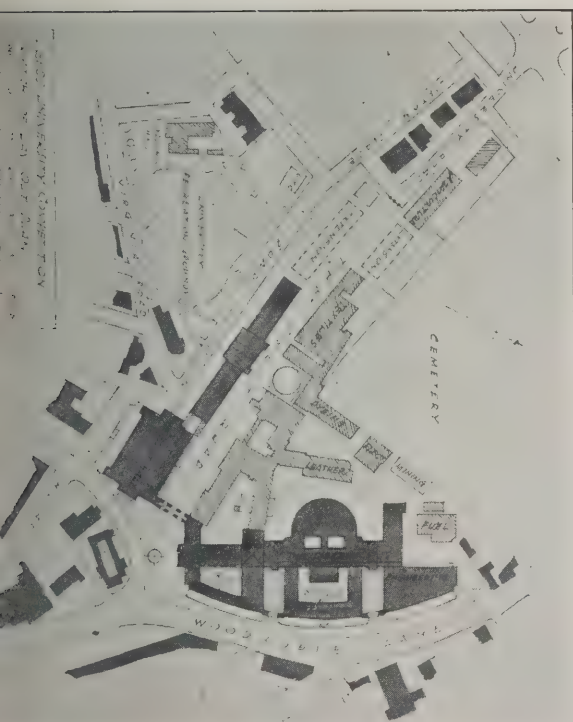
ALAN E. MUNBY, F.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



Design
JODGE, F.F.R.I.B.A.



Third Premiated Design
Messrs. H. V. ASHLEY & WINTON NEWMAN, F.F.R.I.B.A.
Architects

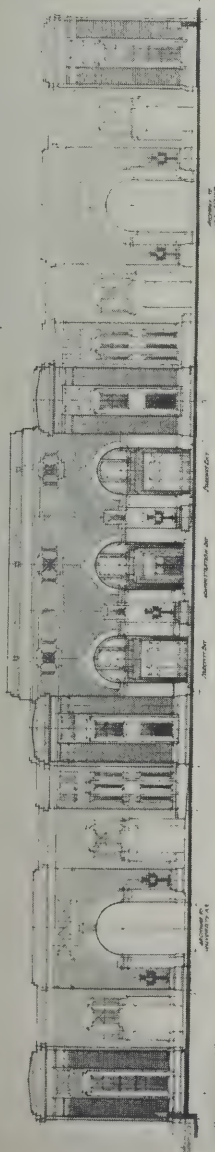


Design submitted by
W. ALBAN JONES & JOHN E. STOCKS, *Architects*

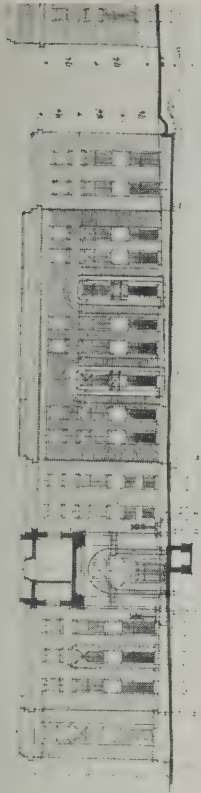


Design submitted by
IVOR JONES & PERCY THOMAS, A.&F.R.I.B.A., *Architects*

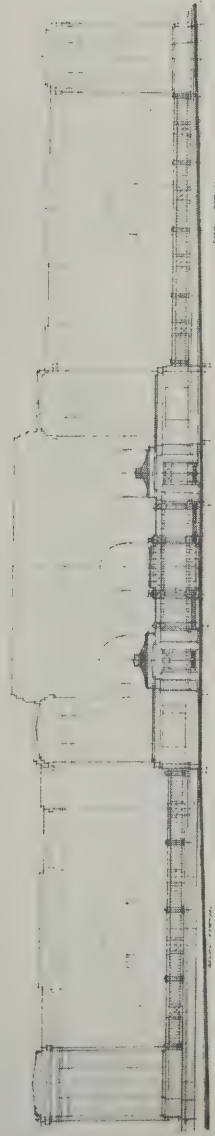
COMPETITION



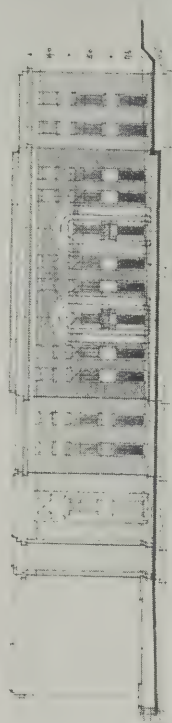
ELEVATION TO FORECOURT
FROM SOUTH SIDE



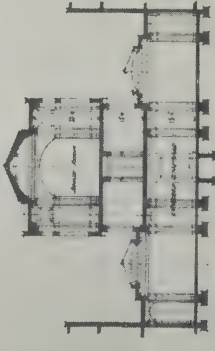
ELEVATION OF ZOOLOGY & GEOLOGY BLOCK
FROM SOUTH SIDE



ELEVATION OF MAIN ENTRANCE CORNER
FROM SOUTH SIDE



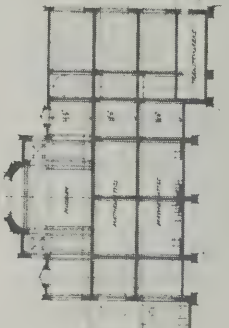
ELEVATION OF BOTANY & ZOOLOGY BLOCK
FROM SOUTH SIDE



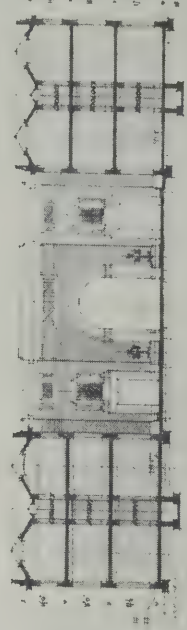
SECTION THROUGH COVERED COURTYARD
SHOWING ROOMS



SECTION THROUGH ADMINISTRATION BLOCK
SHOWING ROOMS

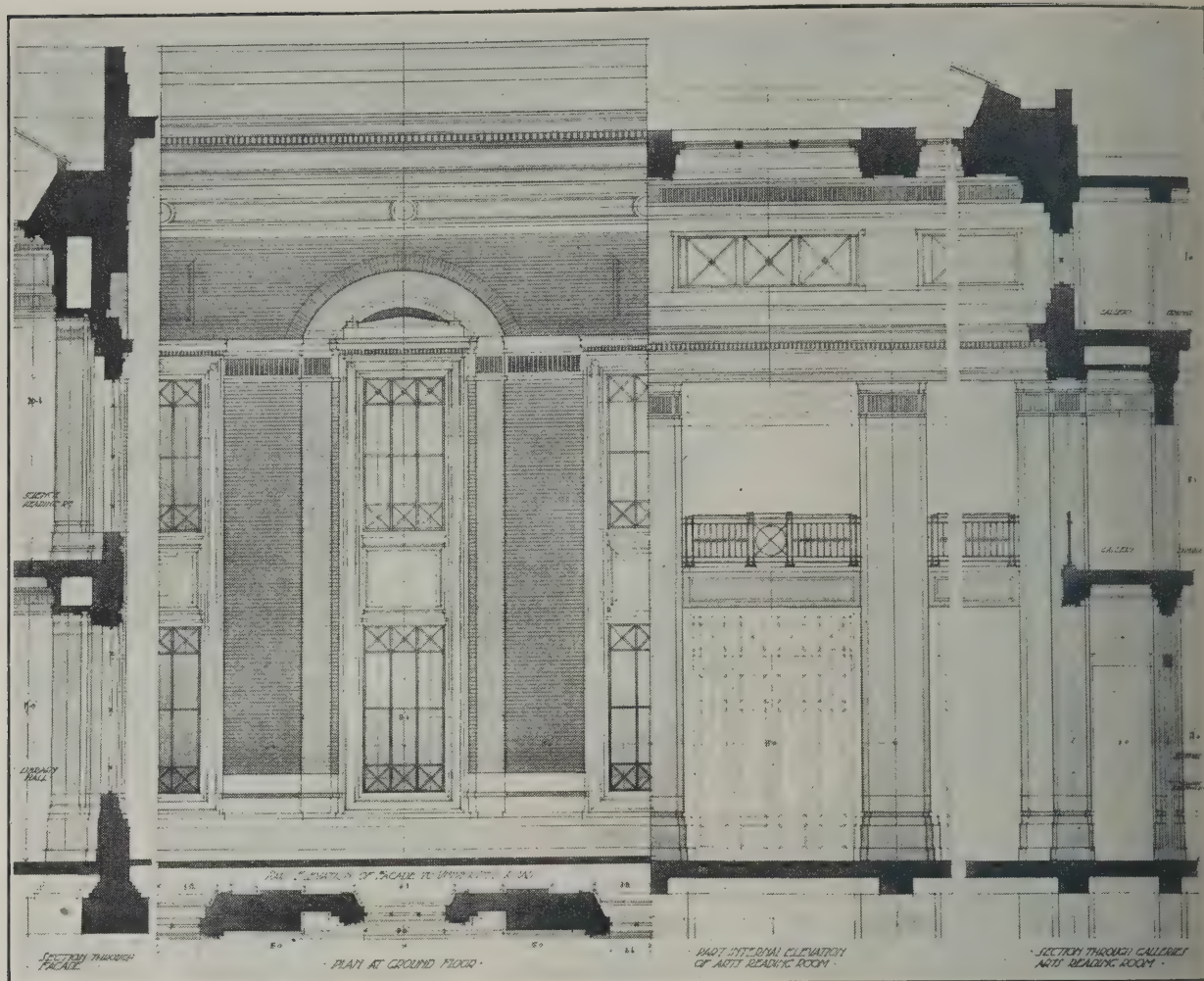


SECTION THROUGH MAINTENANCE BLOCK
SHOWING ROOMS



SECTION THROUGH NEW LIBRARY
SHOWING ROOMS

LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION: THIRD PREMIALED DESIGN.
MESSRS. H. V. ASHLEY and WINTON NEWMAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION. THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN: DETAIL OF LIBRARY.
MESSRS. H. V. ASHLEY and WINTON NEWMAN, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

poses. On the other hand, Mr. Waterhouse is more puritan and eschews columns. The result is that his uniform rows of windows, without the variation of scale such as the Order can supply, become a trifle monotonous. The elevations submitted by Messrs. Procter & Addison, of Leeds, have the merit of directness and simplicity, and a good effect is obtained by formal emphasis at a few well-chosen points.

The spectacular quality of the winning design must undoubtedly have influenced the assessor. It is likely that the University authorities were pleased at the imposing tower, which would be a land-mark visible from all parts of the city. But apart from that, the scheme gives a highly successful solution of the many practical problems formulated in the conditions, and besides fulfilling the utilitarian requirements, it has dignity and inherence. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge are to be heartily congratulated on their success.

Report by the Assessor

(MR. P. S. WORTHINGTON, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.,
F.R.I.B.A.)

I have given very careful consideration to each of the seven designs submitted in this competition, and have the honour of reporting as follows:—

It was not to be hoped that any competitor would solve all the problems involved in the planning and the designing of an ideal modern University, but I am of opinion that the author of Design No. 2 comes nearer to attaining the object of this competition than might have been expected, and certainly nearer than

any of the other competitors. The latitude allowed by the instructions has naturally been variously interpreted, but this designer gives substantially what was asked for and avails himself wisely of that latitude.

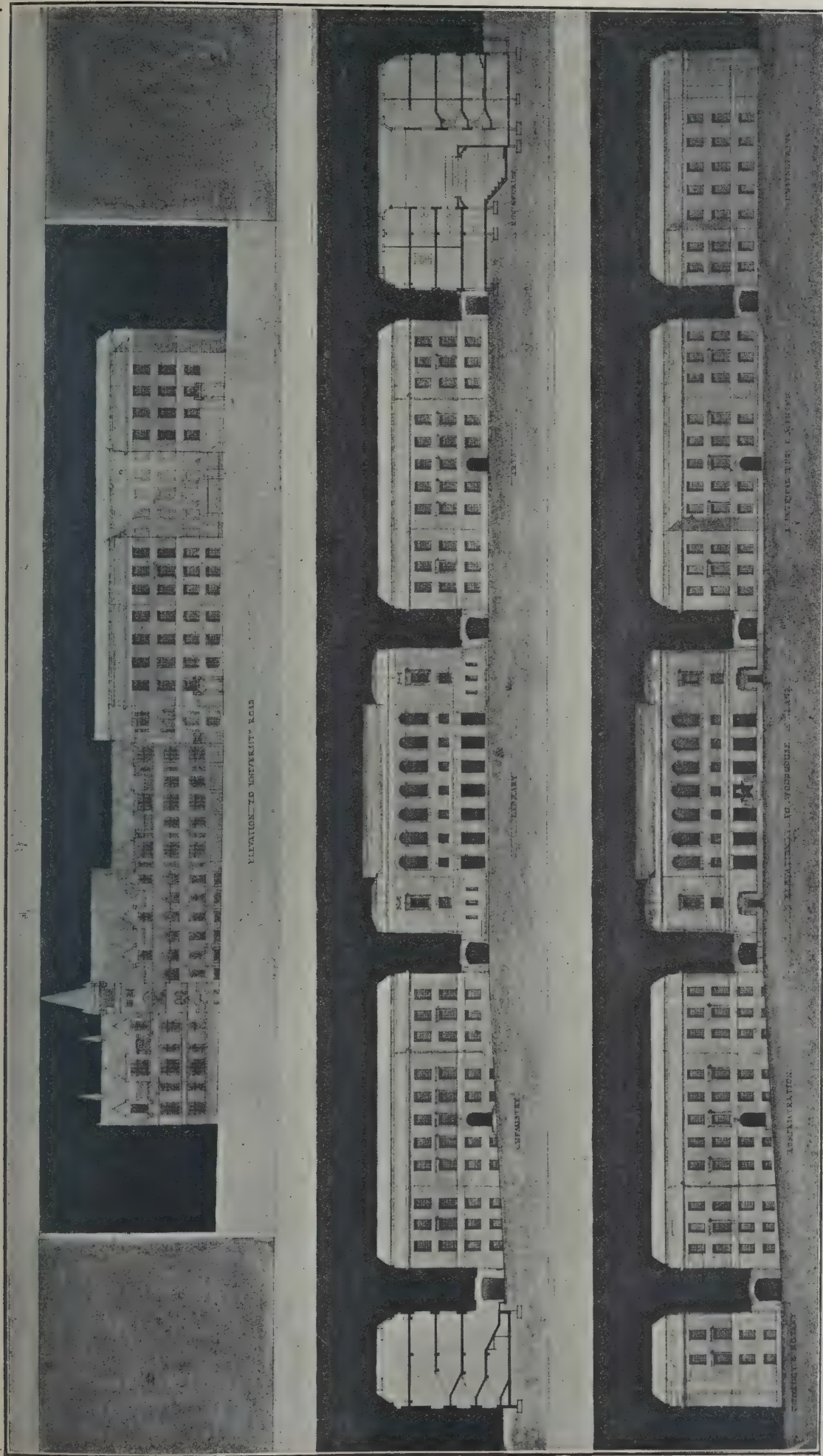
His conception of a modern University would be unrivalled in this country, and as a building should rank in the first class anywhere.

While it must be recognised that there are evident faults in his detailed planning of certain blocks such as occur in all the other designs in one form or another, these faults are generally such as can be remedied without in any way spoiling the conception as a whole.

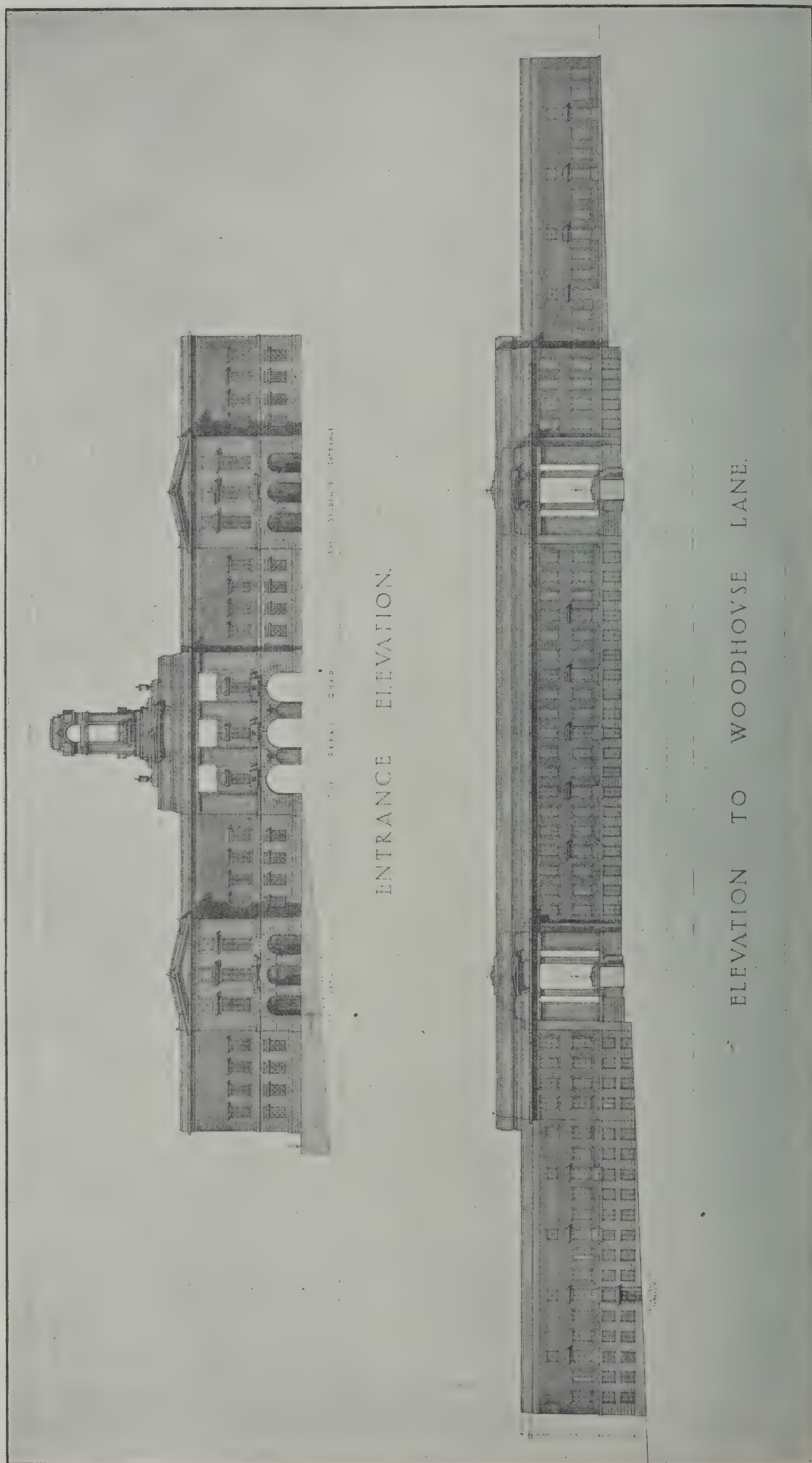
The lay-out is incomparably the finest submitted. Most other schemes placed their entrance close to the agreed boundary line at the angle of University Road and Woodhouse Lane with more or less satisfactory result, but this method of approach has in no case resulted in such a fine lay-out as that produced by this author's entrance from a point very little removed from the angle, but facing Woodhouse Lane. Placed in such a way that the building will be seen in impressive and attractive perspective, and be dominated by a fine tower central with the axis of Woodhouse Lane, it will not only be seen from far down that street, but will dominate the neighbourhood and be seen from all directions and symbolise the university.

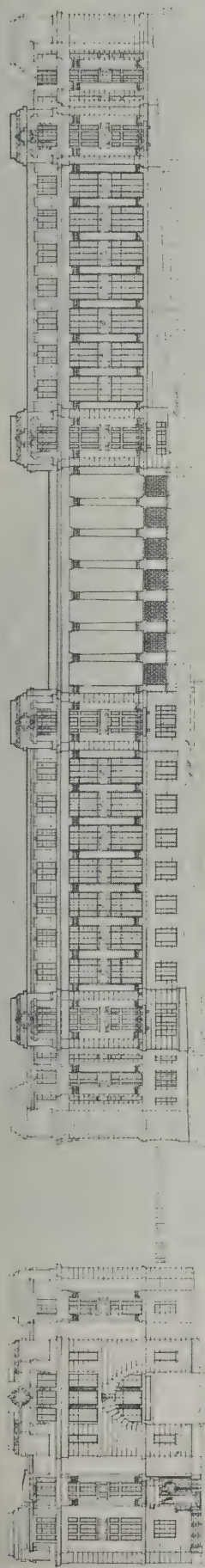
This arrangement produces the finely balanced rectangular plan which avoids all awkward angles and confused planning.

On the site plan the boundary along Woodhouse Lane is altered from that agreed on with the Corporation, throwing a considerable area into a widened

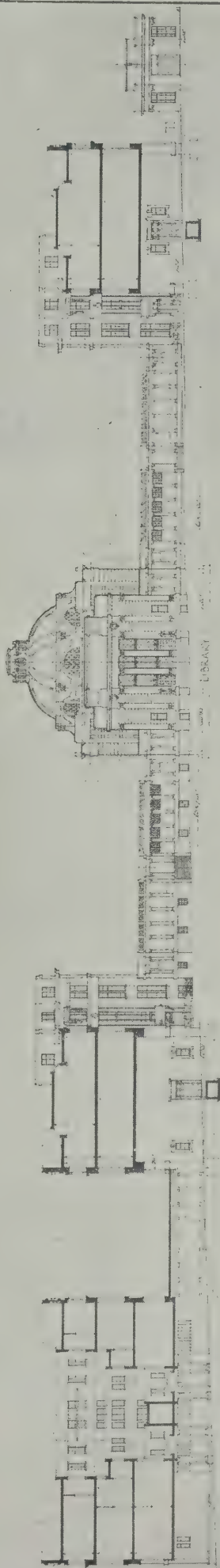


LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION: Design submitted by MICHAEL WATERHOUSE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

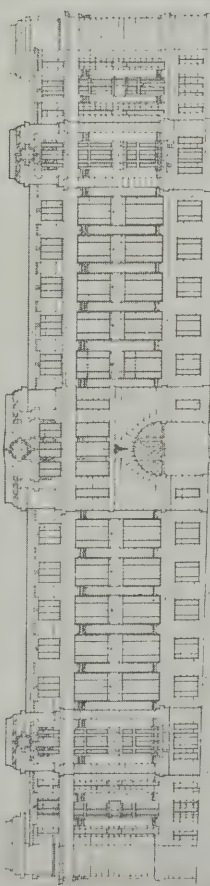




ELEVATION TO WOODHOUSE LANE



SECTION ON LONG AXIS OF QUAD.



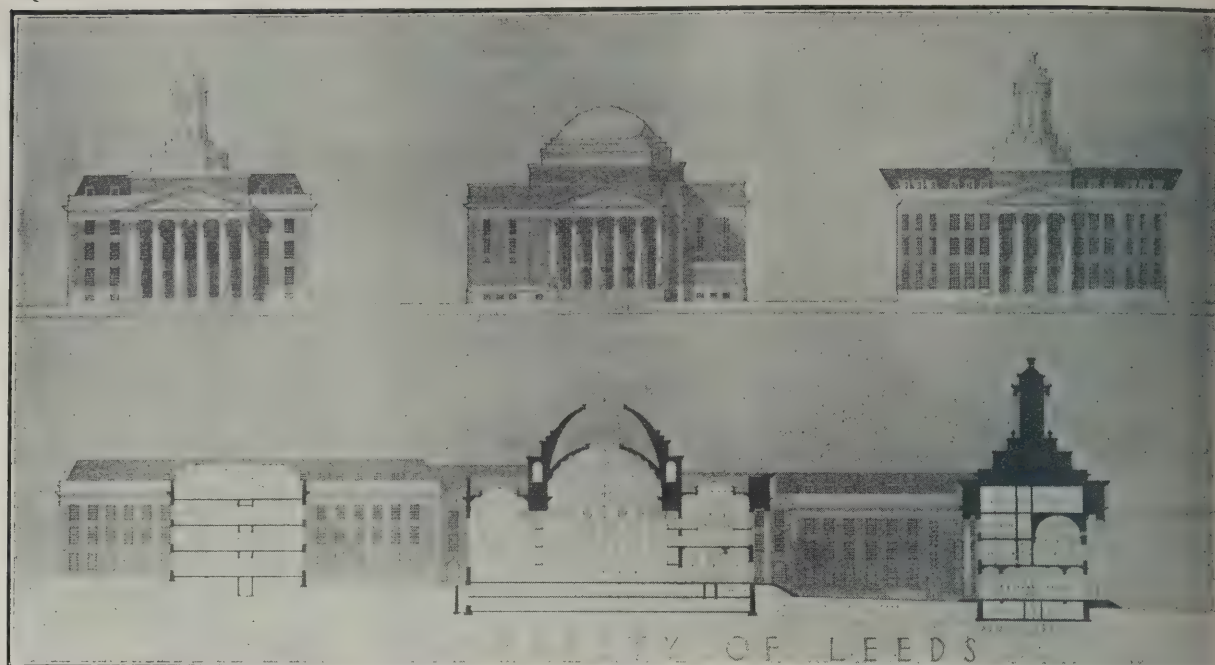
ELEVATION TO UNIVERSITY RD. BEHIND ADMINISTRATION



ELEVATION OF ADMINISTRATION TO UNIVERSITY RD.

1/4" = 1' 0"

LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION. Design submitted by ALAN E. MUNBY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



LEEDS UNIVERSITY COMPETITION:

Design submitted by MESSRS. IVOR JONES and PERCY THOMAS, A. and F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

street. This may give added dignity to the buildings which are well set back within the agreed line, but is only a question of drawing and of indication of the boundary railing. This railing might equally well be on the agreed line and the space inside it paved or grassed.

The author proposes to make University Road private, and to convert Beechgrove Terrace into a continuation of Hillary Place, joining University Road between the Textile and Agriculture buildings. Nearly the whole site of the University is thus brought within a ring fence, and the composition of the buildings facing this road promises to be as interesting as that towards Woodhouse Lane, so that anyone walking round the site will pass one long series of fine buildings giving the idea of a complete homogeneous and dignified University, the present buildings, which are out of harmony, being lost behind the continuous front.

Coming to the general arrangement of the buildings themselves, the Library forms in plan the centre of the whole conception, and is a fine domed structure admirably suited to its purpose and symbolic of the idea for which the university stands. Grouped round it and within easy reach are all the various schools with well-lighted and direct communicating corridors which link up every part of the buildings.

The approach to the Library is opposite the main entrance in Woodhouse Lane and opens through a vestibule from the Students Court which is in itself one of the great features of the scheme as a centre of University life and one of considerable importance in this climate. From it every department is readily accessible, and each department is self-contained and clearly defined.

The Administration Building is, in my judgment, well placed, but is unfortunately detached and quite unnecessarily so, for it appears to me quite simple to link it up to the main entrance hall, and this, together with some slight rearrangement of rooms, would, I consider, make it a suitable and workable department.

The scheme depends on the removal of the diagonal arm of the existing Arts and Science building, a removal which is justified by permission given in the

conditions. I consider that this fully justifies itself, as it certainly stands in the way of a dignified and convenient lay-out. The attempt to retain this block has been detrimental to several of the schemes.

With regard to the treatment of University Road and Beechgrove Terrace, if I may venture to express an opinion, it appears to me that the realisation of this principle of bringing the precincts as far as possible into a ring fence is of great importance to the University. A public vehicular traffic route through the University itself might become both an interruption to University work and an inconvenience to the public. If University Road becomes private (the Corporation, of course, retaining access to services below the surface), I see it as becoming, together with the added open space between the buildings, a very fine series of quadrangular spaces, possibly tree-planted, which would serve not only for traffic between the buildings on either side, but an outdoor gathering place for students in fine weather, which will be of great importance in a site necessarily rather crowded, and will leave what open space remains among the buildings freer for future extensions. This space, supplementing the great entrance hall, will add much to the University life and dignity to the whole lay-out.

While the engineering scheme for services is not shown in detail, I see no reason why it should not work in principle under a modern system.

The author deals clearly in his report with the proposed order of building and of temporary provision for carrying on the work of the University, and it will be a matter for discussion between the University and their architect as to what may be the most convenient method of procedure, as is laid down in the conditions and instructions.

The buildings he proposes to erect first are the Physics and Chemistry block in order to replace the accommodation removed in the old buildings, then the Library and the Mining department.

May I congratulate the University on having secured a fine solution to a very difficult problem, and may I in conclusion offer my thanks for the most admirable arrangements made to enable me to carry out my duties as assessor.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—IV

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

Books might more often be provided for with advantage in the ordinary house. Nothing so cheerfully and pleasantly adds a finished look as a dado of books, and acting on the assumption that what used to be 7d. editions (now 2s.) will accumulate in most households quite beyond the storage capacity of the family bookcases, it is a useful thing to provide space for these in open shelving. If the chimney shelf, 7 inches wide, usually at a height of about 7 feet, is prolonged across the side or end of the room, filling recesses on either side of the chimney breast (where this projects), and the space below

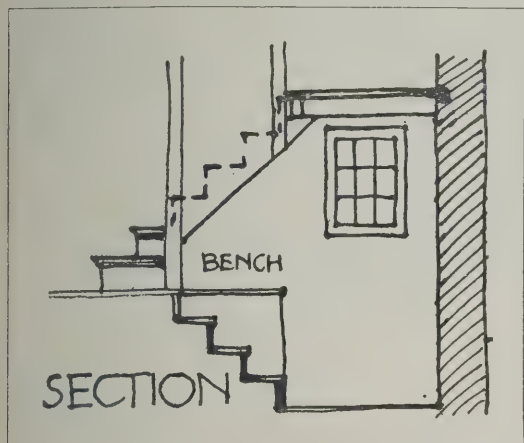


Fig. 8.

filled with shelving to the level of the skirting, this will provide useful space and a humanized appearance. Convenient spacing is, bottom shelf 10 inches, two succeeding spaces 8 inches each, three upper ones 6 inches each, taking respectively quarto, octavo, and small octavo.

BICYCLES AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS are possessed by most households, and it is surely rather futile to leave them so much to chance as generally happens, resulting in the deposit of a ready-made shed in a position often seeming rather accidental. These implements should be provided for just as much as any of the other household belongings. It may be taken as certain that in the best-ordered home there must be at times unsightly objects or unpleasant operations to be screened from view, which means that a paved yard adjoining the scullery door ought to be enclosed with this object. The garden shed may well form one side of this enclosure, and as it will rarely need to be of greater span than can be covered by the length of one sheet of corrugated iron, which can safely be laid to a very flat pitch when no joints in length occur—taking the precaution to lap side joints by two corrugations—it is quite permissible without offence so to cover the roof. When laid practically at a corrugated roof is invisible except from above and it offers conveniences in handling and support. It should be painted, or tarred after having weathered for a year or so.

WIRELESS.—Most residential districts are now rendered hideous by an untidy network of wireless aerials, and blatantly obvious masts of every degree of strength and weakness. The effect of the internal gadgets of the enthusiastic “wireless fan” is often no happier. I am only too familiar with a drawing room—once a pleasant place—which now has what appears to be the “innards” of a full blown telephone exchange obtruded in its midst. People presumably will continue to “string a clamorous magic to fence their souls from thought” (Kipling),

so that it behoves the architect to add one more to his burdens, and to do his best to circumvent the worst efforts of the amateur by providing for its orderly stringing. A good galvanised holdfast and pulley to a gable chimney should be arranged for, and if a suitable tree exists an aerial between the two may be relatively inconspicuous. In the absence of the tree a larch mast with its top of similar height to the chimney holdfast, and stepped like a mast so that it may be raised or lowered without the assistance of a navy gang, may be advisable.

Perforations lined with piping should be arranged inconspicuously for the introduction of the lead from the aerial to the apparatus, and it is not amiss to provide similar perforations by which extensions can be carried from room to room—your true wireless fan can hardly take a bath in comfort without the customary stimulus! As to the disposal of the “doings”—I have recently contrived a sort of enlarged telephone-box below the half-landing of quite a small house, entered by a few steps down from the Hall, and having its own window and a convenient workbench at the main floor level arranged below the bottom flight (Figs. 8 and 9), which has been rapturously received.

MOTOR GARAGE.—Much has already been written on this topic and I do not propose to add to it except on two points. It is a matter of surprise to me that sliding doors of the “round-the-corner” type are not more generally adopted. Their use prevents many minor accidents due to doors blowing or swinging to with damage to themselves or car; the first leaf provides an easy means of entry or egress to the garage without bringing the big doors into play; and the cost of doors and gearing does not exceed that of ordinary folding doors suitably framed and hung. In this connection it should be remembered that the doors are *suspended* and so do not tend to distortion from their own weight, while from similar causes a heavy frame is unnecessary. The

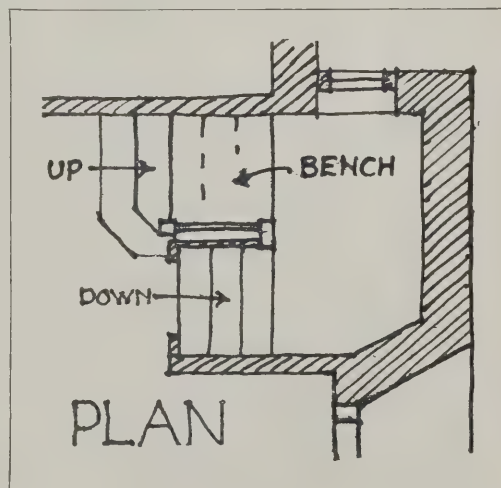


Fig. 9.

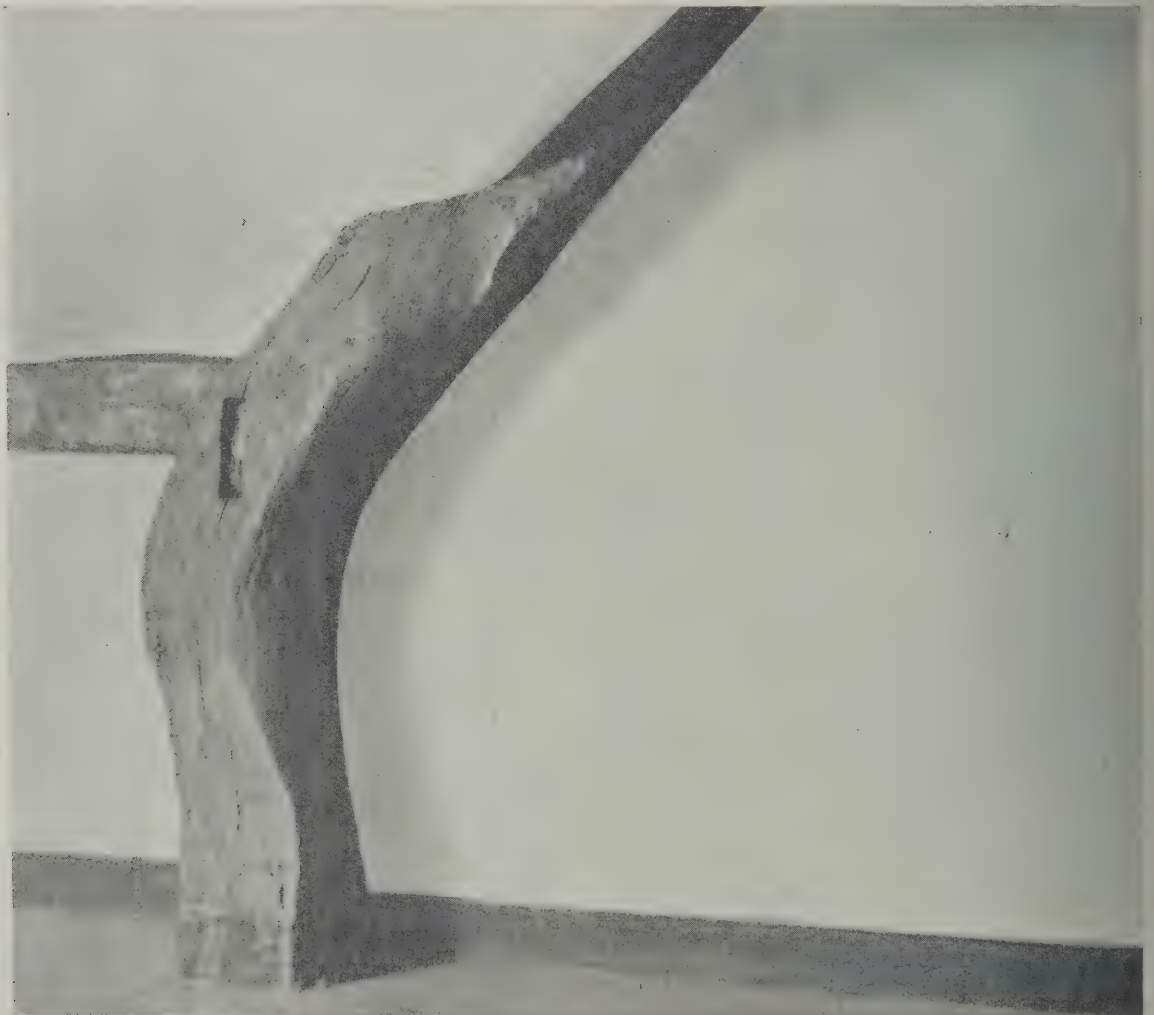
second point relates to the “wash,” upon which little effort seems usually expended in mitigation of its aggressive bleakness of appearance. Concrete made with gravel finished shovel-smooth is in the long run more satisfactory than a screeded cement surface, and it is much more harmonious with garden surroundings. This for the cheapest; for the less necessitous case a surface of rag slates bedded in the cement as a sort of big scale mosaic can be made quite an agreeable thing.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—IV

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



One stall remains of the old market at Shepton Mallet, where local produce was exhibited. It is a remarkable example of good design applied to a common purpose, as well as a fine specimen of carpenters' craft.



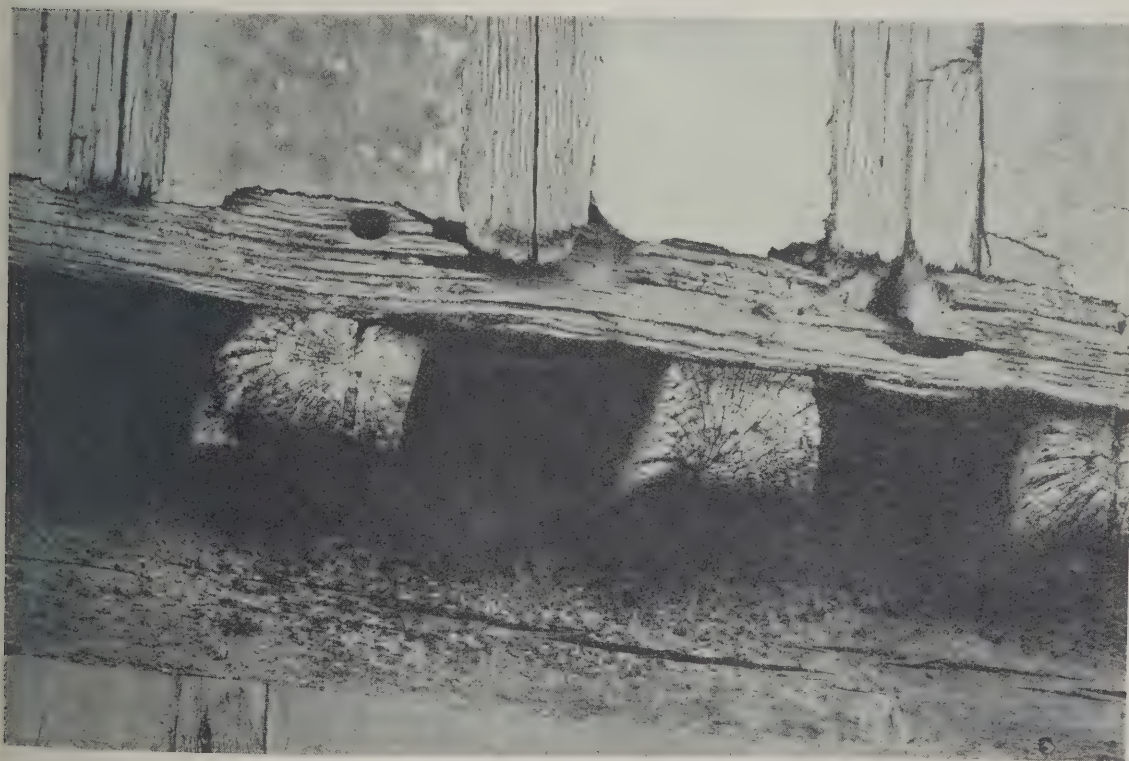
A house at Croydon (*circa* 1720) has its main roof valley rafters of oak, chosen for its growth being at the exact angle required. The lower part forms a post, from which the rafter bends.

THE CRAFT OF THE CARPENTER

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



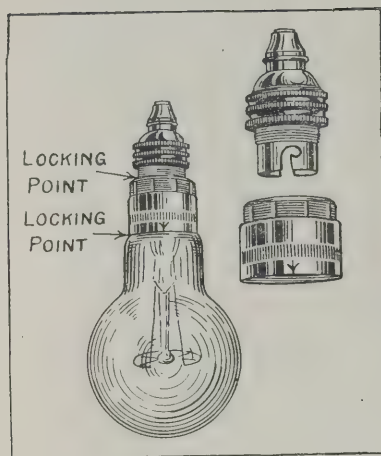
The 15th-century porch ceiling of Boughton Malherbe Church is constructed of very substantial moulded beams and joists. Boards are laid longitudinally between the joists and were usually rebated to them, so that the backs of the beams and joists formed the greater part of the floor surface.



Modern half-timber work bristles with projecting ends of oak pins, with which every stud is secured. In 15th-century work only the framing timbers were pinned in, the studs were simply tenoned into mortises or reduced at the ends and set in grooves, which often ran the whole length of the beam. In the lower part of the illustration the tops of two framed-in posts can be seen, each secured with a pin, which is cut off almost to the face of the beam.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



The "Francis" Lamp Lock.
(Francis Lamp Locks, Ltd.)

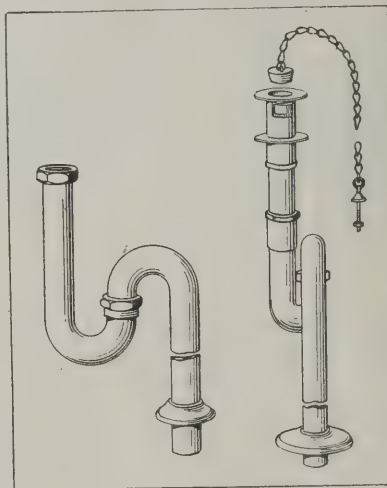
Guarding against "Missing Lamps"

An ingenious locking device designed to obviate the removal of electric light bulbs from lampholder sockets has been placed on the market by Messrs. Francis Lamp Locks, Ltd., of 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. This fitting, once locked in position, can only be removed by breaking the lamp when the latter is burnt out. As shown in our illustration, it consists of an inner cup and an outer collar provided with an intermittent or "broken" screw thread, which permits rotation of the collar in one direction only, so that the assembled unit can be lengthened but not shortened. When locked in position upon the lamp, the upper part of the cup bears against the threaded shoulder of the lampholder, whilst the lower edge of the collar rests upon the glass bulb of the lamp, from which it cannot recede owing to the peculiar nature of the screw thread. Before fitting the lock, the collar should be turned to leave three or four threads on the cup projecting beyond the upper edge of the collar. The lock is then placed on the lampholder (cup uppermost) and the lamp is inserted into the holder in the usual way. Then gripping the projecting threads of the cup with one hand, continue to turn the collar until the unit is fully expanded between the lampholder and the glass bulb of the lamp. When the lamp has burnt out, the bulb must be broken in a bag provided for that purpose; it is then an easy matter to remove the lamp lock and the cap of the lamp from the lampholder. The lock, however, is a permanent fitting, and can be prepared for further use by completely unscrewing the inner cup from the outer collar, and reassembling the two parts from opposite ends.

A Refinement in Lavatory Traps

Lavatory traps in solid drawn copper and brass tube, showing several improvements over existing types, have recently been placed on the market by Messrs. Chisholm, Gray & Co., Ltd.,

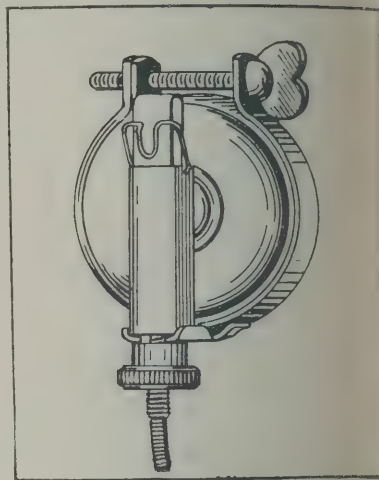
of Providence Works, Fleet Street, Birmingham. These traps are supplied complete with a coupling for connecting direct to the waste outlet, the other end of the trap being adaptable for fixing to any standard cone fitting. Having an absolutely smooth bore, they are hygienic in use, there being no "rags" or roughness on the inside to catch any waste matter. The trap itself is made in two parts, the two being locked together by means of a coupling. The position of the outlet can therefore be varied to suit the requirements of any particular job, as indicated in our illustration, which shows the "S"-shaped fitting. The provision of this coupling in the centre of the trap also facilitates cleaning operations should the trap become accidentally choked. The initial cost of these "Cee-Gee" fittings is slightly higher than some of the lavatory traps on the market, but the reduction in cost of fixing occasioned by the elimination of wiped joints makes them a more economic proposition when fixed.



New "Cee-Gee" Lavatory Trap.
(Chisholm Gray & Co. Ltd.)

A Novel Switch Control

A simple device giving temporary control over an ordinary electric-light switch from a distance without the expense of additional wiring has been introduced by Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons, Ltd., of 36 York Road, King's Cross, London, N.1, under the name of the "Teleswitch." This device operates upon mechanical principles, the terminal parts being connected by a cable

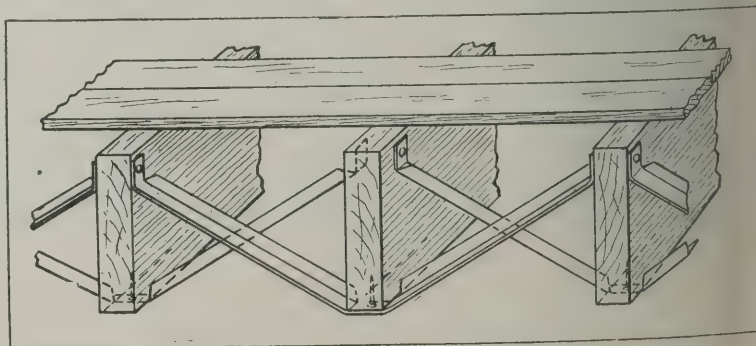


The "Teleswitch" Fitting.
(W. B. Fordham & Sons, Ltd.)

control which can be supplied up to 15 ft. in length. One of these (shown in our illustration) is fixed to the switch block by means of an adjustable clamp, in such a manner that the switch knob engages in the housing of the trigger; the other end, which is essentially a control lever, is placed at the point where temporary control of the switch is desired. When extinguishing the light this control lever is released with a "snap-like" motion. In its present form the device can only be used in conjunction with the ordinary round tumbler switch, but the cable may be passed under carpets and care is taken to avoid sharp bends.

A New Floor Bridging

A new angle steel bridging for reinforced wood floors and floor framing has just been introduced by Messrs. The A.G. Co., of Oxford Building, Belfast. From our illustration it will be seen that this bridging is adapted to hold three joists, being nailed to the upper part of the inner face of the extreme joists and to the bottom of the centre one, by means of which rigid anchorage is secured, particularly if wire nails are used and clinched. The manufacturers are able to supply "Unity" Patent Floor Bridging of any size of joist and spacing, to facilitate transport the units are delivered "straight" and bent to shape on the job, this being a simple matter by reason of the method of construction which has been adopted.



"Unity" Patent Floor Bridging. (The A. G. Co.)

No. 7

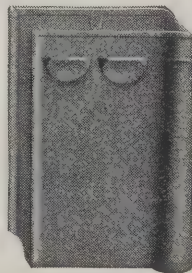


ANOTHER great attribute of the service which we offer is the combination of value with low costs.

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London Building Notes

BARKING.—Extensions are projected to the factory buildings at Jenkins' Lane, Barking, of Messrs. Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., paint manufacturers. Plans have been approved, the architects and consulting engineers being Messrs. Walter Bridges & Co., 37 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BISHOPSGATE.—New shops and offices are being erected on a Bishopsgate site by Messrs. Marcus Estates, Ltd., 9 New Bridge Street, E.C.4. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Paul Hoffmann, Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.

BROMLEY.—Extensive estate development schemes are taking place in this locality, among which is one projected by Messrs. Vigers & Co., Surveyors, of 4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2. A considerable number of good-class residences are to be built, and road construction to provide suitable frontages is now being taken in hand.

BROMLEY.—The First Church of Christ Scientist have bought an area of land in Widmore Road, Bromley, where it is proposed to erect a new church, and, later on, church schools. Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., who recently designed a similar building in Lancashire, has been commissioned to prepare the plans.

CHEAPSIDE.—Progress is being made with the demolition of the old property on the site of Nos. 97, 98 and 99 Cheapside, and Nos. 31, 32, and 33 Lawrence Lane, E.C.2, where it is intended to build a block of shops and offices. The new building will have a frontage of 62 feet and 100 feet respectively, occupying a site of 5,250 square feet. The architects are Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, Keith House, 133-135, Regent Street, S.W.1. The demolition and excavation is in the hands of Messrs. Greenham, of Isleworth.

DAGENHAM.—The Postmaster-General has confirmed a contract for the building of a new post office at Dagenham, to cost about £10,000. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, whilst the contractors are Messrs. Jones Bros., 112 Besley Street, Streatham, S.W.18.

FLEET STREET.—Progress is being made with the erection of the large office building in Fleet Street, E.C.4, which is to house, when completed, the staff of the *Daily Express* newspaper. The contractors are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, Architects, 3 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

OLD BURLINGTON STREET.—New offices, with shops on the ground floor, are being built on the site of Nos. 10-

13 Old Burlington Street, W.1, consisting of 3-storey premises. The contractors are Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E., the plans having been prepared by Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133-135 Regent Street, W.1.

RICHMOND.—Work is about to start upon the reconstruction of the property in the Quadrant, which has been acquired by the Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd., 60 Strand, W.C., for opening as a branch stores. The alterations, etc., referred to in *THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS* on January 7, are to be carried out by Messrs. Barrett & Power, 215 Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.

RICHMOND.—Excavations are now in progress on the large site in George Street and Red Lion Street, Richmond, where the directors of Messrs. Edwards & James, Ltd., dairymen, propose to build a dairy, restaurant, offices and stables, at a cost of about £15,000-£20,000. The building will be of three floors, and has been designed by Mr. F. T. Dear, A.R.I.B.A., United Dairies, Ltd. The builders are Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath.

ST. PANCRAS.—The London County Council have decided to contribute substantially to the estimated cost, £120,000, of the proposed North-Western Polytechnic Institution. It is proposed to build in three sections, and to provide social facilities in addition to those for technical education. The plans, prepared originally before the War, are the work of Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E. (Messrs. Riley & Glanfield), Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

STRAND.—Important reconstruction plans are being considered by the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., in regard to their premises in the Strand and Bedford Street, W.C. It is intended to extend the site so as to build around the frontages bounded by the Strand, Agar Street and Chandos Street, and excavations for a new addition—the first of the plan—in Agar Street are now in progress. The architects to the Association are Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, 3 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

STRATFORD.—New offices and warehouses are to be erected on a site in Medland Street, E.14, in place of the old Medland Hall, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. A block of modern premises has been designed by Mr. Charles Living, junior, P.A.S.I., 75 The Grove, Stratford, E.15.

SUBURBS.—Messrs. Garrett, White & Poland, surveyors, 17 Hanover Street, W.1, are enquiring for a site in a suburban shopping thoroughfare, with a frontage of from 100 to 200 feet, upon which to erect a row of shop premises.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—An additional block of buildings is to be erected at the National Gallery to accommodate a collection bequeathed by the late Dr. Ludwig Mond. This will occupy a site between the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery, and has

been designed under the direction of H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Earl's Court Road, W.8.

TEDDINGTON.—Some further additions are to be made to the National Physical Laboratories at Teddington by order of the Home Office. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works at Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and a contract has been given for the carrying out of the work to Messrs. F. G. Foster & Co., builders, S.E.

TOTTENHAM.—A reconstruction scheme is being carried out to the range of shops and showrooms at Nos. 229-249 High Street, N., owned by Messrs. Ward's Stores, Ltd., general furnishers. The builders are Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., of Enfield, who are working under the direction of Messrs. T. Jay Evans & Sons, Newton Street, W.C.1, the architects.

WANDSWORTH.—The large "Picture House" at Wandsworth Road, S.W., owned by Supershows, Ltd., is to be completely rebuilt and extended, the owners having in view a theatre which will be capable of seating about 3,000 persons. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, 12 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

WEMBLEY HILL.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a large church, church institute and vicarage to serve the needs of the new parish of St. Michael, formed at Tollington. The buildings will cost about £20,000, and have been designed by Mr. J. Percy Pratt, J.P., 174 High Street, Acton, W.3.

WEST NORWOOD.—A local syndicate has purchased a large site, Nos. 160-162 Broadway, in Norwood, S.E.27, upon which they propose to build a modern picture theatre, café, shops, etc., the cinema providing accommodation for about 1,000 persons. Plans have been drawn up by Mr. F. Edward Jones, 8 Gloucester Mansions, Cambridge Circus, W.C.

WESTMINSTER.—The public baths and wash-houses in Marshall Street, S.W.1, owned by the Westminster City Council, are to be completely rebuilt, at a considerable cost. Plans have been prepared by Mr. L. J. Veit, M.Inst.C.E., the City Engineer, who has engaged Mr. A. R. Conder, 42 Cecile Park, N.8, to carry out the architectural details.

WILLESDEN.—Work is to be put in hand upon the building of a row of 5 shops on a site in Neasden Lane, N.W.10. The builders are Messrs. Cattram Bros., 14 Elm Way, Neasden, N.W.10.

WILLESDEN.—New manufacturing premises are to be built on a site in Edgware Road, N.W.10, for Messrs. C. B. Wardman & Co., Ltd., automobile engineers, Great Portland Street, W.1. The buildings are being erected by Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudeley Place, Islington, N.1, to the plans of Mr. W. M. Geall, architect, Windsor House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Danger of Dry Rot in hidden woodwork



House near Southampton infected with Dry Rot.

The importance and economy of protecting all the woodwork against Dry Rot cannot be overestimated.

Wood treated with Solignum is immune from every kind of decay, and if the treatment is given while the houses are in course of erection, the cost is so small as to be negligible.

All the hidden woodwork should be treated, especially joists, the under-side of ground floor flooring, wall-plates and roof timbers.

Property so secured against costly repair bills is enhanced in value, is a better investment, sells more readily.

But it must be Solignum.

*Free advice on Dry Rot cases
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Full details must be given.*



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*Wood Preservative and Stain,
18 Colours.*

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education.

ACTON.—A municipal sports pavilion is to be erected in Acton, at a cost of nearly £3,000.

BARNET.—The B.G. have passed plans for extensions to the nurses' dining-room at the institution, at an estimated cost of £3,900.

BENTLEY (YORKS).—The U.D.C. are to erect 32 houses and 16 bungalows, at a cost of £24,500.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—A cinema is to be erected at Hide Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed, by the Berwick Theatre, Ltd., in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Alfred Schofield, F.R.I.B.A., of Stockport. The scheme includes a café, shops and arcade.

BIDEFORD.—The Corporation are to erect 32 houses on the Handy Cross Estate.

BIRKENHEAD.—Application is being made to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £21,316 for erecting and furnishing the New Cole Street Council School.

BIRMINGHAM.—A new Stock Exchange is to be erected on a site in Margaret Street, at the corner of Great Charles Street, at a cost of about £50,000. The contractors are Messrs. W. J. Whittall & Sons, Lancaster Street, Birmingham, whilst the plans have been prepared by Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—It is proposed to erect a new Palais-de-Danse in Walford Road, on the existing premises of the Empire Rink, and to spend £11,000 or £12,000 on the structure of the building.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans for 322 new houses, including several big schemes, were approved by the Building Plans Committee of the Corporation at a recent meeting.

BOOTLE.—The local Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of England has decided on a scheme for the erection of a new hall at Linacre Park, Bootle, at an estimated cost of £3,500.

BOSTON.—The R.C. recently decided to take steps to secure further sites and recommence building in various parts of the district.

BRADFORD.—The Bradford E.C. propose to spend £116,515 on the erection of new schools.

BRIGHOUSE.—Approval has been given by the West Riding E.C. for the provision of a technical school and a secondary school at Brighouse, at an estimated cost of £64,000.

BRIGHTON.—It has been decided to build a new block at the Children's Hospital in Dyke Road, which will provide a violet-ray clinic, a thoroughly up-to-date operating theatre, an anaesthetic room, and additional accommodation for the resident medical staff. The estimated cost is £10,000.

BRISTOL.—The scheme recently put forward by the Bristol Corporation for the construction of a power electricity-generating station is now to be put in hand. The plans have received the

approval of the Electricity Commissioners, and the City Council has sanctioned the immediate placing of the necessary contracts, which are understood to total about £1,000,000. It is proposed that the main contract for the construction shall be placed with Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., the whole of the electrical plant being supplied by the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co. as sub-contractors.

CANTERBURY.—Commencement is now to be made with the erection of a picture palace, for which plans have been prepared by Messrs. Dore & Anderson, architects, of Canterbury.

CARDIFF.—Mr. A. E. Abraham is believed to have in contemplation the expenditure of £1,000,000 on a big theatre scheme at Cardiff. A Wesleyan Church is to be erected at a cost of £25,000.

CATERHAM.—The U.D.C. surveyor is to prepare plans for the erection of 24 houses on the Valley Estate.

CHELSEA.—The B.G. are to consider, at its next meeting, the suggested expenditure of £28,864 for alterations and extensions to St. Luke's Hospital.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The T.C. has approved plans for the erection of 70 houses on the "Homelands" Estate in Barrack and Stour Roads.

COVENTRY.—The Corporation are to erect 100 houses on the Radford Housing Estate.

CROYDON.—The B.C. have passed plans for the erection of 111 houses, for F. H. Willcocks, at Chipstead Avenue, Foxley Road, and Warlingham Road; and for 20 houses, for S. Springer, at Springfield Road.

CROYDON.—The M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing of £14,600 in connection with the Activated Sludge Process works at Beddington Farm.

DARWEN.—The Corporation are to erect 42 houses on various sites.

DEVONPORT.—Following representations to the Ministry of Health and the Admiralty, the Ministry has placed in the hands of the Mayor of Plymouth a scheme to provide 174 houses for dockyard employees, at an approximate cost of £100,000, and the Admiralty have offered the free gift of land at Budeaux, valued at £4,000.

DONCASTER.—The West Riding magistrates' office, together with police court and cells, is to be extended, at an estimated cost of £20,000.

DUDLEY.—Work is shortly to be initiated upon the first section of the proposed new Technical College in Priory Road and Ednam Road. This section—the engineering block—is estimated to cost £30,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. A. T. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., 31 Priory Street, Dudley.

DUDLEY.—The Ministry has sanctioned the borrowing of £25,464 for the erection of 56 houses on the Watson's Green site, Dudley.

DUNDALK.—The U.C. has adopted plans for 39 new houses.

DUKINFIELD.—The Corporation are to erect 75 houses on the Clarendon Fields Estate.

EAST BARNET.—The U.D.C. have passed plans for the erection of 34 houses in Netherlands Road, for Messrs. Welch & Hollis.

ELTON.—A start has been made on the building of a new Council school to the designs of Mr. F. A. Brown, deputy county architect (Cheshire). The contractors are Messrs. J. G. Davies & Co., Brook Works, Frodsham. The contract price is a little under £9,000.

ENFIELD.—Five hundred Enfield Council houses will be built near Albany Park.

EVESHAM.—The M.H. have sanctioned the building programme of the R.D.C., which provides for the erection of 90 houses.

FALKIRK.—The Falkirk T.C. has been granted warrants to build 276 more houses, at a cost of £101,000. At Gairdoch, 122 houses will be built, and at Millflats 114 of the Dugdale-Dennis steel-frame type. The remaining 40 are to be erected at Burnhead Lane, for the tenants dispossessed by the Council's slum clearance scheme.

FALMOUTH.—Plans for a new theatre at Falmouth have been prepared by Mr. C. R. Corfield, A.R.I.B.A., for Messrs. Harris Bros.

FORFAR.—Forfar Infirmary Directors, at their annual meeting recently, decided to proceed with the construction of nurses' quarters, at a probable cost of £7,000.

GREAT BARR.—Mr. Gerald McMichael, A.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham, has prepared the plans and specifications for the building work in connection with the scheme to be carried out by the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions. Tenders are being invited for the erection of the buildings.

GREAT CROSBY.—The U.D.C. are to erect 50 houses at Endbutt Lane.

GUILDFORD.—The Housing Committee of the T.C. are recommending the Council to erect 48 flats on the Aldershot Road site.

HALDON.—Devon and Exeter Steeplechase Committee are to erect a new grand stand at Halton racecourse. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. A. Lucas, of Exeter.


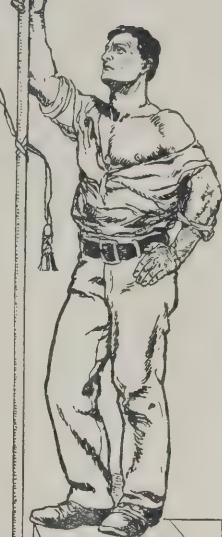
HAMMERSMITH.—The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., are to erect a depot in Shepherd's Bush Road, Hammersmith.

HARROGATE.—The Corporation are to erect 150 houses on the Devonshire Place Estate.

HATFIELD (YORKS).—West Riding E.C. is to erect a new elementary school in Doncaster Road, at an estimated cost of £18,000.

HEMSWORTH.—The U.D.C. are to erect 76 houses at Kinsley, at a cost of £38,500, and the R.D.C. have a scheme for erecting another 280.

HENDON.—The U.D.C. are acquiring two sites on the L.C.C. Watling Housing Estate for the erection of elementary schools.

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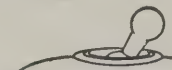
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HERNE HILL.—Forty shops are being built in Norwood Road, Herne Hill.

HOVE.—Mr. D. S. Barclay is to build 24 houses in Braemore Road, Hove.

HULL.—The Hull Corporation has received the sanction of the M.H. to borrow £11,372 for the erection of another pavilion and isolation cubicle block at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Cottingham.

KENSINGTON.—On behalf of Messrs. M. & E. J. Hill, Messrs. Joseph are to erect buildings on a large site in Kensington Road. Messrs. Joseph are also to lay out two new streets on the site on behalf of the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

KENSINGTON.—The L.C.C. have prepared a scheme for widening Kensington High Street, at a cost of £451,000.

LONDON.—Plans have been prepared by the Co-operative Society for extensions to the premises in Leman Street.

Longbenton.—The U.D.C. are to build 38 houses on the Benton site.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Loughborough Corporation last week decided to erect 100 houses on the Shelthorpe Housing Estate, and to seek sanction for a loan of £51,260 for the purpose.

MACCLESFIELD.—The R.D.C. are to erect 48 houses on various sites.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough Corporation decided recently to build 100 new houses on their estate at Marton Grove—30 at £310 each, and 70 at £325 each.

PENMAENMAWR.—The Council intends to proceed with the erection of a further 20 houses on the site off Gilfach and Cwm Roads.

READING.—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., are to erect a branch in Reading in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. J. P. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A.

ROCHFORD.—The Guardians propose to expend £10,858 in connection with the proposed extension of the male hospital.

ROTHERHAM.—The B.E. has notified the Rotherham Education Committee of their approval in principle of a building scheme involving an outlay of about £140,000. The proposals include the erection of a new elementary school at Thorpe Hesley, a new infants school at Cranworth Road, a new central school at Cranworth Road, and a new elementary school site near the Deepdale and Meadow Bank Road housing sites. The Committee are also to proceed with the work in connection with the proposed new Technical College and School of Art, and additional accommodation at the Rotherham Grammar School.

SMETHWICK.—Of over 400 houses which the Smethwick Council have decided to provide, 350 have been commenced, while a further 100 houses are to be erected at Hales Lane.

STOCKTON.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for an isolation hospital extension scheme, at a cost of £13,000.

SWANSEA.—Mr. Sidney Davies is to erect 46 houses at Cocket Road and Gorse Road.

TILBURY.—At the last meeting of the U.C. it was reported that the Council had 1,450 completed houses out of a total of 1,670 to be erected.

TOLWORTH.—The Surbiton D.C. have

passed lay-out plans for the erection of 47 houses on the Tolworth site, to plans prepared by Mr. J. Hill, architect, Southborough.

TOTTENHAM.—It is proposed to erect new offices, including a house for the superintendent, at the Tottenham Cemetery, N., for the Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board. Building work will shortly be put in hand under the direction of the architect, Mr. J. C. S. Mummery, F.R.I.B.A., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Designs are in course of completion for the building of the proposed hospital for the governors of the Tunbridge Wells and Counties General Hospital. The architect is Mr. Cecil Burns, 5 Calverley Terrace, Tunbridge Wells.

VINCENT SQUARE.—A hall is to be erected in Vincent Square, S.W.1, for the Royal Horticultural Society, for the purpose of holding exhibitions. The building will possess five floors and the main hall will be 120 feet wide. Reinforced concrete construction, designed by Dr. Oscar Faber, D.Sc., 37 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W., is largely employed, the architects being Messrs. Easton & Robertson, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. The builders are Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., Manresa Road, S.W.

WALSALL.—The Walsall Corporation Housing Committee is recommending that land belonging to the Corporation in High Street, Bloxwich, be appropriated for housing purposes, and that 5 houses with shops combined be erected on it at a cost of £3,700. It is also proposed to purchase 3 acres of additional land in connection with the Four Crosses Housing site, at a cost of over £1,440.

WATH.—The West Riding C.C. propose to erect new buildings for the Wath Secondary School, at an estimated cost of £41,050.

WATH.—New buildings are to be provided by the West Riding E.C. for the Wath Secondary School, at an estimated cost of £41,000.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—On behalf of the U.D.C., Messrs. Tennant & Smith, of Pontefract, have prepared plans for 100 houses to be erected on the Melton Housing Estate.

WEMBLEY.—The U.D.C. are to build another 50 houses on the Christchurch Estate.

WESTBOURNE (SUSSEX).—The R.D.C. have decided to erect another 20 houses at Funtington and Bosham.

WESTGATE.—Plans for the rebuilding of the Westgate Picture House on the present site and most of the adjoining site between the building and Cross House were recently approved.

WEST RIDING.—Proposals will be made at the next meeting of the West Riding County Council to make alterations to the Doncaster police station and petty sessions room, at an estimated cost of £20,000, and to build new schools at Doncaster Road, Hatfield, at a cost of £18,000, and at Birkenshaw, at a cost of £6,600.

WHITWOOD.—The West Riding E.C. is to erect a mining institute at Whitwood, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

WIMBLEDON.—A property development proposed emanates from Wimbledon, S.W., where it is proposed to

build a block of 5 shops with flats above and 20 houses on a site in Hill Road, Woodside, and Alwyn Road, S.W. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1, on the instruction of the owners, The Marcus Estates, Ltd.

WINDSOR.—The Corporation have decided to build 144 houses.

WOOD STREET.—The super-structure contract for the erection of the large 9-floored "Metropolitan" telephone exchange in Wood Street, E.C.2, has been placed with Messrs. Galbraith Bros., 63 Waterloo Street, S.E.5, whilst the supply and erection of the extensive Portland stone frontage will be undertaken by Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2. The steel framework has been fabricated by Messrs. Archibald D. Dawney & Sons, Ltd., Battersea, S.W. The plans for the building were prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storeys Gate, S.W.1.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Management Committee of the Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women is to proceed with the scheme decided upon some time ago for the erection of extensions which will include a maternity hospital with 21 beds, a home for 22 nurses, a department with eight beds for septic cases, and a new laundry. The estimated cost is £24,000.

WOMBWELL.—West Riding E.C. are seeking a loan of £32,000 for the erection of a middle school at Wombwell.

Prices of Portland Cement

In a recent communication The British Portland Cement Association Ltd., state the notice which has recently appeared in the Press regarding the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials is rather misleading, inasmuch as these notices have stated: "There has been a rise in the price of Portland cement. The rise in England, with slight variations amounts to 10s. per ton, and in Scotland to 15s." They would point out that the report covers a period ending November 26, and the increase referred to relates to a temporary surcharge imposed by The Cement Makers of Great Britain on day-to-day orders which only operated from October 28 to December 15. This surcharge became absolutely necessary owing to the excessive cost of fuel caused by the Coal Strike. Although the cement industry was greatly affected by the Coal Strike from the beginning, since it takes almost half-a-ton of coal to manufacture one tone of cement, this product was, perhaps, the last to be increased in price and the first to be reduced to normal.

The Royal Sanitary Institute

The annual congress will be held at Hastings from July 11 to 16. Among the sectional meetings for the reading and discussion of papers will be an Engineering and Architectural Section. The President will be Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., and the Recording Secretary, Mr. H. Morley Lawson, M.Inst.M.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Deptford.

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**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.**

**See advertisement this week.*

AMESBURY.—February 5.—For the erection of the following cottages under the Housing Act, 1923; Thirty at Amesbury: Five blocks of four non-parlour cottages; five pairs of parlour type cottages. Twenty-eight at Durrington: Four blocks of four non-parlour cottages; six pairs of parlour type cottages. Mr. R. G. Vincent, Surveyor, Amesbury, Wilts. Deposit £2 2s.

ARMAGH.—February 2.—For the erection of a science and woodwork hall at Saint Patrick's College, Armagh. John P. Campbell, President, Saint Patrick's College, Armagh.

BALLYMENA.—February 14.—For building and competing extensions and alterations to the Ballymena Academy. Samuel Anderson, Secretary, High Street, Ballymena. Deposit £2 2s.

BARNET.—February 16.—For the rebuilding of the casual wards and other works at the Institution, West End Lane, Barnet. Messrs. Trant Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., Architects, 332, High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.6. Deposit £5 5s.

BIRMINGHAM.—February 1.—For the erection of a new public library in Washwood Heath Road, near Ward End Park. The Chief Librarian, Reference Library, Ratcliff Place, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

BRISTOL.—February 5.—For the erection of 126 houses on the St. Anne's site, and 48 houses on the Shirehampton site. To be completed not later than September 30, 1927. The City Engineer, Housing Department, 51, Prince Street, Bristol. Deposit £1.

BRYNMAWR.—February 7.—For the erection of 10 houses at Park Crescent, Twynceghordy. Office of the Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Brynmawr, January 18.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—February 5.—For the erection of six non-parlour type houses in concrete at Batham Gate, near Buxton. Mr. T. Dinsdale, Inspector and Surveyor, Council Offices, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Deposit £2 2s.

COWBRIDGE.—February 8.—For the erection of 50 houses and for certain works in connection therewith at Red Hill, Llanharry. Mr. Edward Loveluck, A.R.I.B.A., 12 Dunraven Place, Bridgend.

ECCLES.—January 29.—for the erection of 78 non-parlour houses in pairs and blocks of four on the Gaskell Road Estate. Mr. T. Elce, M.Sc.Tech., A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Eccles. Deposit £2 2s.

EXETER.—February 15.—For the erection of a library at Exeter, in accordance with the design of the Architect, Mr. S. K. Greenslade, 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. Mr. John Bennett, City Architect, 2 Southernhay West, Exeter. Deposit £5.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—February 24.—For the erection of a police station at Almondsbury, near Bristol. E. S. Sinnott, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

HARROGATE.—For the various works required in the erection of administrative block and sick wards, at the Primitive Methodist Orphanage, Pannal Ash Road, Harrogate, for the Trustees. John Houfe, Architect and Surveyor, Albert Chambers, Harrogate.

HARROGATE.—February 3.—For the erection of 150 houses, non-parlour type, on the new housing estate of Devonshire Place, Harrogate, and for the reconstruction of roads and sewers in connection with the scheme. Mr. C. E. Rivers, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

LANCASHIRE.—February 16.—For the erection of a new Council school at Whitworth, near Rochdale. The County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LINDSEY.—February 2.—For the erection of an elementary school, to be built in Monks Dyke Road, Louth. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, Architects and Surveyors, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln. Deposit £2 2s.

MACCLESFIELD.—January 31.—For the erection of working-class dwellings in regard to: (1) Thirty-two (32) houses at Macclesfield Road and Reddish Lane, in the township of Taxal, near Whaley Bridge. (2) Ten (10) houses on site adjacent to Dicklow Cob Farm, in the township of Lower Withington, near Chelford. (3) Six (6) houses on site adjacent to Fallibroome Farm, Alderley Road, Fallibroome, near Macclesfield. Mr. George Clayton, Wellington Street, Stockport. Deposit £2 2s.

MAESTEG.—February 17.—For the erection complete of an additional 26 houses on the Park site, Maesteg. The Offices of the Architect and Surveyor, Mr. S. J. Harpur, M.S.A., Talbot Street, Maesteg.

MALLING.—January 31.—For the erection of 6 cottages in pairs on a site at Taylors Lane, Trottiscliffe. Mr. S. L. Bundy, High Street, West Malling. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWHAVEN.—February 8.—For the erection of 41 non-parlour type houses in the Urban District of Newhaven. Separate tenders are to be submitted for the following: No. 1

Elphick Road East, 2 pairs, 1 block of 5; No. 2 Elphick Road West, 2 pairs, 1 block of 4; No. 3 Gibson Road North, 7 pairs; No. 4 Gibson Road South, 5 pairs. Mr. C. T. Hooper, Town Surveyor, Council Offices, Newhaven. Deposit £2.

PELAW.—For new Catholic school at Pelaw. Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, Chartered Architects, 14, Savill Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Deposit £1 1s.

STAPLEFORD.—February 5.—For the carrying out of the several works required in the erection, drainage, etc., of seven pairs of parlour houses and nine pairs of non-parlour houses on the under-mentioned sites: Town Street, Bramcote: Two pairs of non-parlour houses, type N.P.4; two pairs of non-parlour houses, type N.P.5; two pairs of non-parlour houses, type N.P.6. Brookhill Street, Stapleford: Two pairs of parlour houses, type P.6. Edward Street, Stapleford: Three pairs of parlour houses, type P.6; two pairs of parlour houses, type P.5. Old Main Road, Toton: One pair of non-parlour houses, type N.P.3. Mr. G. C. Hardy, of 11, Church Street, Stapleford. Deposit £2 2s.

SUNDERLAND.—February 16.—For proposed alterations and additions to the Technical College. Messrs. G. T. Brown & Son, 51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland. Deposit £3 3s.

TIPPERARY.—February 5.—For the building of a convent at Borrisoleigh, Co. Tipperary. J. O'Malley, B.E., 10 Glentworth Street, Limerick.

TYNEMOUTH.—February 1.—(1) For the erection of public conveniences on the Sea Banks at Cullercoats, and (2) laying a 6-in. outfall drain and constructing manholes in connection with the above. The Borough Surveyor, Howard Street, North Shields. Deposit £1 1s.

WARMINSTER.—February 5.—For the erection of 14 non-parlour houses and 10 parlour houses (all in pairs), on the Housing Estate, Sambourne, Warminster. Mr. W. W. Snailum, Church Street, Trowbridge.

WEST BROMWICH.—February 8.—For the erection of the first portion of the new "Kenrick Technical College," for the T.C. Wood & Kendrick and Edwin F. Reynolds, Architects, West Bromwich. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST RIDING.—February 15.—For the erection of a new school at Ecclesfield High Green. Trades: Excavator, concretor, mason and bricklayer, carpenter and joiner, slater, plumber, plasterer, painter, iron-founder and smith, asphalter. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WEYMOUTH.—February 2.—For additions and alterations to the Nurses' Home. Architects, Messrs. Crickmay & Sons. The Secretary, Weymouth and District Hospital, Weymouth. Deposit £1 1s.

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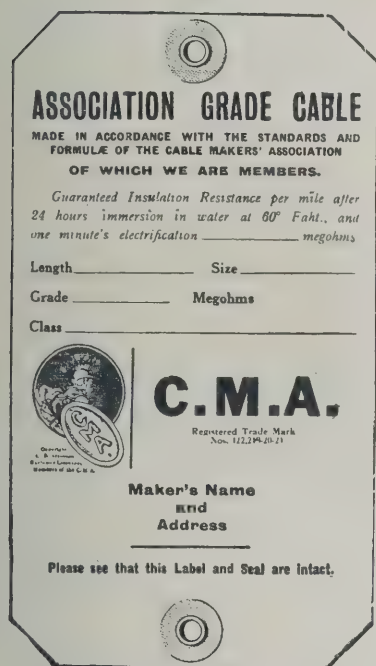
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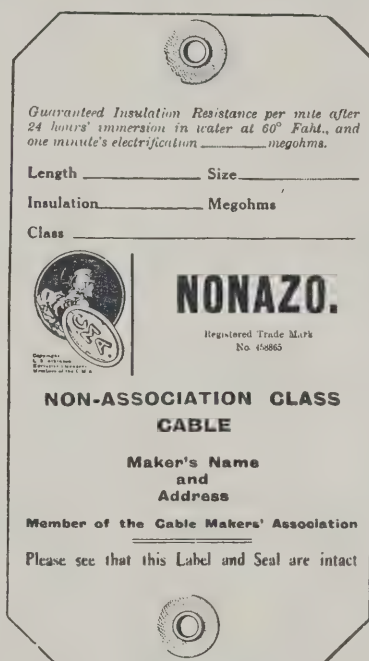
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St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd.
Union Cable Co., Ltd.

Building Tenders Accepted

BARDNEY (Lincs.).—A contract has been placed by the Lincolnshire Beet Sugar Co. with Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, for the erection of a large sugar beet factory at Bardney.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Public Works and Town Planning Committee have placed a contract for 1,000 new dwellings, mostly of the parlour and non-parlour type. A large share of the contract has been given to Mr. Edwards, of Birmingham.

BRENTFORD.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. W. Hayward & Sons, Ltd., for wrought iron fencing at 7s. 1d. per yard, and gates at £8 15s., for the Boston Manor Park.

CANTERBURY.—The Corporation have made a contract with Mr. P. D. Davis, Margate, for the erection of 98 houses at the Thanington Estate.

CHELMSFORD.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. J. Hawkes & Sons, Rainsford Works, Chelmsford, of £22,167, for the erection of a school, outbuildings, caretaker's house, etc.,

CHESHUNT.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Oram & Son, Eastbrook, Waltham Abbey, for £13,470, for 32 houses on the Paul's Nursery site, Waltham Cross.

COVENTRY.—For the erection of a new vicarage at Radford, the tender of Messrs. Kelly & Son, of Little Heath, has been accepted, the amount being £2,975. Messrs. Crouch, Savage & Co., 67, New Street, Birmingham, are the architects.

DARLASTON.—The tender of Mr. A. C. S. Teece has been accepted for the erection of houses by the U.D.C., at £774 per pair.

EDMONTON.—For the enlargement of the Latymer School, Edmonton, for the Middlesex C.C., the tender of Messrs. H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, at £67,380, has been recommended for acceptance.

EXETER.—The Corporation have made a contract with Messrs. J. Laing & Son, Ltd., for the erection of 102 concrete houses at the Buddle Lane Housing Estate.

FECKENHAM.—For the erection of eight houses at Astwood Bank, six at Cookhill, six at Crabb's Cross, six at Feckenham, and six at Inkberrow, the tenders of Messrs. Harrison Bros., of Redditch, for the Astwood Bank, Crabb's Cross and Feckenham houses, and that of Messrs. Huxley, of Astwood Bank, for the Cookhill and Inkberrow houses, have been accepted by the R.D.C. The total contracts amount to £16,266.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tenders of the Balshagray Building Co., Ltd., for chestnut fencing and posts at £897 7s. 3d., and Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., for iron railings and gates at £2,117 6s. 2d., for 500 houses.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £61,329, of Messrs. Robert Anderson & Co., for the erection of 156 tenement houses at Brand Street, Govan.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the erection of electricity substations: Messrs. Murdoch & Son, £666, in Aitkenhead Road; Messrs. T. Cooper and Co., £708, in Ralston Drive.

HINCKLEY.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of a Broughton Astley firm for the building of ten houses at Earl Shilton, at £5,170.

LEICESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £784, of Messrs. W. & H. Foulds, for the erection of a convenience at Narborough Road.

LEICESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £125,112, of Messrs. John J. Shardlow & Co., Leicester, for detritus tanks, sewers, etc., for the storm water and sewage disposal scheme.

LEWISHAM.—The B.C. have accepted the tender, £3,790, of Messrs. Henry Woodham & Sons, Ltd., Catford, for the construction of sewers on the Grove Park Estate.

LICHFIELD.—For the erection of 16 parlour type houses in Trent Valley Road, the tender of Mr. J. Hudson, of Armitage, has been accepted, at £8,171 9s. 3d., by the City Council. Ten tenders were received. For the work comprising reinforced concrete and block slag foundations, curbing and channelling, to the new Friary Roads, the tender of Messrs. Currall, Lewis & Martin, Ltd., of Birmingham, has been accepted at £7,559 14s. 4d.

LONDON.—For carrying out the work connected with the dining hall and kitchens at the City of London Schools: General Building Co., £4,096; W. G. Larke & Sons, £3,797; Walter Lawrence & Sons, £3,530; A. G. Scott, £3,064 (accepted); L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., £3,353.

MIDDLESEX.—For the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect: Erection of County School, Fifth Cross Road, Twickenham: Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £40,676 (recommended); W. S. Try, Cowley, £40,970; W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston, £41,983; H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, £41,984; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, £42,236; George Challis, Brentford, £42,520; J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford, £43,120; G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £43,620; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £43,670; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £43,680; Ferris Bros., Acton, £43,842; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill, £43,861. Erection of Trade School, Beaconsfield Road, Southall: A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall, £19,129 (recommended); Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £19,447; W. S. Try, Cowley, £19,566 5s. 6d.; J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford, £19,612; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £19,773; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £19,915; H. Knight & Son, Ltd., Tottenham,

£19,981; E. Plaistowe & Sons, Ltd., Southall, £19,991; W. Daley & Co., Acton, £20,100; George Challis, Brentford, £20,126; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, £20,190; Ferris Bros., Acton, £21,195; G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £21,472.

NEWCASTLE.—The Education Committee have accepted the tender, £66,269, of Mr. George G. Carr, of Newcastle, for the erection of an elementary school on the Pendower Estate.

PRESALL.—The Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Cryer & Sons, Fleetwood, for the erection of 20 parlour type houses at Knott End. The sanction of the Ministry of Health is being sought for the borrowing of £12,573 to cover the cost.

RAMSGATE.—The Ramsgate Town Council recently accepted the tender of Messrs. Grummant Bros., Ramsgate, for the erection of one hundred houses on the Whitehall Estate, for the sum of £52,475, and application is to be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow that amount.

ROYSTON.—The B.G. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Johnson & Bailey, of Cambridge, for carrying out alterations to the institution.

SANDY.—Two cottages at Sandy, for C. Clements. Messrs. Bull & Son, High Street, Sandy, tender of £1,105 accepted.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £2,880, of Mr. G. H. Bodell, for the erection of six houses.

SOLIHULL.—For the erection of twelve non-parlour type houses at Olton Road, Shirley, and eight at Norton's Green, Knowle, the tenders of Messrs. Houghton & Sons, of Hall Green, at £460 a house for the Shirley houses, and that of Messrs. William Cooper & Sons, West Street, Blackheath, at £434 a house for the Norton's Green houses, have been accepted by the R.D.C.

TARPORLEY.—For the erection and completion of the Arderne Institute, Tarporley, the tender of Messrs. J. G. Davies & Co., of Frodsham, has been accepted, at £2,989, by the Cheshire E.C.

THAMES DITTON.—The following tenders have been accepted by the U.D.C. for the erection of houses on the Summer Road site: Mr. Langbridge: 22 houses, £8,250; Messrs. Rutherford & Woolford, 22 houses, £9,408.

TWICKENHAM.—For the erection of a mixed secondary school in Fifth Cross Road, Twickenham, for the Middlesex C.C., the tender of Messrs. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, at £40,677, has been recommended for acceptance.

WAKEFIELD.—The Wakefield T.C. are to erect 350 houses on the Snapethorpe Housing Estate, and the tender of Messrs. G. Cook & Sons, Ltd., has been accepted.

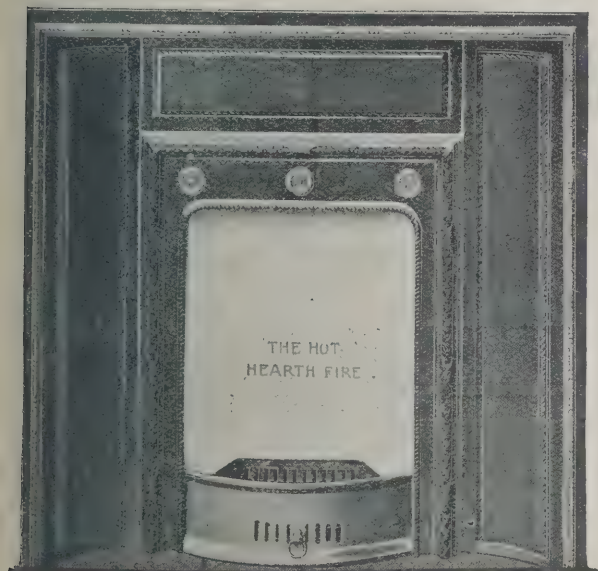
WELLS.—The tender of Messrs. Padfield & Co., of Wells, has been accepted for building five pairs of parlour and one pair of non-parlour houses for £6,719.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
2-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
2-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton
Ferrocement ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	55/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

Material.	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9 6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3 20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto	—10% or +20% delivered on site.
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 9/7	ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/- 10/-	ditto	

Material.	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers				
coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc	24 x 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in.	£16 9 2
F.O.R.	24 x 12 in.	32 18 4	16 x 12 in.	18 4 7
London	22 x 12 in.	29 17 11	16 x 10 in.	15 12 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	22 x 11 in.	27 14 2	16 x 9 in.	13 10 10
Old Delabole Slates—	20 x 12 in.	26 5 0	16 x 8 in.	12 3 9
Size	20 x 10 in.	22 10 0	14 x 12 in.	14 13 3
Grey	18 x 12 in.	22 7 11	14 x 10 in.	12 3 9
Green	18 x 10 in.	18 12 11	14 x 8 in.	9 7 6
Per 1,200 delivered				
Green Randoms No. 2				
Green green ditto				
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long				

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles				
Hip and valley tiles		£5 12 6		Per 1,000
Red asbestos tiles		0 8 6		F.O.R. ditto
Grey ditto		16 0 0		Per 1,000
Corrugated asbestos sheeting		0 2 11		Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting		1 2 0		Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting		2 4 6		Per cwt.
Copper sheeting		8 10 0		Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—		
Bath. Portland. Yorkshire. Hopton Wood. Ham Hill. Weldon.	3/8 5/3 6/3 17/9 5/9 4/5	

TIMBER.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Carcassing timber of good quality—		
Per standard delivered		
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31 £29 £26 £25 £22 £22 £21	
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—		
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55 £50 £49 £48 £47 £46 £45	

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
BOARDINGS—per square		
Plain edge flooring delivered		
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto		
Matchboarding ditto		

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
SUNDRIES—		
Cut clasp nails		
Scotch glue		

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
PLYWOOD—		
Thicknesses		
Qualities		
Birch		
Alder		
Oregon Pine		
Gaboon Mahogany		
Figured Oak (1 side)		
Plain Oak (1 side)		

STEELWORK.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Rolled Steel joists	12/6	
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Internal diameter		
Tubes (per foot)		
Elbows square (each)		
Elbows round (each)		
Tees (each)		
Crosses (each)		
Sockets diminished (each)		
Discounts off above—		
Gas		
Water		
Steam		

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Round pipes with ears, per yard		
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard		
Shoes (each)		
Bends (each)		
Heads (each)		
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)		
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)		
Single junction		
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard		
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths		
Angles and nozzles		
Stop ends		
O.G. gutter		
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths		
Angles and nozzles		
Stop ends		

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

Material.	Price.	Unit.
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/-	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/8	Per yard super.
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

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(Dept. A)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		37/6	38/-	41/-	41/-	41/-	41/-
IRON SOIL AND WASTE	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	5/5½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½	5/8½
Bends	each	2/8	2/11	3/3	4/-	4/6	4/6
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	3/3	3/9	5/1	5/10	6/10	6/10
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	4/3	4/9	5/10	6/9	8/-	8/-
Junctions	Ditto	3/3	4/-	4/9	5/7	6/5	6/5
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/9	6/9	6/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25	50	100	150	200	250
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
14 gauge	..	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	..	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
½ in. plate	..	38/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70
½ in. plate	..	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52	60
½ in. plate	..	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK		Each					
(first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
		Each					
Caps and screws		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4 in.
		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1½	1½	2	3½	4
(7 lb.)		2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	..	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	..	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Timman's solder	..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

English sheet glass in crates, delivered		15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Per foot super.		3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Clear	..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground	..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.
Fluted	..	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15½d.	8½d.	11½d.	13½d.	17½d.
Enamelled	..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.		White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish		7½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass	..	4½d.	6½d.
Rough cast glass	..	—	6½d.
Wired rolled	..	—	9½d.
Wired cast	..	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding		Feet super							
Ordinary substance Polished		1	3	6	12	20	45	100	100
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	..	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	..	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—	—
Embossing	..	—	3/3	—	4/6	—	French Shadde.	6/9	6/9

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

		Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	..	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	..	2/9	Book.
Gold size	..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	..	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	..	16/-	Cwt.
Size	..	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	..	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	..	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	..	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	..	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	..	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	..	3/-	Cwt.

Edinburgh University Extensions

The International Education Board, New York, one of the Rockefeller foundations, has recently made a gift of £74,000 to the University of Edinburgh. This gift is to be applied as a contribution to the cost of a new Department of Zoology, which is to be created at the King's Buildings of the University, West Mains Road, in the Craigmillar district of the city. Of the total sum, £38,000 is for buildings, £10,000 for equipment, and £26,000 for endowment. Plans will be prepared by Sir Robert Lorimer in consultation with Professor Ashworth, Professor of Zoology. Building will proceed as soon as possible.

New Beet Sugar Factory

A large beet sugar factory (one of the largest in the country) is to be erected at Bardney, near Lincoln, at an estimated cost of £552,000. The contract has been signed between the Lincolnshire Beet Sugar Co. and Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, the contractors, and the work will be carried out under the supervision of the Dyer Company of America.

A Concrete Suburb

The first batch of houses on Well Hall Estate, Woolwich, was recently officially handed over to the Woolwich Council. It is expected to complete these 500 "Easiform" concrete houses in twelve months—a record for speedy construction. One hundred and fifty houses are now built, and others are being finished at the rate of ten a week. This number will be increased to six-

teen a week in February. The contractors for the work are J. Laing & Son, Ltd.

Asphalte Mines Concession

We understand that the Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., of 25-27, Oxford Street, W.1, have acquired the important concession of the Montrotier Asphalte Mines in the Bassin de Seyssel area, Haute Savoie, France. These mines constitute some of the most important in the whole of the Seyssel Basin, and yield an exceedingly high-grade asphalte rock with a rich bitumen content. The Montrotier rock asphalte has been used extensively in this country for over 30 years, and its qualities have earned for it the reputation of being a high-class material of great reliability. The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co. are also sole concessionaires for Cardebois asphalte from the mines of that name. According to a recent geological survey the visible supply of high-grade rock from these two mines should be sufficient to enable them to yield an unlimited output for many years.

Trade Catalogues Received

S. W. Francis & Co., 64-70, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 39 pp. A new edition of their illustrated catalogue, giving particulars of their well-known rolling shutters, etc.

International Combustion, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 30 pp. An illustrated catalogue giving full particulars of the Lopulco Pulverised Fuel System. It is stated that by the end of 1925 as many as 90 Lopulco equipments had

been installed through Europe, Asia and America, increasing the total heating surface to 3½ million square feet.

Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., Lewisham Bridge, S.E.13. This illustrated catalogue, the latest issued, of Wired Pale Fencings, combines several new features and styles: the prices are very clearly displayed.

Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough, England. An illustrated catalogue giving full details of the well-known Morris "Time-Saving Runway."

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Crown House, Aldwych. A short typescript giving particulars of their latest development—the Pearl Mazda—to users of electric lamps.

Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., London and Northampton. 16 pp. An attractively produced booklet entitled "The Importance of Lift Reliability." Those who appreciate the necessity for "Safety First" in lift production will write for a copy of this pamphlet.

Woco Door Co. We have received a tastefully designed showcard and some interesting matter describing the Adelphi door, a product of the Woco Door Co. This door is constructed by a special laminating process, and has been subjected to exhaustive heat and water tests to discover and rectify any tendencies to warp or shrink. They are said to last well, to hang true and run easily, and locks and hinges may be fitted without fear of split rails or stiles. Further information may be obtained from the Company's West End Showroom at 55 Rathbone Place, where examples in many different treatments may be seen.



What kind of roof?"

Client : What kind of roofing do you suggest?

Architect : Well, there is nothing better than "VULCANITE," which will give to any movements in the boards or concrete.

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Architect : Yes, and also fire resisting when sprayed with gravel.

Client : What length of life has it?

Architect : Lasts much longer than any other material I know of.

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"VULCANITE" roofing is used under the London Building Act and the Bye-laws, etc., of all Borough and Urban District Councils; and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as an Insurance Tariff Roof

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/7
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities 6d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep 9/6	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 11/-	Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 29/6	1. 2. 4. 36/6	Hoisting 2/6
Concrete in foundations			
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Earthware 4 in. 2/-	6 in. 3/-	Iron 4 in. 3/- 6 in. 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 616/-	Stocks 821/-	Blues 1055/-
" " cement mortar	636/-	941/-	1075/-
Damp course			
Two courses of slates in cement	Per Foot Super Horizontal 10d.	Vertical 1/3	
1-in. asphalt	9d.	1/-	
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	Per Foot Super Flemish bond 1/4d.	English bond 1/4d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super 2 1/2d.	
Weather joint in cement			1 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening			

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run 1/-
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

	Per 1 in. 1 1/2 in. 1 3/4 in. 2 in. 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/- 3/5 3/10 4/8 —
Granolithic	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4 —
Asphalte	7/- — — 4/8 6/6
Tarmac	— — — — —

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	Templates 12/6
Artificial stone	Stairs 9/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	16/6
Bath stone ditto	8/-
	To Elevation generally 19/6
	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two com-position nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers		60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/-
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66 2/3%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal 1/2 foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/-
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 8/9
At per square	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/4 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 43/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/4 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/- 40/- 48/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 56/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 46/6
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/4 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 1/10 1/10
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal casd frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2 in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/4 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/- 2/3 2/5
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d. 3d. 4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
Staircase.	
1 1/2 in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/-
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	1/-

**Slates
and
Tiles**

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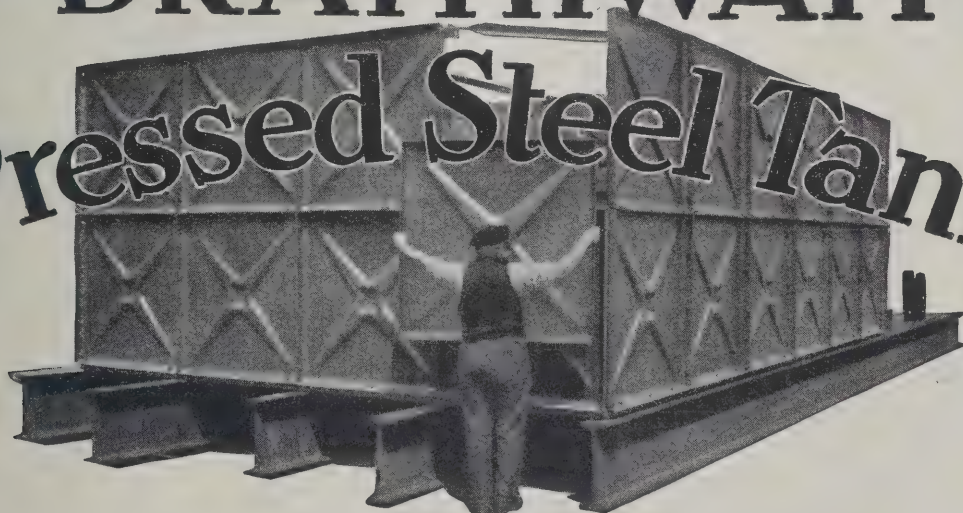
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Faced, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$,
Holed and Nibbed
Roofing Tiles
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Pressed Steel Tank



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& CO ENGINEERS
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Unit plates 4 feet or 1 metre
square give tanks with capaci-
ties ranging from 220 to
1,000,000 or more gallons, for
the storage of water, fuel oil
and other liquids.

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A standardised product of
simple construction, easy to
handle and erect, and supplied
from stock. The material for
these tanks is packed for ship-
ment so as to ship as dead weight.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube							
	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	..	1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5				
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames, Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1 1/4
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1 0/4	1 2/4
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/4	1 1/4	1 2/4
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Flush Sash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip Springs						
Bolts	Fasteners	Rim Mortice	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches			
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

							Per Cwt.
							Up to 1st Floor Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15/6 17/6
Compound girders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18/6 20/6
Stanchions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20/6 22/6
Cast-iron columns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16/6 18/6
							Light Medium Heavy
Steel roof trusses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	32/6 30/- 27/-
Chimney bars .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36/- 34/- 32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	47/6 45/- 42/6
Bolts and nuts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45/- 40/- 35/-
Handrail and balusters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	55/- 50/- 48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22/- 21/6 21/-
							Per Foot Run
							2 in. 3 in. 4 in.
Rain water Goods							
Pipes fixed with pipe nails .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/1 1/4 1/9
Bends or shoes, each .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/6 2/- 2/9
Junctions, each .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/3 3/- 4/1
							4 in. 5 in. 6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/4 1/8 2/1
Outlets and angles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/1 2/9 3/5
Stop ends .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10d. 1/- 1/1

PLUMBER.

		Per Cwt.						
Milled lead and laying		Soakers 49/6	Flashings and Gutter 56/6 59/6					
Per Foot Run		Each						
Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Bossed Ends to Rolls 6d.	Cesspools 5/6	Soldered Dots 2/-			
Per Foot Run								
	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/8	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8 1/2	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3
Each								
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6	7/-
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	18/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead		
caulked joints	2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	1 in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{5}$

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	On Partitions
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Strapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
	Per Foot Run	
	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding
	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	2 1/2 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 60 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.			
Sheet Glass 21oz. 15oz. 12oz. 9oz. 6oz. 3oz. 1 1/2 in. 1 in. 3/4 in. 1/2 in. 1/4 in. 1/8 in. 1/16 in.	0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2
Cast Glass 1 in. 3/4 in. 1/2 in. 1/4 in. 1/8 in. 1/16 in.	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Wired Patent Glazing	2/2		

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/2
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime		Paint Coats				Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-	
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1	
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5	
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/6	
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6	
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½	
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—										
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled							
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	2d.							
<hr/>										
	Per Foot Super									
	Wax									
	6d.									
	French									
	1/2									
Polishing										

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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SAVING OLD ENGLISH COTTAGES

ne fund, instituted by the Royal Society of Arts
assist the Preservation of Ancient Cottages, was
gurgated, last week, at a Conference over which
Prime Minister presided. The general sym-
y and goodwill of the community towards the
ety's Scheme could not have been more strongly
ifested than by the presence of the Head of the
ernment and of the First Commoner; and
Whitley, who "spoke as a townsman," slyly
nded Mr. Baldwin of their unusual relation, and
he fact that he had placed himself in the position
eing called to order or having his speech abbrev-
ed if the Premier so willed. The speech in
h Mr. Baldwin appealed for public support was
icularly felicitous. "We want," he said "to
erve old houses, not as curiosities, but to bring
n back into the main stream of the national life.
want to see them made adequate for people
ay. We want, as wise people always do, to
a *via media* between, on the one hand, that type
rural despoiler who is never happy unless he has
ed himself in a vulgar villa, and, on the other
l, the kind of fanatic who is a fanatical restorer
who pins his faith to a spurious antiquity." He
ed the growing public sensitiveness to the harm
e by the vandal or the jerry-builder; and,
ough the great majority of the public might not
sensitive, he took comfort from the fact that
le were beginning to learn that it does not make
ilding ugly. "Through that," he added, "you
hit many consciences which will never be
hed æsthetically." He referred to William
ris' dictum about "staining wall-papers with
ry . . ." "No one," declared the Premier,
n say that we have stained *buildings* with poetry
the last two or three generations. We have
ed them with prose, and pretty bad prose at
." In graver vein, he referred to the value of
local tradition, "the adaptation of local means
meeting local needs"; and to the necessity for
ving craftsmanship, which has long laid dormant,
which he was certain might spring again into
le being throughout the length and breadth of
land. The formal resolution, which was sup-
ed by Lord Crawford and Sir Alfred Mond, in
dition to The Speaker, was carried unanimously.

The exact object of this Fund was not very clearly
explained at the meeting, but we understand that it
is intended to assist the working of the Housing
(Rural Workers) Act, 1926, by enabling the Society
to give disinterested advice to local authorities on
the manner of preserving old cottages which will
benefit by the Government Subsidy under that Act,
and to give contributions from the Fund in all other
cases. It would be ungracious to criticise at this
stage, before the Society has got to grips with the
problem; but we think it will be found difficult to
draw any hard and fast line between cottages
reconditioned with the assistance of a Government
grant, and others refitted at the owner's expense.
Local authorities will feel constrained to limit the
expenditure of public money to the bare require-
ments of structural stability and sanitary fitness;
and the addition of a £5 or £10 note might mean all
the difference in the æsthetic result. Probably,
with a little experience in working, it will be found
desirable to consider each case on its merits. With
the Circular, just issued by the Ministry of Health
(H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net) explaining the
general scope and objects of the Housing (Rural
Workers) Act, nothing but praise can be found. It
points out that the Minister relies on local authorities
to make suitable arrangements in carrying out
schemes as will prevent the disfigurement of build-
ings and will secure that so far as possible the
special character, beauty and fitness of these buildings
for their surroundings will be maintained. It goes
on to emphasize the desirability of following local
tradition in building, and of the importance of skill
and care in carrying out repairs; and exhorts
authorities to co-operate with some voluntary
advisory committee or panel, or to appoint an
architect to advise, who has knowledge of the locality
and experience of the kind of work contemplated.
There are critics of the Royal Society of Arts
Scheme, of course. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, more in
sorrow than in anger, doubts whether country
cottage architecture can be revived without the
spirit of mediæval craftsmanship that inspired it.
That is fundamentally true, no doubt, but rather a
misconception of the present problem, which aims
at the preservation of surviving examples and not

the creation of sham imitations. Though he supports the Society's movement, he thinks "it will have to cover a whole lot of things beside cottage architecture." Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., as a representative of the extreme political left, is savage about the Society's proposal, which she conceives is designed to patch up exteriors of dark, insanitary and inconvenient dwellings, to look pretty for the

motor-car folk as they pass by. "The new municipal houses," says she, "may not be pretty, but they give light, air and space to the women who work in them." Which seems to argue that Miss Wilkinson knows very little about the minimum floor areas which govern most of our new housing schemes, and still less about the old country cottages which she so categorically condemns.

Notes and Comments

A Post War Evil

From remarks which Sir Alfred Mond let fall at the Royal Society of Arts Conference on preserving Ancient Cottages, the "destruction of the countryside," through the erection of ugly new dwellings is not a phenomenon peculiar to this country. A recent visit to the Riviera had disclosed to him a similar spread of vulgar and pretentious villas on the outskirts of most of the picturesque towns and villages; and he opined that, if it continued, this part of the Mediterranean littoral would lose the beauties which have so long lured the foreigner to their contemplation. In *The Observer*, of last Sunday, Mr. Boyd Cable tells us that Seville is being rebuilt in such a recklessly and artistically ruinous fashion that if the "progress" which this represents continues, at the present rate, for another year, intending visitors will have to hurry to get a last look "at that beautiful old Seville we have loved so long." Nor does the New World seem in better case. A well-known English architect, who has lately returned from a tour in America and the Far East, tells us that nearly all the modern buildings in Japan are pretty bad, and that in the United States, outside the big centres of skyscrapers, town-planning and efficient plumbing, to which most visitors confine their attention, conditions are even worse. In his opinion, even the worst of our factory towns can give points to many of the minor American towns and villages. Some towns in which he foregathered, *mirabile dictu*, could not even boast a bath! Well, all this ought to make us more pleased with our own land, and more determined to preserve the best of it.

Halicarnassus

As one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, built by Queen Artemisia, in memory of her husband, about 350 B.C., has exercised a particular fascination for architects and antiquaries from the days of Wren and, particularly so, since its remains were unearthed by Sir Charles Newton in 1857. There have been innumerable conjectural restorations of it on paper since that date, and Mr. H. B. Walters, of the British Museum, gives particulars in *The Times* of yet another, arrived at after years of patient study on the part of Museum officials, and expressed in the more tangible form of a working model constructed to a scale of 1 in 40. This, as stated, is based on the results of prolonged study and research, in which the Department has had the advantage of the practical and technical experience of Mr. W. Pinker, its foreman of masons, while the model, the work of Mr. W. Stacey, the sculpture mason, has been prepared under the superintendence of Mr. F. N. Pryce, assistant keeper, and can be seen in the Mausoleum Room of the Museum. The surprising feature in this Museum restoration—Mr. Walters opines that it "may arouse comment"—is the Gothic arched entrance doorway at either end of the lower part of the building. The Museum authorities may have authority for this form, but one must

confess that it consorts a little uncomfortably with the rest of the structure. The other distinctive feature of the restoration is the curve of the pyramid roof. We have no doubt that architects and antiquaries will study the model with interest, and follow the reasons advanced for the variations from previous conjectural restorations of this famous building.

Herculaneum

Signor Mussolini has shown a sympathetic disposition towards the claims of art and antiquity, as well as a reasonable pride in the achievements of the great progenitors of the Italian nation. The exercise of his will, displayed beneficently in the measures adopted for the treatment of ancient Rome, has now ordered the excavation of Herculaneum, a step suggested by Professor Maiuri, Director of the Naples Museum. That museum, with its wealth of Pompeian relics ranging from false teeth to theatre tickets, already bears witness to the high degree of civilisation attained by Rome, even if measured by modern standards, but Herculaneum is expected to reveal even greater treasures than Pompeii. For one reason, the lava streams of A.D. 79 sealed the city more effectually than its ill-fated sister, whose lighter covering of loess ashes lent itself easily, both on the morrow of the disaster and subsequently, to the recovery and removal of valuables. The special species of tuff which lies over Herculaneum, by its texture and depth, has daunted both the despoiler and the investigator; and it is hoped that by its projected removal many problems which have puzzled the antiquary and the student of architecture will be solved. Necessarily, the work will be difficult and slow.

The Fetish of Stained Glass

Mr. Mervyn Macartney, in his lecture last week given to raise funds for the King's Roll Clerks Association, drew attention to the reprehensible practice of putting stained glass (and often it was not good stained glass) into the windows of the City churches which were never designed or intended to receive such decoration. The result had been to make some of the churches so dark that it was impossible to see anything without artificial light. He thought it was a "fetish." Of the six "dome" churches of Wren, Mr. Macartney thought St. Stephen's, Walbrook, one of the most wonderful compositions ever evolved. To St. Martin-le-Bow he ascribed the finest spire, and to St. Vedast Foster Lane, the most graceful steeple. We are afraid that the fetish, of which the distinguished architect complained, is due to the convenience with which stained glass can be employed for a memorial, or as a means for the faithful to contribute to the "decoration" of their favourite place of worship. In the place, which is the immense window space of the Gothic Cathedral, stained glass can be a very beautiful thing. For stained glass, at, perhaps, its worst, one might visit the little church of Kilndown, Kerry, which represents a flight of private benevolence during the Gothic Revival.



COMBE DOWN, BATH.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY

The Man and His Work—II

When Voysey in 1884 set up in practice on his own account, he being then—to be exact—in his twenty-fifth year, he did so in the blind faith that was justified many others in taking that step, deterred by one small commission. This was for a little house. It was never built, because the builder's estimate was too high, or, possibly, because the architect's was too low. At any rate, the proposal fell to the ground, and I have to exhibit a young architect, newly married, with no work nor any prospect of work to come, who, according to his own accounts, had no definite architectural ideas to market, no sense of any individual point of view or of anything within which clamoured, or even reached out, to express itself. He had at that time designed no fabrics or blueprints, nor had it ever occurred to him to engage in such work; and he had, with the one abortive exception above mentioned, designed no house or other building, all such attempts having been directed to simulating the ideas of those who employed him, which is a very different matter from finding your own ideas and accepting responsibility for your own creation. One active step only did he take to establish himself in practice, and I mention it because, so far as my knowledge or imagination can inform me, no other architect in the history of the world has even taken that particular step: he intended to restrain his father from writing to family friends and well-wishers in the interests of his newly-constituted architect son. This is exactly the kind of tangential action his friends are never surprised to find in Voysey; but there was nothing Quixotic in the step he took: he had his usual logical reason for what he did informed by a deeper wisdom than directs the conduct of most young men, or of old ones either, on that matter. Voysey's sense of the position could be that it is the Almighty who rules, and not

Man, and that it was his part, as an architect, to take his chance, perform to the best of his ability what he was called on to do, and abide by the good or bad fortune which came to him. That would be his wisdom; his logic would show him that a client chooses his architect because he likes the man and his work, and has confidence in his taste and discretion, and that being so, he will be likely to accept the advice given him and be satisfied with the results; but if he has his architect thrust upon him, or employs him to favour a friend or as an act of patronage, he will be likely to challenge his opinion on all points, and view the finished work only as a storehouse of regrets.

Thus, then, we have a very young man of seven years' experience as pupil and assistant, with no work done or to do, no connection to look to, no proof of any special capacity to express architectural ideas nor of ideas to so express, with a wife, an office, and the stark necessity of earning a living facing him. What result is to be expected? Such a case is of general interest, for there are at any time thousands of young men tempting Providence in the same kind of way, or spurring their courage to the adventure. I do not know what Voysey expected—he is not the sort of man who lives in anticipations; but he certainly never dreamed that in five years he would find himself with his whole energies absorbed in a considerable practice and fast approaching the time when he was to do his biggest and most important works with a rapidly increasing vogue, a growing fame spreading even to the Continent, and known as a man whose work signalled, not merely new ideas, but new principles and angles of view, and who was exerting a profound influence upon the designs of the younger generation of architects; yet this is precisely what happened. And how did it happen? The facts seem to me remarkable.



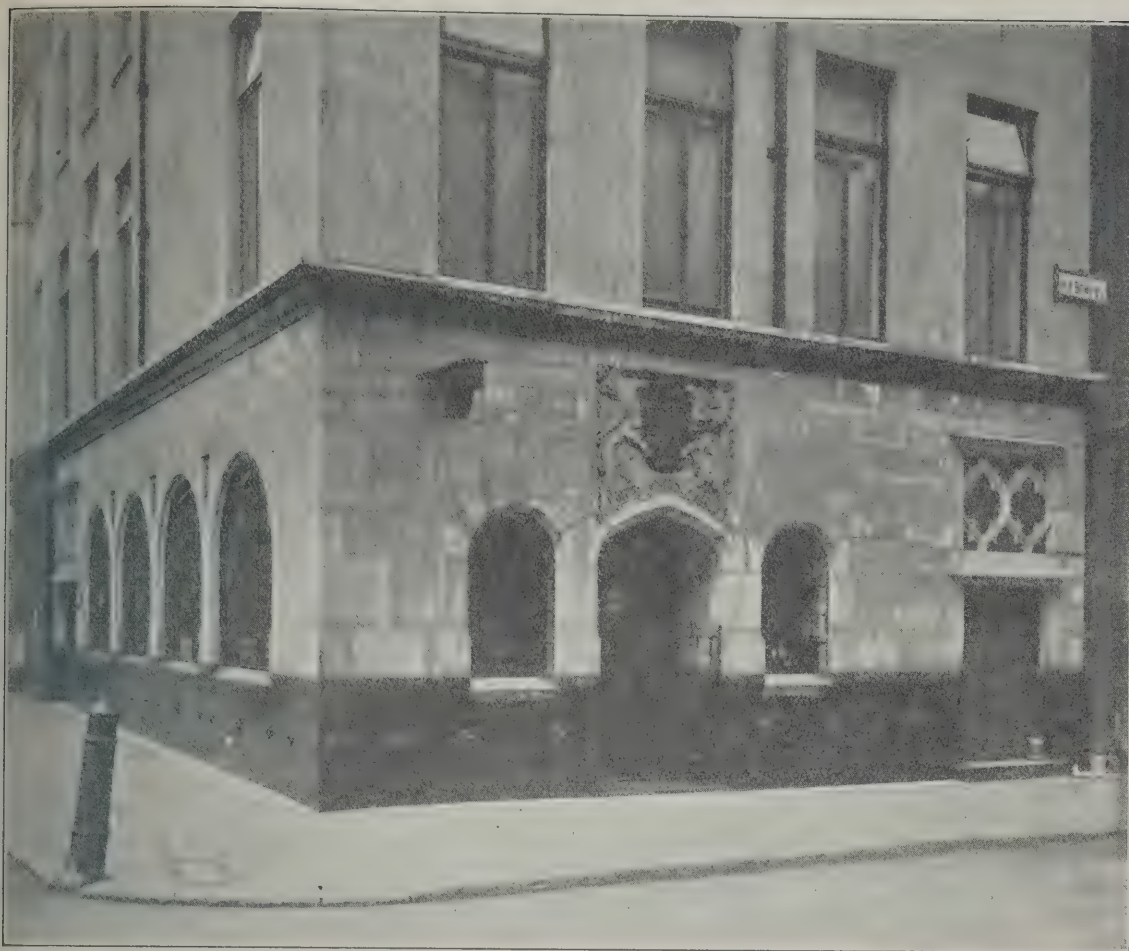
MOOR CRAG, WINDERMERE.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect

As he had no work, Voysey entered for a competition. In this he had no such success as has marked the career of his son, Mr. Charles Cowles-Voysey. The competition was that for the Admiralty Buildings behind Whitehall. Voysey made the whole of the drawings himself, and the award was given to Messrs. Leaning & Leaning, whose design, translated into relatively imperishable brick and stone, now sets off the less prodigious, though not generally less esteemed, frontage of the Horse Guards; and that was that! It was then he was led by a quite accidental circumstance to turn his attention to wall-paper and woven fabric design, but of this matter I shall speak in another place. He almost at once obtained commissions for such designs, and it was this work that kept him on his legs during the first few years, and has employed him, in some degree, to this day. His first architectural design was of a castle in the air: a small house for himself. This house was never built, but the drawings were published in "The British Architect," and their publication led to a first commission—a private house in Warwickshire. That work led to other commissions for houses, and they in turn to others, and thus from his first executed design nearly the whole of his early practice derived.

It is very unusual in architecture for a man of thirty to hold first place in his own particular field of activity, and, so far as I know, quite unprecedented when due, not to any one signal achievement, but to recognition of individuality in design and originality in thought. To find a parallel we have to turn to instances of early literary eminence, which is more common because the vehicle of expression in literature does not depend, as does architecture, upon a special and elaborate technical education. Like Kipling and Dickens before him, Voysey dropped

plumb upon new ground which he had entirely himself, and which would seem to have been standing vacant until he occupied it. Thirty-five years ago, and for long afterwards, any number of technical journals which contained one of Voysey's designs was a memorable number which was eagerly passed from hand to hand among those in whose eyes the future of architecture reposed, and who were, it happened, the designer's contemporaries. A. G. Penty, in a recent article, paid tribute to the force of Voysey's initiative and the fruition of ideas in the present day vernacular of domestic architecture; and Mr. George Drysdale, in an address delivered by him a short time ago on Leonard Stouffer, told his hearers that the minute attention to detail which characterised that architect's work was due to his admiration for Voysey's methods. I do not refer to those acknowledgments to laud Voysey, but to remind those readers who are not old enough to remember the day when Voysey burst upon the scene that the thing which distinguished his designs was no mere matter of variations in the features and vogues of building at that time exploited by architects, but a new, comprehensive idea; a new addition to the subject, a new spirit, a new impulse. Those who can look back will recall not particularly the picturesqueness and the engaging sentiment and simplicity which distinguished Voysey's domestic designs in comparison with what others were then doing, but rather the freshness of the whole thing, the freedom from conventions, the closeness to reality, the intimate sentiment of home and of English domestic life. The neat, logical forethought shown in his plans was concerned not with what people were learnt to expect in a house, but with the practical needs of those who were going to live in it. Voysey himself disclaims that there were any direct



No. 24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

principles which guided him to these results. He declares that he had none. He regards himself merely as a product of his times; what he did was, holds, the result of solving practical problems in the light of the general needs of the time and the particular requirements of his clients.. He does not say, but leaves it to me to point out, that he analysed himself by discerning what those needs were and in dissociating himself from habits of thought and conventions of arrangement which enthralled others. The fact that Voysey denies any directive principle in his work, and holds himself to be only the product of his times, does not alter the fact that the directive principle was there, and that if Voysey was a product of his times, his times, exemplified in the architecture of small houses, were a product of Voysey. The directive principles involved were, in fact, Voysey's own unconquerable and most unaccommodating prejudices; and it is because the directive principles were thus an instructive impulse, and not assumed, that he is unconscious of them: the thing that it was natural for him to do appears to him to belong to his times; because it was the result of his reaction to the times; that the thing it was natural for Voysey to do was very different from what it was then natural for others to do who were facing the same problems, and who also were products of their time. The fact that a large number of Voysey's architectural ideas and devices, and the whole body of the teaching which his work represents, have been assimilated into the daily practice of architects throughout the country, and has established with them an intimate relation of detail which previously did not exist, does not mark Voysey's ideas as being so much a product of his time as instructive and reformatory of his time. It is not to say the characteristic features of Voysey's designs have been perpetuated; his individuality is so strong that any attempt to imitate

him is to produce a work which will at once be challenged as a reproduction, and it is in the much more important matter of fundamental principles that his influence reigns. An exception has, however, to be made in the case of a firm of London upholsterers and furnishers, who caused a model of one of Voysey's houses to be made from published drawings, and set up in their showroom to enforce a tempting offer to customers to build, to the esteemed order of any of them, a "Voysey house." I will mention that this matter has been in my knowledge for many years, and was not referred to by Voysey when I pumped him for the purpose of these articles. In the next number I will say something of small house design as Voysey found it, and as he left it.

Mr. Fred. Rowntree, F.R.I.B.A.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Fred. Rowntree, of 11 Hammersmith Terrace, W.1, where he practised in partnership with his sons, Mr. Colin Rowntree and Mr. Douglas Woodville Rowntree. The late Fred. Rowntree, who was 66, was articled to C. A. Bury, of Scarborough, afterwards serving as an improver in the office of Edward Burgess. His professional work covered a wide range of buildings, among them being (in conjunction with his sons) the West China Union University at Chunan. Of buildings carried out by him alone, may be mentioned Bootham School, York; The Mount School, York; Arleton College, Scarborough; science buildings at Doncaster Grammar School; and the Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Buildings, Cheapside, London. As a member of the Society of Friends, he had designed most of their meeting houses and schools during the past 30 years. Mr. Rowntree during the Great War devoted himself wholeheartedly to the work of helping disabled soldiers, of which the Enham Village Centre remains as a permanent development.

MODERNISM

Professor Worthington's Address to Students

The R.I.B.A. Annual Address to Students was delivered by Professor J. Hubert Worthington at the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday last. Below we give some extracts:—

There are several things about an evening such as this that should be changed. First it should be a Closed House—Students Only. Then one could let fly with a comparatively easy mind. We did this with our recent lectures to workmen. Even builders were not allowed in—let alone architects. Secondly, the greatest deterrent to a frank and spontaneous “pi-jaw” is a fear of the Press, the thought that one’s inconsidered indiscretions may be brought to the light of day.

Let us consider that elusive question of what constitutes an architect.

The demands made of him are such that no mere man can hope to fulfil them all. If he could do so he would be a demi-god.

Our painter and sculptor friends, given the creative fire and a reasonable amount of study, can prove their genius to the world. But unless you have an “uncle” or an “aunt” to give you a job, how can you show your talent? Paper counts for nothing. And when you begin you are expected to combine artistic genius with technical ability, creative impulse with conscientious drudgery, temperament with control. You must satisfy the man in the street by your constructive power, your human understanding, your convenient planning, your organising efficiency, and you must satisfy the artists with your skill as an imaginative designer. You must combine the spiritual and the material in a degree far greater than in any other calling. Art and business, fire and forbearance, interest and permanence—who is the man who can claim to possess the happy mean between these conflicting elements? In the architect an extreme of any is equally disastrous.

If you have the soul of an artist, you will be considered a most infernal nuisance. You will not be condoned as our brothers in the sister arts are condoned. It is considered rather an advantage to them to have side whiskers and big black hats, and to be “So naughty, you know!”—but then he’s a genius.” Whoever brought his thrifty savings to a “genius” to build him his little house? No, you will be continually up against the world. You will know stinging pain and bitter disillusionment, and a sense of loneliness and failure. You will be misunderstood, and often your most cherished dreams will be ridiculed and laughed to scorn. A thick skin is one of life’s great blessings, but it won’t be yours.

Yet the architect’s calling has in it the opportunity to do great imaginative work that is fully equal, in the world of the spirit, with that of any painter or any sculptor—in spite of the drains and calculations and quantity surveyors and sanitary inspectors that dog your path from the cradle to the grave. Equally with any artist you deal with the ultimate and eternal values.

But remember that if you have had the vision, the dream, and failed to be true to the light that has come to you—if you chuck up the sponge and desert the straight and narrow way for the easy road, then that is hell. Architecture is a mission, not a mere form of livelihood. But the chances are that the other side pulls you more strongly than this artist side.

Have you the mind of the practical man, the business man, the efficient man, the success at any price man? If so, you will find life very much easier, but you won’t necessarily be a success in the artist’s sense. You are badly needed, and you’ll be very useful in the world, you’ll be a good fellow

and make an easy husband. But if you are strong on the material side of our most complex calling, don’t take in seven other devils like yourself and fabricate a fortune. Try and realise your limitations, bring your tame “ghost” into the light, take unto yourself a partner that will supplement your sterling if somewhat humdrum qualities, and give a chance to one of those brilliant young artists with creative fire and genius who are helpless alone, who want a nurse or a strong yet sympathetic partner to guide their complex temperament to achievement, both for your own reputation and for the sake of the world.

When Mammon comes in, Art goes out.

“Modernism” is a word that many of us consider synonymous with Bolshevism, but we must face this controversial topic that divides the art world into such disastrous factions.

And we must look at it from the Architectonic standpoint. The new Progressive spirit of the age cannot be waved away with a “die-hard” gesture. We cannot sit for ever like old colonels in a club. In religion, in politics, and the whole realm of ideas there is an irresistible change going on. We are afraid of what we do not understand, and the less we understand it the more we rant against it. But there is something there. It cannot be suppressed nor should we wish to suppress it. If it is vital and progressive we should rather try and guide it.

Give your modernism a relish of human common sense. Only palatable food is digestible to a sensitive stomach. The architect works for the big human world, not for an exclusive set of abnormal and precious aesthetes. Architecture moves necessarily and rightly at a slower pace than the other arts. You build for centuries, not to satisfy a passing whim or the claims of the latest movement. A building is “up for keeps.” What a thought! It cannot be put in the cook’s bedroom when we grow tired of it.

This should have a sobering influence on excessive zeal to be clever. You can have a bit of fun with scenery, an exhibition building, a shop front for powder puffs and camisoles, or a jazz night club, but if you are putting up a church or a law court, or an addition to an Oxford college or a public school, you must give your design the quality of the eternal.

Give a “Bolshy” sculptor an important job on a public building, and the chances are he’ll become as sane and sober as a Labour M.P. with Cabinet responsibility.

If your so-called modernism is sensational, restless, full of æsthetic excitement and “out to tickle tired eyes,” to use a phrase of Professor Lethaby’s; if it is self-advertising, egotistical, non-co-operative and un-English; if it is precious, abnormal, ephemeral and inhuman, chuck it. But if it is logical, harmonious and well composed; if it is well planned and well constructive and co-operative and English; if it is sane, masculine and unaffected and human and endowed with the quality of the eternal, let us have it.

But you cannot give a message till you have got one to give. You must have technique as a vehicle for giving it. Forced originality is the witness of a weak, uncultured, immature mind. Great art is never forced.

Never make your so-called modernism an excuse for sloppy technique, to cover up an incapacity to design, to draw, to carve. It’s pure humbug.

At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks to Professor Worthington was moved by the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, M.A., D.D., and seconded by Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, Chairman of the Head Masters’ Association.



PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON.
MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.

THE PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON

This important new building, designed by Mr. Henry Tanner, has been visible in skeleton form for several years, and its owners are now to be congratulated upon having overcome the difficulties which lay in the way of its completion. The building as it stands shows a somewhat striking contrast with its neighbours in Piccadilly, but in a time of transition like the present, when so many famous architectural landmarks are being removed, one is not entitled to demand that harmony and neighbourliness which should characterise groups of buildings which over long periods are destined to be contemporaneous. At the immediate right of the Park Lane Hotel is the delightful building once the town house of Lord Sebery, now occupied by the Savile Club, and this too is to be demolished in the near future. When other buildings in its vicinity have been replaced by structures of a larger scale than themselves, it will be time to consider what will be the values of the architectural ensemble of which the Park Lane Hotel is a part. At present it must be observed that in scale, in material, and in colour it appears somewhat of an intruder in the historical site it occupies. It is noticeable, for instance, that the

dimensions of the building, and especially of the columnated ground-floor storey, prevents the building from entering into intimate formal relationship with its neighbours, while the glossy texture of its walls also strike a note of innovation. It is in the tiled roof, however, of which the bright orange colour contrasts violently with the surrounding expanse of slates, that the building expresses its determination to be different, one might almost say aggressively different, from the buildings next to it. There is no need, however, to take the colour discord too seriously because, in the first instance, the London soot will rapidly tone down the bright orange to a dark brown or even a black, while, of course, it is not impossible that in time to come the neighbouring buildings as reconstructed will conform to the model which has been set up in the Park Lane Hotel. In the case of the walls, we may be grateful for the decision of the building owners to give these a white or cream texture, which even when slightly soiled will to a certain extent harmonise with the various greys of the other façades in Piccadilly. Had the proprietors desired to separate the structure still more emphatically from its neighbours they could easily have made the walls



PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON.
MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.

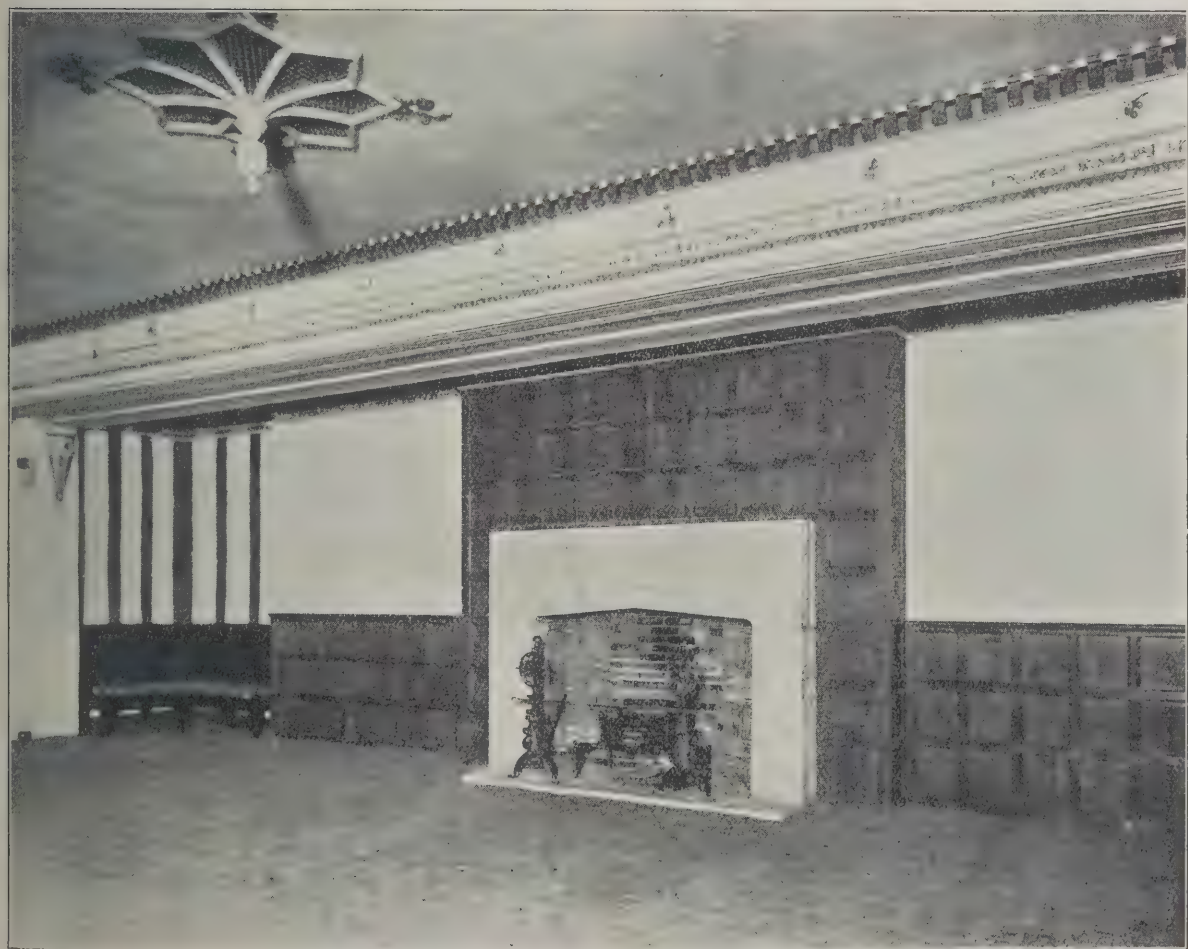
of terra-cotta colour. Or, indeed, as the artificial material with which the façade is faced lends itself so easily to colour treatment, they might have made the walls blue or green or pink or any other tint which the fancy might suggest. Perhaps, however, such an architectural development as this is reserved for the future, and we may expect our modern hotels to display ever more and more daring architectural innovations by which they will attain a spectacular prominence.

The Park Lane Hotel presents towards Piccadilly a façade of which the principal characteristic is its division into two prominent wings with a deep court or cavity dividing them. In the ground-floor storey only does the façade bridge the gap and provide a unifying element by virtue of which we feel that the composition has a claim to be regarded as a single whole. The black marble columns, however, give to this ground-floor storey a dignity and importance which help the composition considerably by providing a bridge between the two symmetrical pavilions on either side. Whether the unity of the façade would have been aided if a tall columnar screen had been erected above the ground-floor storey is an interesting problem. There can be no doubt, of course, that the present arrangement of the plan was determined by utilitarian considerations, for by means of it the maximum number of the occupants of rooms are enabled to obtain a view, if even an oblique view, of the Green Park, while the various apartments are given the maximum of lighting and ventilation which the site permits. The side and back elevations show an orderly array of windows forming a repetitive pattern which suggests efficient planning somewhat in the American manner. But it is the Piccadilly frontage which is the most important, and it will here be observed that space has been found for a

promenade of attractive shops which are kept low that the arcade between the columns should retain its proper architectural value. This part of the composition is very skilfully managed, for it would have been so easy, unless especial care had been taken to avoid this solecism, to have allowed the entablature over the shop windows to cut the height of the columns exactly in two, thus defeating the aesthetic intention of the Order, which, of course, was to give unity to the first and principal stage of the building. Above the entablature of the Order is a balustrade which serves as a decorative terminal to the lower part of the composition, while above it the fenestration of the wings is arranged in three columns of windows, which form an interesting pattern. The illustration shows that Mr. Tanner has taken great pains to give to the fenestration of the hotel point of accord with that of the existing building on the left. It is observable, for instance, that the level of the cornice above the Order roughly corresponds with the line of segmental pediments above the first-floor windows of that building, while the main cornice of the latter is taken up by the bracketed hoods surmounting the second row of windows above the balustrade of the hotel. In this case the architect has even indulged his desire to pay deference to the old building to the extent of somewhat impairing the unity of the hotel façade, for it must be confessed that the strong horizontal line of these bracketed hoods exactly cuts in two the vertical dimension between the main cornice and the balustrade. Again, it will be observed that the subsidiary cornice above the attic of the neighbouring building is taken up by a group of string course mouldings in the hotel, which certainly helps the composition but is unfortunately not quite strong enough to overbear the powerful line of the bracketed hoods below them. Above the main



PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON: THE VESTIBULE.
MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.



PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON: THE BREAKFAST ROOM.
MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.

cornice of the hotel is an attic storey surmounted by a tall hipped roof with double rows of dormers, of which the central one of the lower row is built in stone, surmounted by a heavy curved pediment and by means of a massive architrave incorporated with the central window of the attic beneath.

The planning of the building is excellent. Every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors. It is noteworthy that this is the first hotel erected in England in which every bedroom has a separate bathroom attached. Special care has been taken to provide facilities for motorists. Near the Brick Street entrance is an annexe of the hotel comprising complete accommodation for cars and chauffeurs.

The entrance hall is a large chamber treated in the classic manner with Ionic columns supporting the ceiling. This gives access to the old Roman Lobby Lounge, a long room top-lit of which the wall surface is broken up by occasional pilasters and panels. Several of the other rooms are decorated in "period" manners; for instance, the Old English Breakfast Room is partly half-timbered and is further decorated with antique oak panelling, Jacobean tapestries, and shields of heraldic design. The floor is tiled and an old open fireplace is installed, while the furniture, which includes several old settees, is oak. The illumination of this room is artificially devised to give the illusion of morning sunlight. Other rooms include a French Restaurant, a Smoke Room, which is an exact reproduction of the old Globe room at the Reindeer Inn, Banbury, a true example of Tudor architecture, a ball room with a spring floor and ample space for spectators around the essential portion used for dancing, and a Grill Room in the Louis XIV style. All these decorative schemes are well executed in their respective manners, and there is no doubt that the visitors to the Park Lane Hotel will have opportunities of indulging a variety of architectural moods.

Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., were the general contractors, and the following is the list of sub-contractors:—Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd.—asphalte; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd.—Biancola work; Tredegars (1923), Ltd.—electrical installation; Ames & Finnis—roof tiling; Express Lift Co.—lifts; British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd.—vacuum cleaning plant; Emerson & Norris, Ltd.—cast stone; Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd.—floors; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.—the material used for the main façades is Burmantoft's Marmo-Faïence, a permanent fire-resisting, matt-surfaced, ivory-tinted terra-cotta manufactured by this firm; Shanks & Co.—equipment for all bathrooms; Dent & Hellyer, Ltd.—plumbing and drainage; Wotton & Son, Croydon—metal casements; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd.—granite tubes; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd.—ornamental ironwork; J. R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd.—staircase balustrading; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd.—heating, ventilating and hot water; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd.—metal working; Benham & Sons, Ltd.—kitchen equipment; Plastering, Ltd.—solid plastering; Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—ice-making and cold stores; Morris Westminster Guild—ornamental daylight and roof lights; Diespeker & Co., Ltd.—patent bronze metal doorposts, etc.; Patent Victoria Stone Co.—Granolithic staircase; Docker Bros., Ltd.—Induroleum flooring; Roberson's, Ltd.—work in connection with the grill room; Harrods, Ltd.—decoration for old English breakfast room; Hamptons, Ltd.—bedroom furniture; Magneta Time Co., Ltd.—electric clocks; Smith Walker, Ltd.—alterations and additions to original steel structure; T. H. Sankey & Son, Ltd.—partition walls ("Fosalsil" partition block); Roberts Adams—floor springs; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd.—floor and wall tiling.

Correspondence

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—I yield to no one in my admiration of the pioneer work done by Voysey in breaking loose from "The Battle of the Styles" not by introducing one of his own, but by the example of actual work helping his contemporaries and successors to get back to first principles. Why should the writer of your article make Voysey the peg on which to hang a general attack on the present-day schools of architecture in the phrase "Voysey suffers in the general fatuity induced by the schools of architecture where to be trite and dull is a recommendation to minds which cannot be bothered to think and feel, etc." This phrase may be good journalese, but it is utterly out of place in an article upon the life work of a distinguished architect, and, further, if analysed it means absolutely nothing. Neither Voysey nor any other architect whose reputation was made before the schools established the position they have reached to-day can have suffered anything from the supposed general fatuity, whatever that may be. And again, what has Voysey to do with minds that are trite and dull or cannot be bothered to think and feel, and in what justification does the author of this article base these ridiculous assumptions?

Having seen as much of the schools of architecture in this country as almost anyone, and having studied their students and their problems very closely, I cannot let these comments upon them pass without pointing out that there is as much imagination and capacity to think and feel among the students of to-day as there has ever been. The great asset these students have now is that their thoughts and feelings are harnessed to an adequate vehicle in charge of capable drivers to direct their early efforts.

The writer of your article is evidently one of those who likes to put the vehicle before the horse, but why drag in Voysey? who is, and was, both horse and cart in one.—I am, Yours faithfully,

MAURICE E. WEBB.

Competition Notes

Modern Furniture Designs Competition

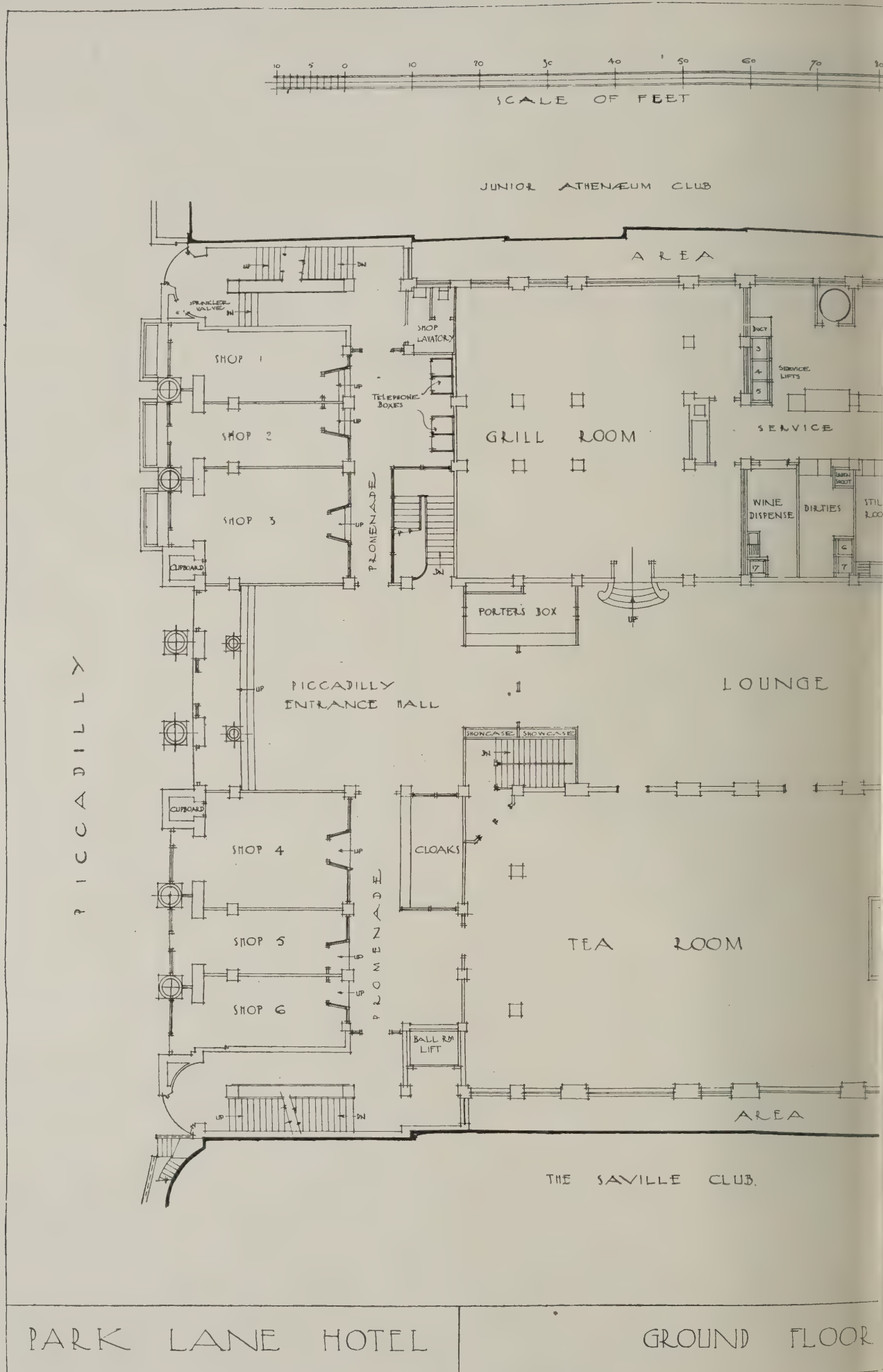
The following awards in the preliminary part of this competition have been made by the assessors:

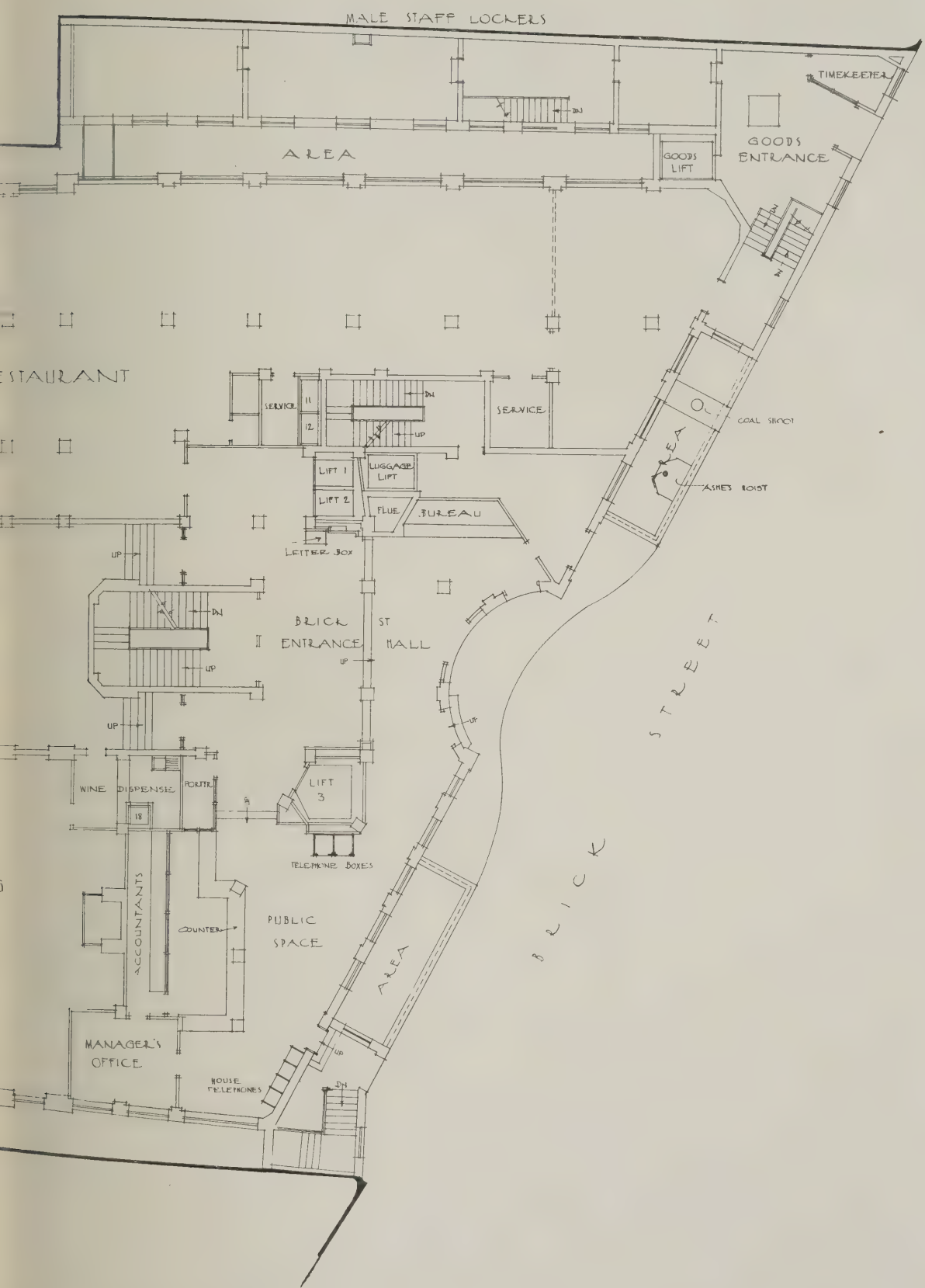
Section A. Designs for the Complete Furniture for a Double Bedroom.—Prize of 25 guineas to "Triangle," Mr. Thomas S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., 48, Rothewick Road, Golders Green, N.W.11. 25 guineas to "Michael Dawn," Mr. L. Scott-Cooper, Rest Harrow, Biddenham, Beds. 25 guineas to "Ren-yats," Mr. Albert Stayner, 5 Humphrey Street, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester. 25 guineas to "Arts Decoratifs," Mr. Joseph Emberton, A.R.I.B.A., Chesham House, 150, Regent Street, W.1.

Section D. Designs for the Complete Furniture of a Dining-room.—Prize of 25 guineas to "Gorenflot," Mr. A. Leslie Osborne, 63 Barmouth Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18. 25 guineas to "Michael Dawn," Mr. L. Scott-Cooper, Rest Harrow, Biddenham, Beds.

No prizes were awarded in Section B (designs for the complete furniture for a drawing-room); and C (designs for the complete furniture for a sitting-hall).

We regret that in our issue of January 21 the name of Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., was omitted in connection with Mr. Harold Stabler's lecture at the Architectural Association on Glazed Sculpture. The example illustrated was carried out at the Poole Potteries of Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., and Carter, Stabler & Adams, Ltd.





ECUTED

MESSRS HENRY TANNER
ARCHITECTS
3 MANOVER SQ

DRAWING NO
509
DATE 25.1.27

Messrs. HENRY TANNER, Architects



PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON: THE SMOKE ROOM.
MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.



PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON: THE RESTAURANT.
MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—V.

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

COOKING AND HEATING.—In much the same sense as the heart is the centre of the human body, the kitchen range or its equivalent is the centre of the house. The old kitchen range has passed; its usually inadequate and mysterious boiler, and the uncertain brick-setting which left success or failure so largely in the hands of workmen who might be careless or stupid, are chiefly responsible; for no one denies that it looked better than any of the currently fashionable associations of boiler and gas cooker, or

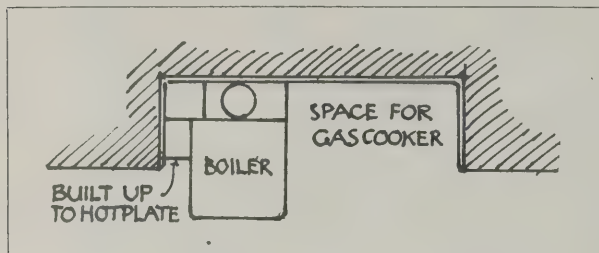


Fig. 10.

that at its best it cooked reliably and well. In its place we have usually in the small house either separate boiler and gas cooker, or one of the combination appliances.

The boiler and cooker placed side by side in a recess, which is the usual practice, do not, as a rule, present that well-ordered appearance which established things assume when the experimental stage is past, and they are apt to leave crudities and raw edges, which further experience will no doubt serve to mitigate. There are, for instance, certain things to be provided for which are not always happily managed. The nakedness of the appliances is certainly reduced when they are housed in a recess, though such a placing renders it a matter of difficulty to clean out the space behind, which accordingly is apt to become filthy with greasy fluff and dust. In such positions I favour a square type of boiler which may be bricked up to the level of the hotplate on the side and one end, closing in the most inaccessible space, conserving heat, giving an extension of hotplate space, and, incidentally, economising glazed tile linings, which may start from hotplate level (Fig. 10).

Though by the use of "smokeless" fuels chimney sweeping is reduced to the minimum, it must yet be provided for, as even if soot does not accumulate, flue dust will, and its periodic removal is essential. This generally means a soot door, and chimney sweeping through a soot door is apt to result in stains and smudges on the surrounding decorations. It is a convenient practice to plan the boiler recess so that it adjoins an external wall, and to carry the brick flue down to floor level with a soot pocket, placing the airtight double soot door externally, so that chimney sweeping is done from outside (Fig. 11). This also reduces to the minimum the exposed length of iron flue-pipe which connects the boiler to its chimney.

Drainage of the boiler and hot water system is another thing which must be provided for, and this is not most conveniently done by the provision of a draw-off tap at the base of the boiler, which from the nature of things is so low that only the shallowest vessel can be placed beneath it. Where a boiler is in a stokehold, rust-stained hot water may no doubt be run out over the floor to a gulley or sump without offence, but in a kitchen this is hardly popular! With a boiler in the position shown in Fig. 11, it is a simple matter to connect a length of tubing through the external wall, which, with a plugged tee outside the

house, permits periodic flushing of sediment to take place free from mess.

RADIATORS.—Apart from the thorough-going central heating system, in most small houses where an efficient hot-water boiler exists it is possible to extract increased value by making it run a couple of radiators, which can generally be done at slight additional initial cost and without extra running expense. Such radiators must not involve long runs of piping and should not be relied on to do more than supplement other heating provisions, but they usually work quite simply and beneficially if installed one above the other in the dining-room (which probably adjoins the kitchen) and the bedroom over it. As the kitchen probably faces north or east, these rooms presumably also have a north or east wall, against which a radiator is a welcome provision. In some districts no ill effects result if the radiators are on a separate loop from the boiler, using the same water as the domestic service, but in other places rust-stain would arise in the domestic supply unless the radiators were severed therefrom, and it will then be necessary to adopt the indirect system, with some increase in cost and complication—offset by longer life in boiler and pipes and less fluctuating temperatures.

CHIMNEY.—A flue from a domestic boiler differs in requirements from one suitable to an open fire. It may be lower with advantage, as a flue of sufficient height to ensure steady draught to an open grate is apt to pull so strongly on the exactly controlled coke boiler that it becomes difficult to regulate the air supply down to the point at which all-night burning

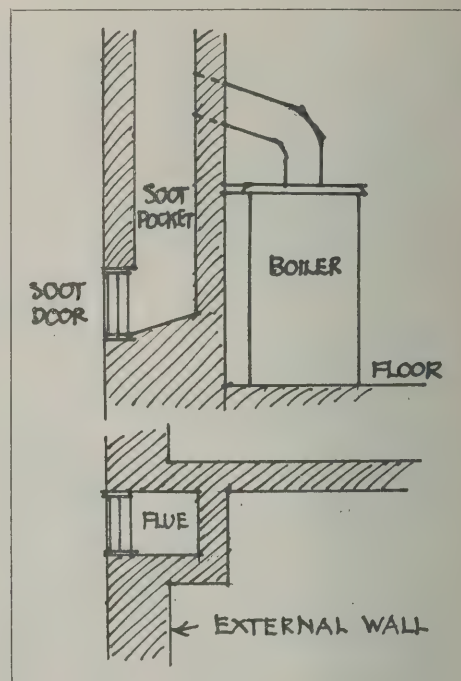
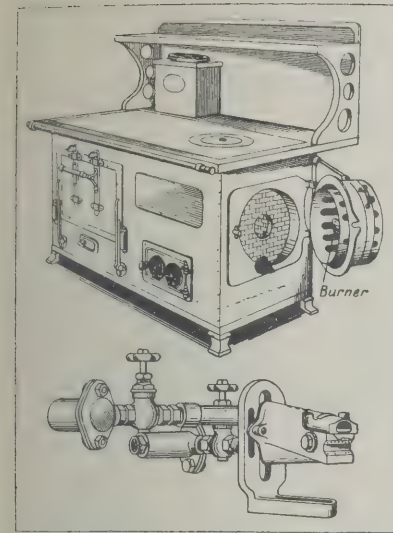


Fig. 11.

can be relied upon when cold weather encourages rapid draught. I have found that a flue 6 feet shorter than the ordinary chimneys is about right, and this can quite well be grouped with flues from bedroom gas fires, which it will serve to keep dry. To prevent down draught from adjoining roofs a flue cover is advisable; the old device of a length of half-round ridge tile supported on stilts formed by two courses of bricks at the sides (but open at the ends) is quite effective and keeps the flue dry when the boiler is not in use, so ensuring an easy start on relighting after a summer lapse.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



Kitchen Range equipped with "Filma" Oil Burner.
(Filma Oil Burners, Ltd.)

Oil Fuel for Domestic Service

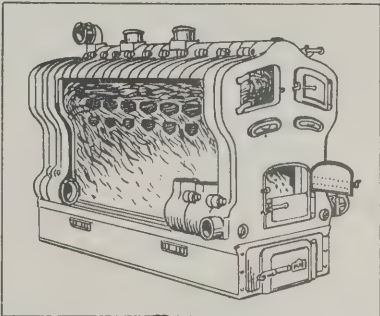
Apparatus for the application of oil fuel in domestic service, both for kitchen ranges and for central heating boilers, has been placed on the market by Messrs. Filma Oil Burners, Ltd., of 4 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2. This oil-firing gear can be installed in existing boilers without any material alterations in the construction of the latter, electric current (approx. 250 watts per hour) being used to keep the apparatus in operation. The burners used are noiseless, and have none of the "roar" generally associated with the working of oil-fired furnaces. They have also been designed to give complete disintegration and wide diffusion of the oil fuel, so as to eliminate the trouble met with in the earlier types of oil-firing gear, and to reduce attention to the minimum. In practice the thermostatic indicator is merely set to the required temperature, and the combustion of the oil is allowed to proceed. Our first illustration shows a kitchen range fitted with the "Filma" Burner, which is so arranged that it can be swung out from the combustion chamber to facilitate lighting-up. Our second illustration shows the "Filma" Oil Firing Unit used for central heating boilers of capacities ranging from 40,000 to 1,000,000 B.Th.U. per hour. This unit is entirely self-contained, and includes a 15-gallon cast-iron supply tank for the oil, a hand-pump for recharging from the main storage tank (or, as an alternative, a "gravity feed"), and an automatic temperature control. Mounted on the container is a small electric motor, which is directly coupled to a valveless rotary air blower, serving to blow the oil up to the burner and to atomise the fuel at the burner nozzle by means of the escaping air. The apparatus is lit up by placing a torch or a piece of burning oily waste in the furnace, and then switching on the electric motor. The burner instantly

ignites, and continues to operate, silently and smokelessly, so long as the motor is kept running. In case of motor or current failure, the oil ceases to flow and the flame is immediately extinguished. The size of flame in the furnace is under automatic control, and requires no manual adjustment, the apparatus for this control being mounted on the oil supply tank in conjunction with a pipe carried to the furnace, in which a thermostatic tube is placed. Rise or fall of furnace temperature thus operates the thermostat, which in turn controls fuel to the burner. The control chamber of the thermostat situated on the oil supply tank also carries a simple indicator, which may be set to any desired temperature. The "Filma" Burner itself has been designed to overcome the defects noted in earlier oil-firing gear by atomising the oil at a low velocity and diffusing the atomised oil through the whole of the air used for combustion. This atomising action is obtained by bringing the oil to the atomising point, not as a high velocity jet, but as a slow moving film. This film is made to fall in the path of a series of fine high velocity air or steam jets which, intermixing with the oil, carry it to a second row of jets, meeting the first at an angle of 90°. The impact of these converging jets shatters the oil film, producing a fine mist of atomised oil and steam or air particles, while at the same time it destroys all the velocity of the air or steam atomising jets. The cloud of oil particles thus formed drifts and diffuses in the incoming air, which is arranged to cross the path of the atomised particles at right angles. Combustion is thus instantaneous, and the flame formed by this means is intense in temperature and very low in velocity.

New Decorative Lighting Units

To meet cases where illuminating efficiency is of secondary importance compared with effect, as in hotel lounges, theatre foyers and dance halls, Messrs. Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., of Veritas House, 83-93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1, have introduced a series of coloured lighting units in which "cloudlike" effects are obtained by an intermingling of colour formed

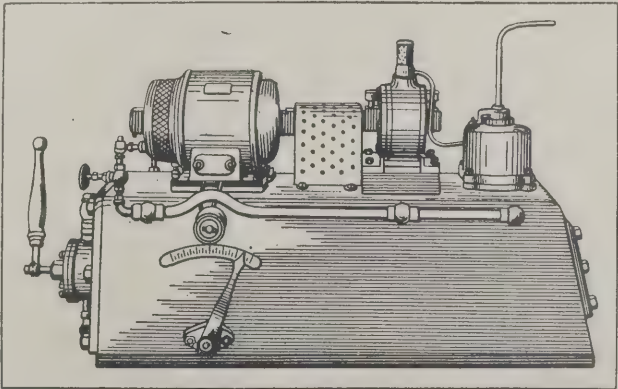
in the manufacture of the glass. The colours used are warm and exhilarating without being bizarre, and although no two pieces of the glassware are identical in detail, the variation is not wide enough to become inharmonious. These "Cirrus" units are provided with a two-chain suspension fitting, known as the "Holdrite," which carries the entire weight of the glassware but allows the lamp bulb to be removed when necessary without disturbing the assemblage.



The "Robin Hood" New Senior Boiler.
(The Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd.)

A New Boiler for Central Heating

A new sectional boiler for central heating has been placed on the market by Messrs. The Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd., of Beeston, near Nottingham. This "Robin Hood" New Senior Boiler has a much larger fire pot than that of the older pattern, to enable the fire to be banked up for long periods without attention. At the same time, the overall height of the boiler has also been reduced, the new pattern measuring only 63 inches from floor level to the centre of the elbow flow. The sections are connected by short bolts to allow for free expansion and contraction, and the complete assemblage is tested to 90 lb. per square inch hydraulic pressure. The firebars are of special pattern with concave tops, and the smoke flue at the back is reversible, so that it can be used in either the vertical or the horizontal position. The boiler can be supplied with from 6 to 12 sections, giving a range of heating powers from 47,000 to 1,000,000 B.Th.U. per hour, or an equivalent of from 3,280 to 6,740 square feet of radiation surface.



The "Filma" Oil-Firing Unit for Central Heating.
(Filma Oil Burners, Ltd.)

Competition Notes

New Town Hall and Library, Leith

The following conditions and instructions are published in an abridged form for the benefit of architects who are desirous of competing.

(1). The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh invite architects, resident or practising in Great Britain, to submit, in open competition, designs for a hall and a library which it is proposed to erect upon an area of ground, being the site of the old North Leith Manse, north of Ferry Road, and lying between Junction Street and Madeira Street.

(2). PLAN OF SITE.—A block plan of the site, having levels figured to ordnance datum with a schedule of accommodation and conditions of competition and other relative information may be obtained on and after January 22, 1927, on application to the Town Clerk, with a deposit by crossed cheque of £2 2s., which will be returned to all who send in *bona-fide* designs in conformity with the conditions; or to applicants who decline to compete and who return the conditions and relative site plans, etc., within a month after the receipt of replies to competitors' question. The block plan showing the site with levels may for the purpose of this competition be taken as correct, and the whole of the buildings must be provided within the area edged pink, and no projections will be permitted beyond the frontage line shown, except a canopy at main entrance to hall, if thought advisable by competitors. The lights of adjoining buildings need not be considered for the purpose of this competition. It may be assumed that access for coals and goods, an emergency exit and drainage by the lane marked on site plan "Access to School" could be acquired if necessary.

(3). RELATION OF BUILDINGS.—The use and administration of the library and the hall will be quite independent of each other, and the buildings in which they are respectively housed need not necessarily be attached. Each will have its own entrances and exits, and the skilful disposition of the two buildings upon the site is one of the problems of the competition. The Corporation reserves the right, if so advised by the assessor, to select the hall from one design and the library from another design and to appoint the author of each architect for that building alone, but every competitor must submit a design for both buildings.

(8). COST.—The Corporation have fixed the expenditure on the whole buildings, including any sculpture or architectural embellishments shown as part thereof, and all internal finishings and details complete, at the sum of £70,000, of which approximately five-eighths would be applicable to the hall and three-eighths to the library; this sum to cover the whole cost, including that of heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary and fire appliances, hall seating, boundary walls or architectural accessories, but shall not include painting or movable furnishings.

(13). PREMIUMS.—A premium of £400 will be paid to the author of the design placed first by the assessor; one of £300 to the author of that placed second; one of £200 to the author of that placed third; and one of £100 to that placed fourth in order of merit.

(18). QUESTIONS.—Intending competitors may make enquiries (addressed to the Town Clerk) on any points of importance up to February 26 next, and replies to such enquiries will be communicated to each competitor, and must be read as forming part of these conditions. No enquiries received after February 26 will be replied to.

The hall is to be designed to afford all the usual accommodation as set forth in the instructions, but competitors are invited to make every provision that

may suggest itself to them as necessary for such a building. The large hall to seat, exclusive of platform, an audience of 1,500, whereof at least one-third would be in the gallery.

SMALL HALL.—With or without an end gallery to accommodate an audience of 500 on an average basis of 2 feet 3 inches by 19 inches. This to have a small platform, a platform assembly room and two retiring rooms with lavatory accommodation. This hall must have a self-contained heating system.

Lending library, approximately 3,000 super feet; reference library, approximately 1,650 super feet; junior library and reading room, approximately 1,650 super feet; news room, approximately 1,650 super feet; reserve stock room, approximately 350 super feet; file room, approximately 250 super feet; staff room, approximately 200 super feet; staff lavatories for both sexes; vestibule and entrance hall of ample dimension. The whole of the public accommodation *must* be on the ground floor, and should be so planned that the counter of the lending library is the observation centre of the whole. The file room, the staff room and lavatories *may* be on an upper floor.

The local authorities demand distinct requirements for means of access and exits. These are given in a memorandum appended to schedule of conditions, which can be obtained from A. Grierson, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

New Offices, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

The Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society invite architects to submit designs in competition for new offices at Trowbridge. Assessors: Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Robert Lowry, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums amounting to £250. Conditions may be obtained by applying to the chief Secretary, Mr. Henry H. Dyer, Stallard Street, Trowbridge, Wilts., and depositing one guinea, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* design or if the conditions are returned two weeks before the closing date of the competition.

Bradford Grammar School

The Bradford Grammar School governors propose to erect new school premises on the Clock House estate at a cost of £150,000. The buildings will be open to public competition. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, of Hammersmith, has been appointed assessor under the building scheme by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

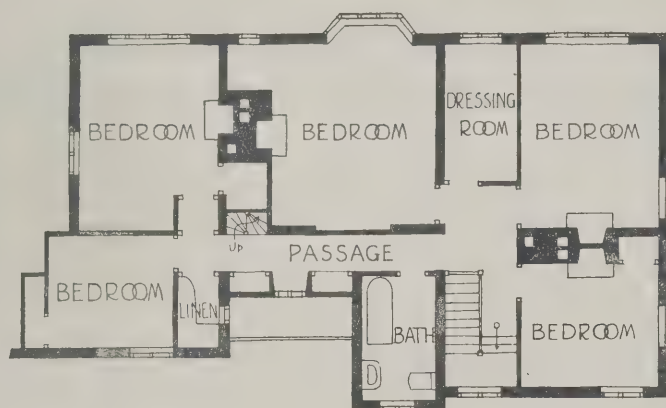
Rathmines Public Baths

The U.D.C. have decided to hold an open architectural competition for the proposed new public baths for Rathmines. A feature of the scheme will be a large swimming pool. It is contemplated spending £40,000 on the baths.

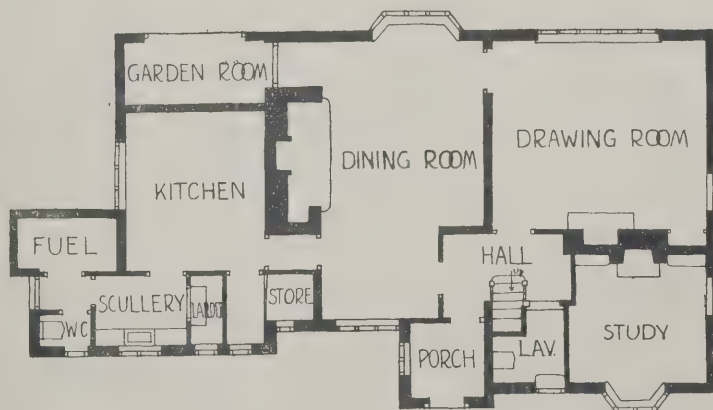
Manchester Building Trades Exhibition

The Directors offer an award of £200 to the architect placed first by the assessors in a competition for designs for new facades on the north, south and west sides of Albert Square, Manchester, and on one side of a new Grand Avenue which it is proposed to lay out on a given axis.

The competition is open to all British subjects, and the Directors have appointed the following architects as assessors: (1) Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A.; (2) Prof. C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; (3) Prof. A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; (4) Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; and (5) Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A. All designs must be addressed "Architectural Competition," Competition Manager (from whom full particulars, together with plan, can be obtained), City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, and be delivered not later than 1 p.m. on March 26, 1927.

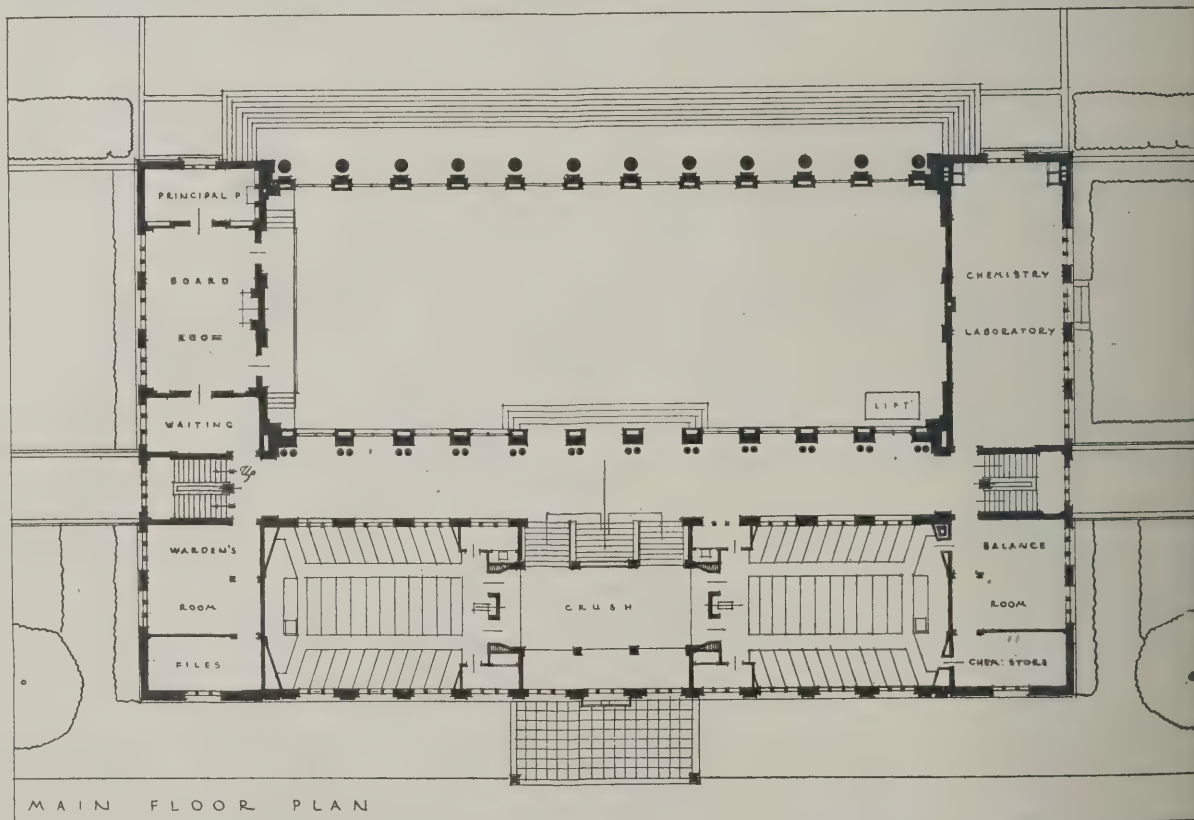
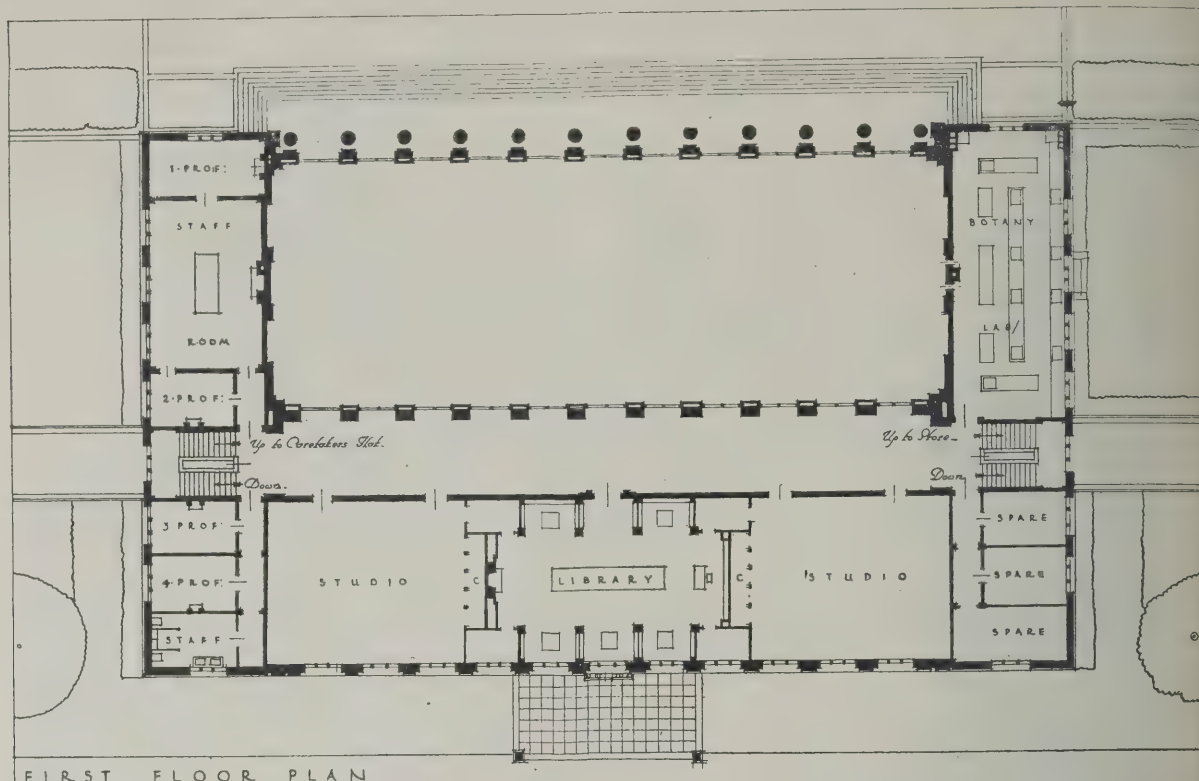


FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

HOUSE AT CAMBRIDGE. BAILLIE SCOTT & BERESFORD, Architects.



DESIGN FOR A SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

By E. B. O'ROKKE (A.A. School of Architecture)

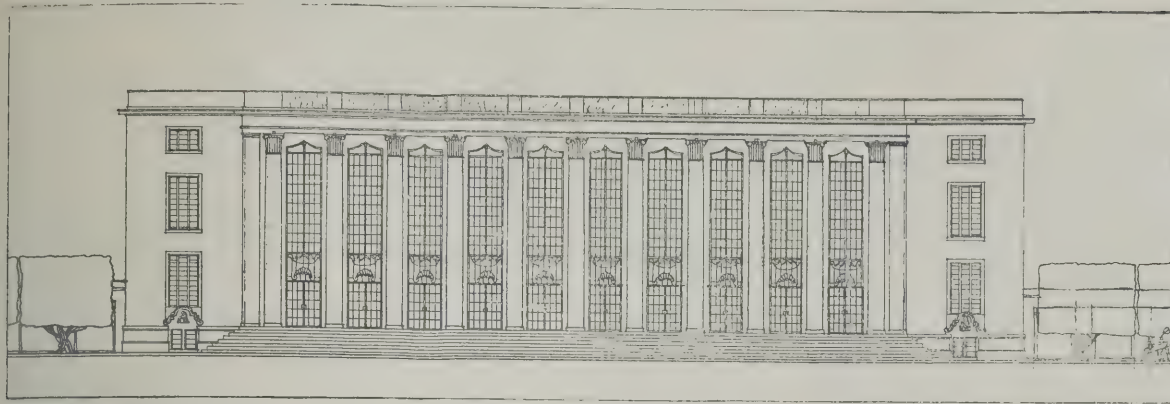
An Interesting Design by an A.A. Student

We illustrate this week a scheme prepared in the fourth year course at the Architectural Association School for a "Horticultural College" which the programme suggests might be established in the Inner Circle of Regent's Park.

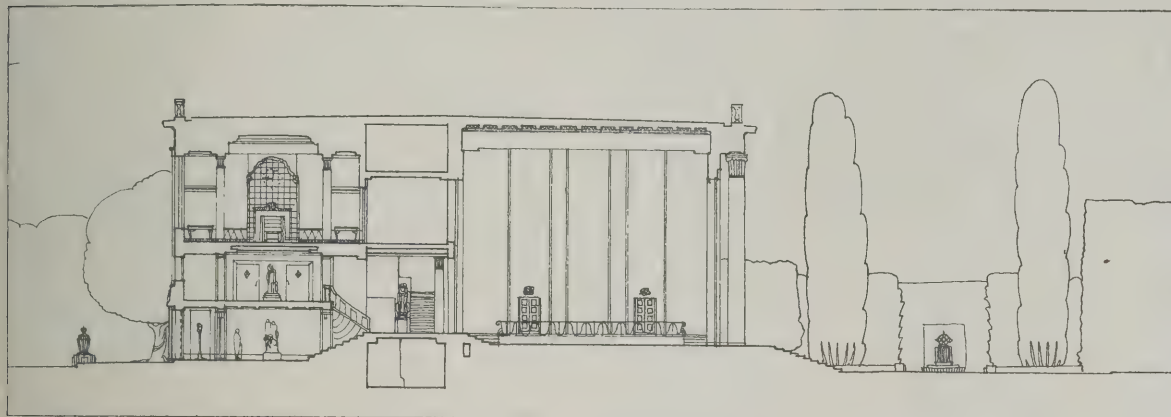
The proposal is that the present buildings of the Royal Botanical Society would be considered as removed, and a college for theoretical and practical

study of horticulture, with courses and demonstrations open to the public, would be erected on the site. The college would house 100 men and 10 women students.

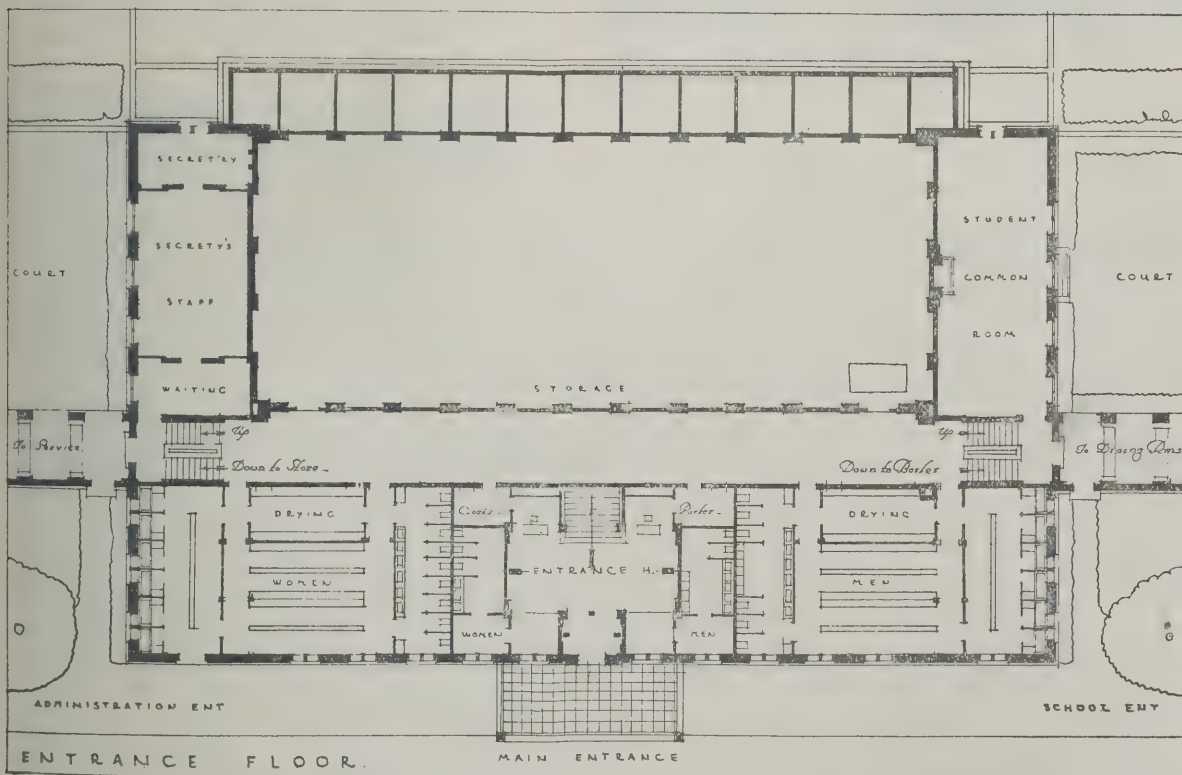
The accommodation calls for school and general offices, two lecture theatres each of 1,200 super feet, two laboratories each of 1,000 super feet, a library 1,200 feet, and two studios of 1,000-1,200 feet each. In addition was a large exhibition hall for plants etc., of about 5,000 super feet.



ELEVATION TO GARDENS.



SECTION.



DESIGN FOR A SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

By E. B. O'RORKE (A.A. School of Architecture).

The drawings by Mr. O'Rorke show a thoughtful plan arrangement, with a good handling of levels by which the lecture rooms are placed over a low ground floor and thus isolated while remaining convenient of access. The laboratories and administration are well grouped in units, and the big hall is excellently arranged for access and effect.

The scheme is interesting in architectural character, modern without being eccentric, and the façade has received just the right note of dignity without over-emphasis of the monumental quality. Mr. O'Rorke was the winner of the R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal for the best intermediate student of the year from any recognised school, and was also awarded one of the R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawney Scholarships.

MODERN DESIGN AS A BUSINESS ASSET

Some Recent Details from Paris

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.



Fig. 1.—"GALERIES DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES," PARIS: THE ENTRANCE ARCHWAY, WITH LAMPS OF LALIQUE GLASS.

A review of the work of last year in London and abroad shows a distinct increase in the number of buildings in which are departures from accepted forms and details. Quite a proportion of these are commercial buildings; indeed, the shop-keeper, the hotel proprietor, the man of business generally, seem to realise that there can be such a thing as novelty in design, and that there are certain movements (they would probably call them fashions) which cannot be altogether ignored by anyone desiring a reputation for being thoroughly up to date.

Strange as it may seem, the commercial man seems to be the real patron of the modern movement; it is he who is giving the architect his chance and allowing him to test out some new theories. He is not yet generally allowing experiments on a large scale, though there are notable exceptions, but he is asking for fresh ideas in decoration and detail. New interiors for the Savoy and the Berkeley Hotels, sections of Austin Reed's in Regent Street, and in Summit House, portions of the new Café Royal, the Paris Trades Shop in Berkeley Street, the interior of Atkinson's in Bond Street, the new Underground Station at Morden, by Adams, Holden & Pearson, provide a few instances of the introduction of the modern note. As a rule, the "high-brow" patron of architecture does not encourage the modern spirit, and is still immersed in period decoration and the accumulation of valuable antiques. It is rather the commercial man who is seeking for something original in design, and is providing the incentive which is making designers and craftsmen study contemporary foreign work and produce something fresh on their own account. Abroad it is always recognised that the English "Arts and Crafts" movement was the starting point for modern design on the Con-

tinental. But we ourselves did not maintain a development from those brilliant beginnings, and are to-day returning the foreigner's compliment by seeking inspiration in countries like Austria, Sweden, France. Some of our latest modern detail in London, in particular, could scarcely have existed but for the Paris Exhibition.

France herself has owed a great deal to Munich and to Austria. French modern work is rapidly acquiring a *cachet* of its own, but the earlier examples of French modernism had many affinities with Central European design. At present, in France and in other countries, including the States, the Oriental is being rediscovered, and Byzantine, Persian, and Chinese detail is liberally drawn upon for inspiration in motives of pattern and relief sculpture. The Paris Exhibition showed a predominance of Oriental influence.

No doubt these waves of enthusiasm for certain types of decoration and ornament are not entirely unconnected with fashions in other important branches of activity, such as, for instance, dress-making. Designers like Paul Poiret have an immense influence on decorative design; it is probably fair to assume that in Paris Poiret's personality reacted on interior decoration, metal work, furnishings generally, and, of course, on colour materials. He is a born decorator; and as design is a matter of very great importance in civilisation (and presumably we are not an exception) a movement as strong as that of the modern d-



Fig. 2.—"GALERIES DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES," PARIS: THE INTERIOR OF THE SHOPPING ARCADE, WITH METAL AND GLASS FOUNTAINS BY RENÉ LALIQUE.



Fig. 3.—LOOKING TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE ON THE CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, FLANKED BY CITROËN'S SHOWROOMS.

itions is bound in every epoch to affect architectural design. People create architecture, and not the other way round, and dress is an extraordinarily interesting barometer of the ideals and character of an epoch. A designer like Poiret will probably exert an equally sensitive craftsman such as Edgar

Brandt. It is not too much to suppose that Brandt will not be without effect on René Lalique, and so on. Each designer or group of artists is bound to exert indirect influences on contemporaries, and so the movement grows and develops, particularly if commerce and industry become really interested and



Fig. 4.—A VIEW INTO CITROËN'S SHOWROOMS. NOTE THE LIGHTING FIXTURES ON CEILING AND COLUMNS.



Fig. 5.—THE "PALAIS DE MARBRE" IN THE AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, PARIS:
THE ENTRANCE AND SHOP WINDOWS.

(The frontage is approximately 33 feet, the centre window being about 9 feet wide.)

believe that vitality in design and craftsmanship constitute a genuine aid to success in buying and selling and production.

The importance attached by French commercial firms to procuring the right architectural atmosphere is shown by the care with which some of the latest large shopping centres in Paris have been designed. The Printemps and the new Bon Marché are interesting examples where the architectural character, particularly of the interior, is stressed rather more than is usual in this country; and now there is the new arcade of shops in the Avenue des Champs Élysées, a very well handled development of the usual arcade treatment, not so lofty as the well-known Milanese example, but more spacious than anything we have in London.

The site of this new centre is that formerly occupied by the opulent Dufayel Palace, a building which was somewhat of an object of derision to Parisians on account of its deserted splendour. For Dufayel was reported to have more social ambition than taste, and the pulling down of his hôtel revealed some interiors of rather appalling "lusciousness." Nothing of the Palais Dufayel remains in the new arcade beyond eight marble columns incorporated in the design, and the concierge, an amiable man with a fondness for English cigarettes.

The entrance to the arcade is flanked by two splendid lamps (Fig. 1), in the design of which metalwork is reduced to a minimum. Presumably they are the work of Lalique, who is responsible for the silver and glass fountains (Fig. 2) which are amusingly incorporated in a pavement design which includes flower beds, the contents of which are regularly changed every month, as the flowers would not endure under the conditions in which they are planted.

A very large portion of the arcade is given over to the motor showrooms of Citroën (Figs. 3 and 4), who thus occupies in Paris display space fully as luxurious as that which the London business has taken in Devonshire House. These rooms are admirably treated in character with their purpose, the combination of glass and metalwork harmonising

with the polished chassis and motor bodies, and the detail, reduced to a minimum, is excellent.

The more traditional features of column and entablature which are retained in the architectural treatment of the arcade are scarcely in harmony with the modern treatment of the glass roof and the shop front; but on the whole the effect is good, and the planning gives an impression of spaciousness without monotony.

Across the Champs-Élysées is another new building which every architect visitor will notice, the Palais de Marbre, a building entirely of marble with a mosaic roof, occupied by the furnishing house of Mercier Frères. The shop front (Fig. 5) is particularly good with its pink marble face and black marble surround. The detail is restrained, but by no means dull, as shown by the doorway (Fig. 6), the actual metalwork of which is gilded.

Hotels are naturally as alive as are the shops to the importance of good design, particularly in such features as entrance doorways, which produce on the traveller the first favourable (or unpleasant) impression.

A good number of the newer French hotels are designed throughout in the modern note, but there are many cases where some quite good modern detail has been grafted successfully on an old building. An example of this is the entrance to the Hôtel Edouard VII., in the Avenue de l'Opéra, where a metal and glass scheme (the former painted black relieved with gold) has been extended along the ground floor and entresol, and has added a distinctive note of gaiety which, no doubt, serves as a good advertisement for the hotel (Fig. 7).

There are so many façades in important streets such as the Avenue de l'Opéra, which are designed in a modern key that they no longer excite comment or strike a note of restlessness. Some of the more interesting of these we hope to describe and illustrate in a later issue; but the present photographs show that the ordinary run of commercial architecture seems to acknowledge the practical value of good design and craftsmanship, which develops the use of materials in a modern way.



Fig. 6.—ONE OF THE DOORS, IN BRONZE GILT, TO THE "PALAIS DE MARBRE," IN THE AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, PARIS.



Fig. 7.—THE ENTRANCE TO THE HOTEL EDOUARD VII, IN THE AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, WITH METALWORK IN BLACK PICKED OUT IN GOLD.

Notes in Brief

Mr. Edward Warren has disclaimed on his own half and on that of Mr. F. M. Elgood and Mr. H. Rogers, any responsibility for recent town-planning proposals at Oxford. These three architects were appointed in November, 1925, as an Advisory Committee by the then Mayor of Oxford, the Rev. J. Carter, but since his termination of office in November last, they have had no official connection with the city.

Cracks have appeared in the walls of the Savoy Chapel, London, and the building has, for some time, been under observation by technical officers of the Duchy of Lancashire. The original Chapel, built by Henry VII, was destroyed by fire in 1864, and the present structure is a restoration carried out by Queen Victoria.

The London County Council has a collection of prints and water-colours of London, now numbering some 6,600 items, and these are exhibited, a series at a time, and can be seen by the public, who are admitted to the County Hall from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays, and on Bank Holidays in the mornings and afternoons. Application for parties to see the drawings must be by letter; but persons specially interested can generally view the exhibition by special arrangement during office hours. The series at present on exhibition relates to St. Pancras Borough.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Grosvenor Street, Manchester, which was built in 1820, and has a historic connection in that particular religious community, is to be pulled down. This decision is due to the entire change in the character of the neighbourhood, which has now become a commercial centre.

The Bill to obtain powers to move Covent Garden Market to Bloomsbury is strongly opposed. The London County Council, the City Corporation, the City Councils of Westminster, and the Borough Councils of Holborn and St. Pancras have passed resolutions to oppose the Bill; while the Foundling Estate Protection Association, the London Society and other bodies allied with it, and the present Market tenants are also against it.

The Manchester Corporation has commenced the gradual widening of Brook Street, between Princess Street and Upper Brook Street. The work is to be continued as the "material alteration" of existing premises affords an opportunity of setting back the frontage line.

In a circular issued by the Ministry of Health to F.R.I.B.A., suggests that had coloured buildings, upon which that paper has published some correspondence, might be prevented if architects refused "to specify the goods of any firms who make bricks and tiles of a colour and texture that literally scream." The course suggested need inflict no injury on manufacturers seeing that almost any colour can be reproduced irrespective of the clay used.

The remains of a pre-Roman hut, apparently of the wattle and daub type, has been discovered during excavations in a field on Headford Hill, near Yeovil. The stones of the ancient hearth were found in position. Worked flints, shards of Samian ware and a few Roman nails were other relics disclosed. A short distance away, during some road widening operations, a cinerary urn, made of coarse clay and sand of the late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, was turned up, also bits of charred wood and bones.



Fig. 16.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

V.—The Æsthetics of Hygiene

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

The Recess has been presented not only as the means of disguising certain features of building which are apt to be ugly unless disguised, but also as a definite element of architecture capable of making an important contribution to the interest and dignity of great formal schemes of building. The recess, however, can also be usefully adapted in streets of dwellings of "informal" composition. Fig. 16 shows half a dozen houses comprising a continuous terrace, where nevertheless a considerable variety has been achieved in the design of the several façades. Three different types of recess are shown. On the left we see a broad "open" recess framed in a single flat arch surmounting a pair of pilasters. As this recess (No. 1) is shallow it may be assumed that the fenestration within it can be seen from most points of view, and as this fenestration is in scale with the windows on either side of the recess, the latter has been brought into æsthetic relationship with the neighbouring façades. On plan this first house seems capable of a convenient arrangement, for, if necessary, a hall could be provided with a window near the door and giving access to a cloak-room and lavatory lit at the side of the recess; or else the staircase hall could have a window on the left of the front door, while the window the other side could be allocated to the cloak-room and lavatory. It is also possible to imagine that the recess as a screen for sanitary pipes and closet windows is only operative on the first floor, and that the ground-floor windows belong to living-rooms only. House No. 2, considerably larger than the first, has at the right of the entrance doorway a bay window extending to two floors. One may assume that this house may share the large recess on the left, for there is nothing to prevent the end window adjacent to it from being allocated to cloak-room and lavatory. Here again the house, as judged by the elevation, suggests the possibility of convenient planning, for one can conceive of the entrance hall having on its right a sitting-room with bay window, and on the other side communicating directly with a cloak-room. Or else, if the house happens to face north, the dining-room could be on the right of the entrance door and on its left a kitchen with scullery and sink having access to the large open recess of the next house. To the right of the bay is another recess, this time "bridged," which also could, if necessary, serve the houses on either side of it. For instance, the bedrooms of house No. 2 could be adjacent to bathrooms served by either the first recess or by the second. House No. 3 with the first of the round-headed doorways is served by recess No. 2, while house No. 4 is served by recess No. 3, as is also

house No. 5. It is noteworthy that while recess No. 1 is of a normal type—a projecting "bridged" recess—the example No. 2 has its front flush with the main façade, while its back wall is articulated by being raised in the form of an attic which is framed between two ramps.

The modernity of this terrace consists not in detail, which may be quite conventional, but in obvious flexibility of composition which characterises each individual member of the group. For here a continuous row of dwellings all showing a distinct departure from the old-fashioned narrow-fronted house with a narrow passage and a room on one side, on either side of it; there is space for well-lit halls, and, moreover, these halls can readily give access to cloak-rooms and lavatories, which, however, are arranged that they do not spoil the façade abutting on the street. On the floors above also it is not impossible for bathrooms and closets to look out upon the public thoroughfare without their presence giving offence.

Fig. 16 is but one example out of innumerable others which could be designed to illustrate how the recess can be employed as an aid not only to domestic planning, but to the composition of street façades. It is perhaps worth observing that while various types of recesses may legitimately be displayed in the pattern of a terrace, these latter will not harmonise either with each other or with the fenestration on either side of them unless the scale of the windows belonging to the recesses is kept fairly uniform. In Fig. 16 this condition appears to be satisfied, and I have not reached a point of allowing the repetitive element in the fenestration to exercise, as it were "a majority rule" over the composition, so that the terrace has sufficient rhythm and regularity to save it from appearing as a mere miscellany of conflicting and anarchical features. As it is here shown, the façade in Fig. 16 belongs to the front of the building, but there is no reason why a similar combination of recesses and ordinary windows should not characterise the back of a row of houses, especially where these abut upon a common garden or are much exposed to public view. If the design of some of the entrances were altered, so as to have the status of back doors, this design might well suffice as a suggestion for the rear elevation of a terrace. Another possibility, which I shall have occasion to illustrate in detail later, is that both front and back doors should alike face the street, and with such an arrangement the recess would be the only means of making the façade both pleasing and decorous.

Fig. 17 is perhaps of interest in that it represents

compromise between the "open" and "bridged" type of recess. Here it was considered that if the cavity had been "open" to the height of four storeys it would have appeared too lanky to be graceful, so a bridge has been introduced, which has the additional advantage that it enables the recess to take cognisance of the vertical dimension of the attic storey. In this instance the roof-line of the building is inflected to take account of the recess by being raised in the form of a pediment. Fig. 18 illustrates yet another variation, for here the arch of the recess is lower than the top of the building; and, further, this recess differs from the others hitherto shown in that even its inside wall is set back a little behind the main façade. Above the level of the arch the profile of the attic storey is bent away from the opening in the form of decorative curves, which are designed to emphasise the position of the recess, and to enable the main façade to take obvious notice of it. This treatment shows a departure from the normal type of recess, and it is open to the objection that, for the sake of formal effect, the advantage of the recess has been partly sacrificed in the attic, and while waste-pipes emanating from this level might be effectively concealed, a ventilating pipe would yet have to rear its head above the cornice, and would necessarily show itself near the row of three windows in that part of the attic which lies at the back of the recess. It might be contended, however, that for the sake of the variation in the form of the recess a single ventilating pipe would, once in a way, be tolerated even on the façade facing the street.

I have already suggested that an "open" recess cannot with propriety be very narrow, and in such an event it has the appearance of a vertical slit in the wall, which defies the scale of the fenestration. On the other hand, it is true to say that the "bridged" recess, if its width exceeds a certain dimension, must have the "bridges" (that is to say, the horizontal bands of wallage stretching across it), supported either by columns or mullions as in Fig. 16, illustrated in the last article, or by brackets. This example may be described as "a bridged and bracketed recess." Its front wall is flush with the main façade, while its back wall is recessed and crowned with a cornice.

This preliminary investigation into the character and possibilities of the recess may now be followed by a more detailed application of this feature.

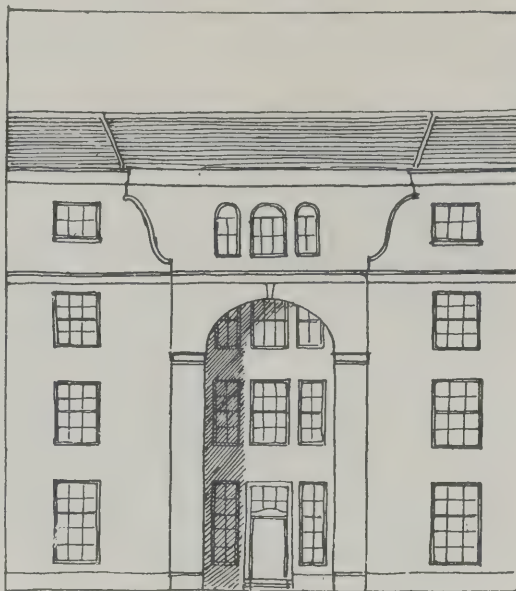


Fig. 18.

Coming Events

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, February 4.—Students' Evening and Exhibition.

The Bristol Society of Architects.—Friday, February 4.—Annual General Meeting.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, February 7.—Mr. Frank Hunt, C.V.O., on "The Future of London Squares." 12 Great George Street, S.W. 8 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Friday, February 11.—Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Slum Problem." Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Wednesday, February 9.—Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Some Aspects of Modern Work."

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, February 11.—General Meeting and Lecture at Portsmouth.

Liverpool Architectural Society (Inc.).—Wednesday, February 9.—Honan Night. Mr. Harold Bramhill on "A Tour in Tuscany." (Winner of the Scholarship for 1927 will be announced.)

Manchester Society of Architects.—Wednesday, February 9.—Mr. G. A. Sutherland, M.A., on "Auditorium Acoustics."

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, February 14.—Business Meeting. Election of Members. 9 Conduit Street, W.

Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors.—Thursday, February 10.—Mr. Edward M. Holmes on "The New Rating and Valuation Bill, 1925."

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.—Wednesday, February 9.—Dr. Margaret Fishenden on "The Effect of Weather Conditions upon the Heat Requirements of a House." Holborn Restaurant, W.C.2. 2.30 and 7 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Society.—Monday, February 7.—Mr. J. J. McArthur on "Modern Decoration."

The Royal Institution.—Friday, February 11.—Mr. Ernest Law, C.B., on "Old Hampton Court Palace Revealed." 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. 9 p.m.

The College of Estate Management.—Monday, February 7.—Mr. Sydney A. Smith on "Valuation of Shops, Factories and Flats." 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 5.30 p.m.

Design and Industries Association.—Tuesday, February 8.—Messrs. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., and A. B. Reed, A.R.I.B.A., on "French Iron Work." 6 Queen Square, W.C.1. 8 p.m.



Fig. 17.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—V

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



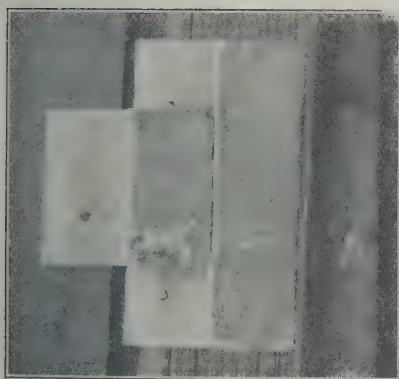
Weatherboarding, on studding, dates, at least, from the early part of the 18th century. In America it is called clapboard, pronounced clabboard. It probably originated in need for protection from weather of leaky old timber and plaster houses. With a good plain-tile roof, weatherboarded and painted buildings look well.



A development of weatherboarding is boarding walls with wrot boards, chamfered to simulate stone blocks and then painted.

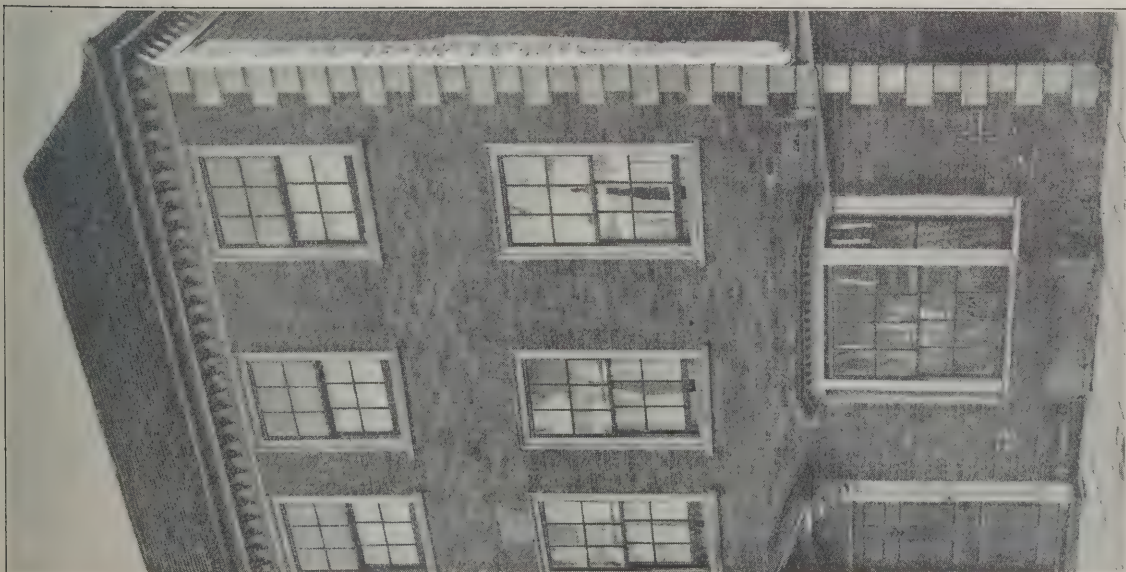
THE CRAFT OF THE CARPENTER

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



Another wall covering is with plain tiles nailed to battens or brickwork and, less frequently, to rough boarding. In cottage work the angle is often stopped by a fillet, as seen in the weatherboarded cottages on the preceding page. In others chamfered pieces of board are fixed to represent stone quoins.

A form of weathertiling found in the S.E. counties, and known as brick-tiling or mathematical tiling, is difficult to distinguish from brickwork when bedded in mortar so that joints show. The left-hand illustration is built in this way. These tiles are made in headers and stretchers. (*See detail.*)



Professional Societies

The Royal Institute of British Architects

We take the following notes from the minutes of the Council, held on January 17, 1927:

Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children.—The Council passed the following resolution and ordered it to be forwarded to the British Medical Association: "The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have had their attention called to the Report on Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children by the British Medical Association, and, having regard to the fact that it is in the public interest to eliminate dampness in all dwellings, they note with approval that the Science Committee have appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report on this subject."

Exhibitions of Modern Architecture.—On the recommendation of the Exhibition Joint Committee, the Council have approved the arrangements for the first of the annual exhibitions of modern architecture, to be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 27 to June 3. Full particulars will be published at an early date.

British Architects' Conference, 1927.—A Committee was appointed for the purpose of making and carrying out the arrangements for the Conference of 1927.

The Preservation of Old Bridges.—On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee, it was decided to support the campaign of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for the preservation of old bridges by giving publicity in the R.I.B.A. journal to the work which is being carried out by the S.P.A.B. in connection with old bridges by inviting members to supply information regarding such bridges in their locality, and by inviting all recognised schools to encourage their students to measure bridges of architectural or archaeological interest.

The Preservation of Cottage Architecture.—Mr. E. Stanley Hall, hon. secretary, R.I.B.A., was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. at a conference which will be held at the Royal Society of Arts on January 26, to consider the best means of preserving the cottage architecture of this country.

The Yorkshire Architectural Society

The annual dinner of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society, which is allied with the Royal Institute, took place recently at the Guildhall, Hull.

Major W. S. Walker, of Hull, proposing the toast of "The Royal Institute of British Architects," said it was founded in 1837 and was at present engaged in promoting an Architects' Registration Bill, which, while conferring benefits and privileges upon the profession, would protect the public from incompetents and ensure that none but efficient persons would be engaged as architects.

Mr. Guy Dawber, in reply, said the ties which bound the allied societies to the parent body, the Institute, were never stronger than they are to-day. Quite recently they had been able to give representation upon the Council to all provincial societies, and it made them one great organisation. Architecture fulfilled a human need, and there was a feeling throughout the country that if they were to get the best out of life they must have the best architecture. The country was rousing itself to the necessity of placing some control upon indiscriminate, thoughtless and ugly buildings, such as had disgraced this country for a generation, both in town and country. Municipalities had awakened to the fact that it was time to take in hand schemes of town planning, the clearing out of slums, and Hull was in the vanguard of that splendid movement. There was also a keen interest taken in architecture by the Press, and it showed an enlightened feeling on the part of the public. As

instances of this he spoke of the agitation for the safety of St. Paul's, the bridges over the Thames, the saving of the City churches of London, and the fight for the Foundling Hospital site and the appropriation of the squares of London by commercial syndicates, a thing which ought never to be allowed. For years past architecture had been treated as the Cinderella of the Arts. It was gratifying to find the Press beginning to realise what an invaluable asset architecture was to the people of this country. Referring to the success of two Hull students, he said he hoped that in the new University College for Hull the authorities would see their way to embody a school of architecture. A great city like Hull should give every possible advantage to students who wanted to study architecture.

The toast of "The York and East Yorkshire Society" was proposed by the secretary of the Institute, Mr. Ian MacAlister, and responded to by Major Dossor.

Norfolk Association of Architects

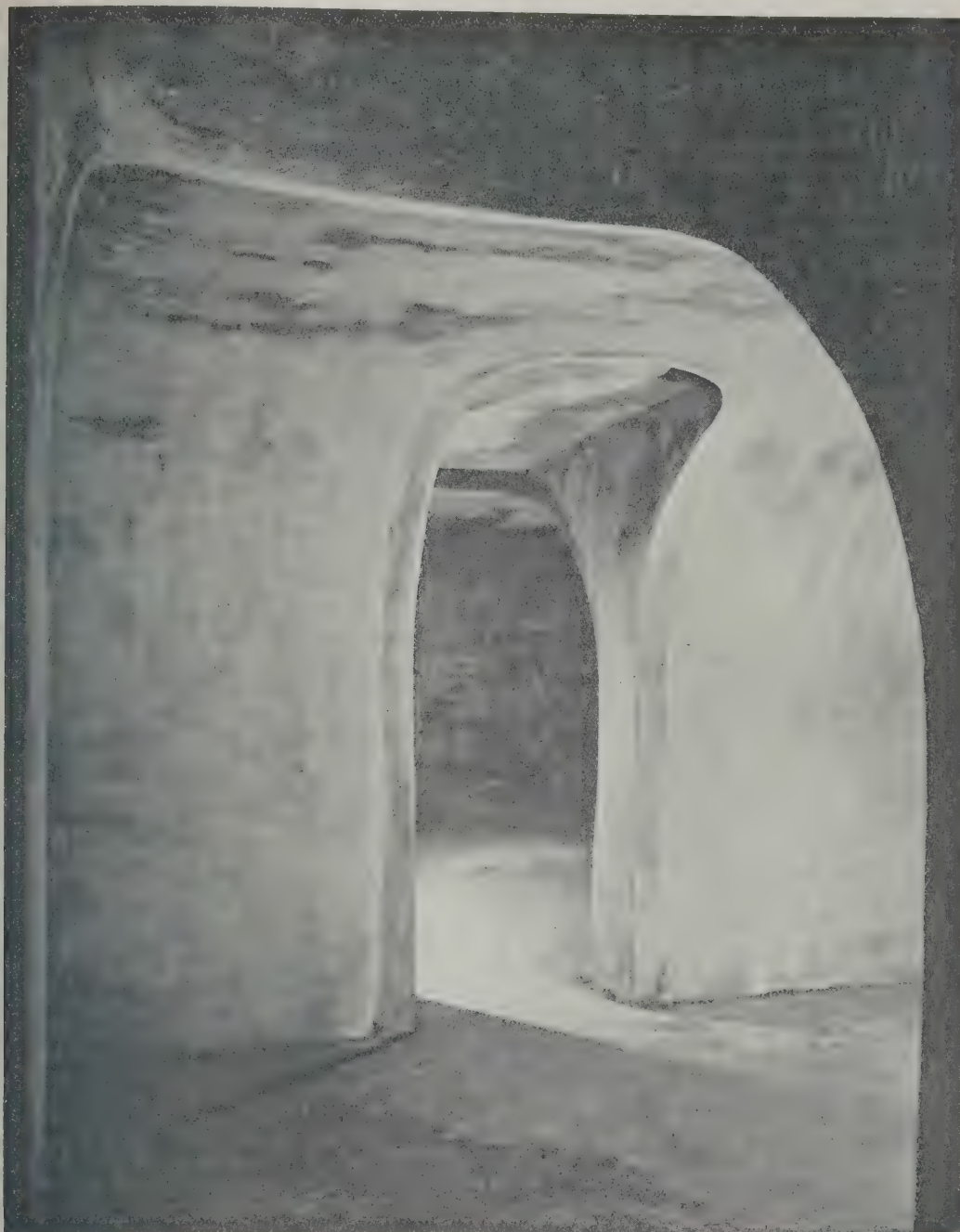
The annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects was held recently at Suckling House, Norwich. The report of the Council for the year 1926 stated that the membership on December 31 was: Full members 42, associate members 29, honorary members 7, making a total of 78, as against 79 last year. Only four ordinary general meetings were held, papers being read as follows:—Mr. C. B. Dann, "Norman Architecture in Norfolk Parish Churches"; Mr. R. B. Walker, "Town Planning, with Special Reference to Norwich"; Mr. S. J. Wearing, "Building Problems Old and New"; Mr. P. S. Crotch, "Plastering." Two public lantern lectures were held, as follows:—Mr. F. R. Yerbury, "Some Modern Buildings in Europe"; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, "The Preservation of Rural England." The officers and Council were re-elected as last year. Mr. Ian MacAlister, secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who was present, recalled the meeting five years ago when the association was formed, and congratulated it on its present vitality and the value of its work. He referred to the remarkable growth in the importance of architecture and the profession during the last ten years, and discussed the Bill for the registration of architects, showing its value in safeguarding the public.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotland

The monthly meeting of Council was held recently at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. I. Young, F.R.I.B.A., president, in the chair. A presentation was made on behalf of Miss MacGibbon of architectural books and drawings which belonged to the late Dr. David MacGibbon, architect, Edinburgh. A report was submitted as to 'approaching various public bodies on the subject of the preservation of rural Scotland, preparatory to the formation of a Scottish Council for this purpose. Elections were made of one Fellow, four Associates, and twelve Students.

A New Carillon

The American Society in London recently visited Messrs. Gillett & Johnston's bell foundry at Croydon and inspected a carillon of 43 bells which is to be installed at St. Chrysostom's Church, Chicago. An inspection was also made of the casting of one of the bells of a carillon ordered for Princeton University. A carillon recital was given, of which, it was stated, gramophone records had recently been made. Among other work, Messrs. Gillett & Johnston are making a large carillon and clock for Toronto University, and a clock for the memorial tower of the Canadian Houses of Parliament at Ottawa is shortly to be dispatched.



The above illustration is from a photograph taken in one of a series of old brick vaults under the pavement in front of the Royal Society of Medicine Building at 1, Wimpole Street, W.1. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., the architect of the building, was asked to advise how the ancient coal-vaults, the walls of which leaked abominably, could be made dependably waterproof. Many methods and materials had been applied in vain. The work presented real problems. It was efficiently executed under Mr. Joass's instructions by Plastering Limited of Brixton. A sand-cement rendering, gauged with water to which "Colemanoid" had been added, insured an absolutely impervious wall. The result is an object-lesson in superfine waterproofing. Write to me for "Colemanoid" specifications.

Regent House,
Regent Street,
London, W. 1.

Frederic Coleman

London Building Notes

ALDWYCH.—The London Theatres of Variety, Ltd., propose to acquire the remaining undeveloped portions of the Aldwych sites from the L.C.C., and to build two large blocks of premises, to comprise four theatres, a bank or insurance offices, restaurant, dance hall, and offices. The plans are to be forwarded to the L.C.C. shortly, the architects being Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, F.F.R.I.B.A., Fawcett Street, Sunderland and Cranbourne Mansions, Leicester Square, W.C.

BECONTREE.—An extensive area of land at the apex of Becontree Avenue and Vallance Avenue, containing about 92,000 square yards, is to be developed by the erection of two rows of shops, with flats in the upper floors. Plans have been prepared for 32 shops, the architect being Mr. Edward Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., Goodmayes, Essex.

BEDFORD SQUARE.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a block of office premises, consisting of five floors, on a site in Caroline Street, Bedford Square, W.C. The architects are Messrs. Hendry & Schooling, A.A.R.I.B.A., 53, Doughty Street, W.C.1.

BRIXTON ROAD.—At the statutory meeting of Selfridge's Provincial Stores, Ltd., 100 Oxford Street, W.1, it was stated that work had just started in the rebuilding of about 7,000 square feet of ground space at the premises of Messrs. Quinn & Axtons, which would give about 20,000 square feet when completed. The operations are under the direction of Mr. H. Payne Wyatt, 465 Brixton Road, S.W.9.

CRICKLEWOOD.—A contract has just been placed for the building of the proposed new Cricklewood Telephone Exchange, the successful contractors being Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., Hendon Central "Tube" Station, N.W.4. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1, on behalf of the London Telephone Service.

DRURY LANE.—The Fortune Theatre in Drury Lane, W.C., has been purchased for £90,000 by Messrs. Walls & Henson, Ltd., who before re-opening it in September intend to use the interval for carrying out an extensive scheme of redecoration.

ENFIELD.—New branch departmental stores are to be erected in Gordon Hill, Enfield, where the Co-operative Society have recently concluded negotiations for a site. The architect to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leman Street, E.1, is Mr. L. G. Ekins, F.R.I.B.A.

FINSBURY.—The War Office last week signified to the City of London Territorial Force Association its approval of plans for the building of a lecture room and gun park at the Depot at Bunhill Row, E.C., in connection with the scheme of extensions there. The work will be carried out under the direction of the Association's Surveyors, Messrs. Mark W. King & Sons, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

FULHAM.—The Fulham Conservative Club are to erect new premises, consisting of club and committee rooms, billiards hall, etc., at the junction of Fulham Palace Road and Silvertown Street, W. The building is being erected by Messrs. Geo. Newton & Hill, 93 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1, to the designs of Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners, Architects, Roland Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

GOLDERS GREEN ROAD.—A site in Golders Green Road, N.W., has been purchased by the Suburban Super Cinemas, Ltd., 191 Wardour Street, W.1, where they propose to build a picture theatre, accommodating from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, with crush hall, café, etc. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Clifford Aish, Architect and Surveyor, 22 Bedford Street, W.C.2.

GREAT PORTLAND STREET.—A corner site in Great Portland Street and Langham Street, W.1, is to be developed by the clients of Messrs. Gordon Thomas & Co., 23 Margaret Street, W.1, by the building of a block of shops and offices. The proposed building, of seven storeys, has been designed by Mr. William Arthur Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

HAMMERSMITH.—A block of self-contained flats is being erected upon a site at the corner of Warwick Avenue and Hammersmith Road, W., on land owned by the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. The builders are Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Co., Ltd., High Street, Kingston-on-Thames. The plans are the work of associated architects: Mr. C. H. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., 58 Frith Street, W.1, and Messrs. Josephs, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

HAYES.—The Great Western Garden Village Society have decided to build a further batch of 50 houses on their Hayes housing estate, which will make the layout practically complete. The architect is Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

HENDON.—A large site in the Circus has been secured by local interests for the erection of an important property, comprising a cinema, dance hall, and shops. Plans for the new buildings are now under discussion, the architect being Mr. G. O. Scorer, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.

ILFORD.—It is proposed to completely reconstruct the old "Horns Tavern" in Horns Road, Ilford, which is owned by the London & Burton Breweries, Ltd. Plans have been approved by the local authorities, the architect being Mr. William Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., Newlyn House, Aldgate, E.C.

ILFORD.—The Ilford Emergency Hospital Committee have decided to erect new buildings, the designs of Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardvee, Clock House Chambers, Barking. The proposal comprises the building of a

men's block, at £4,067; a women's block, at £4,067; operating block, £1,220; kitchen and nurses' block, £11,857; casualty and receiving department, £1,000; out-patients' department, £200; the equipment for the wards costing £1,450, and for the offices £1,832.

ISLINGTON.—Quantities are now in course of preparation, by Mr. F. W. Falkner, 11 Princes Street, W.1, in connection with the proposal of the Islington Borough Council to build an addition to their Municipal Buildings in Tyndale Place, N.1. As referred to in *THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS* on December 31 last, the plans which include as their principal feature a large public hall, have been prepared by Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House Moorgate, E.C.2.

KENNINGTON.—The London County Council have considered the plans prepared by Mr. Arthur H. Ryan Tenison, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Great Peter Street, S.W.1, for the removal of the Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School from its present site in Leicester Square, W.1, to Kennington, S.E., on a location near the Oval. The scheme involves the erection of a completely equipped school, the cost of which is estimated at about £54,000.

LAMBETH.—A new boys' club is to be erected in the parish of Lambeth on a site approved by the Bishop, at a cost of about £10,000. Plans for the new buildings have been prepared by Mr. H. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

LAMBETH.—Work is about to commence on the site in Cornwall Road S.E., of the new police married quarters, a contract having now been signed by Messrs. F. and H. F. Higgs Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road Herne Hill, S.E.24, at £99,510. The building will be 5 storeys high, of brick with stone dressings, and has been designed by Mr. G. MacKenzie Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., the police architect and surveyor. The quantity surveyors are Messrs. Thurgood, Son & Chidgey, 18 Adam Street, W.C.

LEADENHALL STREET.—The London County Council last week agreed to the erection of an office building at Nos. 7-10 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, which will be of a greater height than that prescribed by the London Building Act, 1894. The architects are Messrs. Josephs, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

NEWGATE STREET.—A block of business premises is to be erected on the site of Nos. 31 and 32 Newgate Street E.C.1, the existing old buildings now being in course of demolition. The new buildings, of 6 storeys, will be erected by Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

POULTRY.—Nos. 39-41 Poultry E.C.2, have been acquired by Messrs. Joseph Lyons & Co., Ltd., Cadbury Hall, Kensington, W., with a view to their reconstruction and eventual re-opening as a branch restaurant and depot. The necessary building and equipping work will be executed by the company's building department.



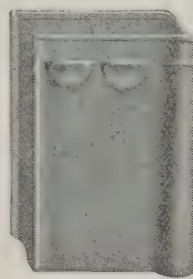
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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERYSTWYTH.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a new hotel with 90 bedrooms. The scheme is being promoted by a local syndicate, and the architect is Mr. P. Hunty, of Birmingham.

BANGOR.—Considerable extensions are to be carried out to the Bangor Gas Works, which are estimated to cost £19,000.

BETHESDA.—Mr. F. J. Rees, surveyor to the Bethesda Council, has prepared a building scheme by which six-roomed parlour type houses, containing all modern conveniences, can be built for the modest figure of £370 for single houses, £360 each for blocks of six, and less for terraces of a dozen or more.

BIGGLESWADE.—The U.D.C. passed plans for a new wireless factory for "Star Wireless Supplies" in Potton Road.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Estates and Development Committee propose an outlay of £293,098 in erecting 553 parlour and non-parlour houses. Application is also to be made for powers to borrow £17,090 for 30 three-storey flats on Corporation land on the west side of Railway Road. The 553 Hoylake Road houses will comprise 78 parlour and 475 non-parlour. The contract work has been divided into three portions, and tenders accepted as under: Section 1—17 non-parlour and 20 parlour, The Hamilton Estates, Ltd., Birkenhead, £19,095; Section 2—262 non-parlour and 32 parlour, Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Birkenhead, £133,692; Section 3—196 non-parlour and 26 parlour, Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., £101,288. Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co.'s tender, £20,900, for the 38 Hurrell Road houses had also been accepted by the Committee; also for the 30 Railway Road flats, at £16,500.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation recently approved of a scheme for the erection of the following conveniences:—Corporation Street and Lancaster Street, £1,500; Garrison Lane, corner of Camp Street, £950; Rubery Tram Terminus, £900; Rednal Tram Terminus, £2,000; High Street, King's Heath, £1,000; Washwood Heath Road, Ward End Park, £700; Salford Bridge, £1,000; Wood End Lane, £900; Stratford Road (Mermaid Hotel), £1,500; Stratford Road (near new tram terminus), £950; Bedford Road, Railway Arches, £673; Lightwoods Park, Hagley Road, £1,100; St. Paul's Churchyard, Brook Street, £700; Witton Lane (Aston Hotel), £800; Dudley Road and Aberdeen Street, £900; Harborne, £1,000; Pye Hayes, £900; Oak Tree Lane and Bristol Road Junction, £2,500; Acock's Green, £1,000; Stechford, at new tram terminus, £1,200; Vaughton Street for Gooch Street, £1,500.

BOLTON.—The Bolton Corporation Housing Committee have decided to invite tenders for the erection of 118

houses at Higher Swan Lane and 312 houses on the Moorfield Estate.

BOROUGH ROAD.—The Polytechnic is to be rebuilt at a cost of £80,000.

BRANSTONE.—It is stated that in view of the artificial silk making which is to be started in the town, the Burton-on-Trent Corporation propose to build 350 houses for the workers. A site has been viewed, and the cost is stated to be £180,000.

BROWNHILLS.—The M.H. have given sanction to the U.D.C.'s proposals to erect 54 houses at Norton, and Mr. F. S. Harrison has been appointed architect to the scheme. The Clerk has been instructed to take the necessary steps to acquire land at Walsall Wood, on which the Council propose to erect 46 houses. Plans for a new picture house, to be erected in High Street for Mr. E. Jervis, were approved.

BURSLEM.—Stoke Corporation have acquired a site at Sneyd Hill, Burslem, for the erection of 18 houses, and obtained sanction for the erection of 48 on the Acres Wood Estate.

BURTON.—In the course of a municipal bye-election meeting at Burton it was revealed recently that the Corporation proposed to build 350 houses for the workers expected to come to the town when artificial silk making is started at Branstone factory. The Chairman of the Housing Committee, in an interview, said a site had been viewed, and the scheme would cost £180,000.

CAERPHILLY.—A new church hall is to be erected, at a cost of £25,000. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Phillips & Wride, 7 Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.

CARLOW.—The U.D.C. have decided upon the erection of another 50 houses.

CATFORD.—Fifty-three houses are to be erected in Exbury Road and River View Park, Catford, by Mr. A. Kirkman. Mr. P. H. Higgins is to build 20 houses in River View Park.

CHERTSEY.—The U.D.C. are to seek sanction from the M.H. to the erection of 200 more houses.

CLARE.—The R.D.C. have decided to erect 34 houses in parishes as follows: Clare, 8; Wickhambrook, 6; Great Bradley, 4; Stansfield, 2; Denston, 2; Little Bradley, 2; Little Thurlow, 2; Wixoe, 2 (all of the non-parlour type); and Little Wratting, 6 (of the parlour type).

COULSDON.—The U.D.C. have asked the surveyor to report as to the erection of another 50 houses on a new site at Coulsdon.

COVENTRY.—The City Council, at a cost of about £700,000, is establishing a new electricity station at Foleshill. The site covers 53 acres, and is adjacent to the old Victoria Colliery.

CWMAMMAN.—The Cwmamman U.C. has received sanction for the erection of 20 houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1923-24. Financial assistance was also promised towards the erection of 50 houses by builders,

provided the work was commenced within March 31 next and completed by September 30.

DERBY.—The committee decided to ask the T.C. to apply for a loan of £35,595 to cover the cost of building the Nightingale Road Senior School.

DUNDEE.—The Dundee Housing Committee has decided to purchase ground at Arklay Street and Sandeman Street for the erection of houses. The proposal is to build twelve blocks of three-storied tenements, 144 houses; six blocks of flatted dwellings, 24 houses; five blocks of 60 houses; an extension of the Byron Street tenements; and 29 blocks of brick flatted dwellings, 116 houses.

DUNFERMLINE.—The managers of Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital have decided to proceed with an extensive scheme of extensions, at an estimated cost of £46,000.

EDINBURGH.—The following warrants were recently granted: John Kettle—8 lock-up garages at 3 Murieston Lane; Thomas McCrae—sub-division of 23 Learmonth Terrace into 3 houses; William Philp—two bungalows and two garages at Queensferry Road, Blackhall; Miss Hilda E. Rea—bungalow at Comiston Road; Buckstane; John Wilson—2 villas at Niddrie Road; W. K. Duncan—bungalows at 10 and 12 Bryce Avenue; John McCormack—2 bungalows at 7 and 9 Goff Avenue; Pillans & Robertson—house at Hillview Terrace, Corstonphine; D. C. White—sub-division of 9 Eglinton Crescent into 3 houses.

EDMONTON.—The U.D.C. have received sanction from the M.H. to the borrowing of £57,300 for the erection of 100 houses by direct labour on the No. 4 Housing Scheme.

FALKIRK.—The Dean of Guild Court recently granted warrants to Falkirk T.C. in respect of three fresh schemes for the building of 238 dwelling houses, at an estimated expenditure of £101,000. The three new schemes are to be at Gairdoch, Millflats, and Burnhead Lane, and will respectively cost £45,000, £43,000, and £13,000. The Gairdoch 122 houses are to be erected. The Millflats scheme comprises 113 houses of the Dugdale-Dennis steel frame type. At Burnhead Lane 2 houses are to be built for tenants who will be dispossessed by the Council slum clearance scheme.

FINSBURY.—The L.C.C. has sanctioned a loan of £54,946 to the Finsbury Council, for the erection of flats in Mantell Street, N.

GLASGOW.—The Housing Committee of Glasgow Corporation are to be advised by their sub-committee of Sites and Buildings to undertake a scheme of erecting between 500 and 600 houses on the system of concrete construction in which Messrs. Boot (Ltd.) specialise. The Glasgow sub-committee recommend that a contract be arranged with Messrs. Boot, if satisfactory conditions can be made, for

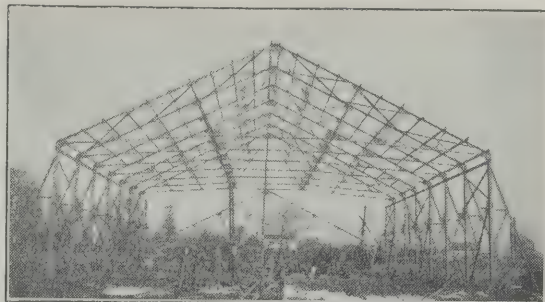
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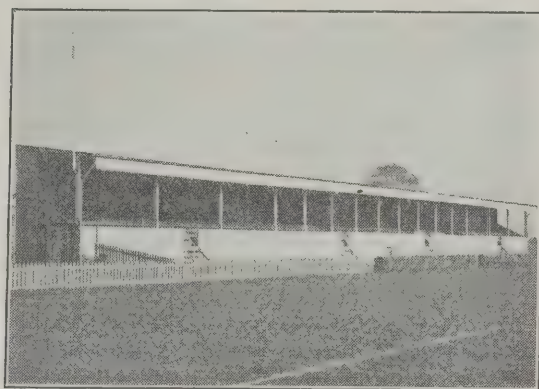
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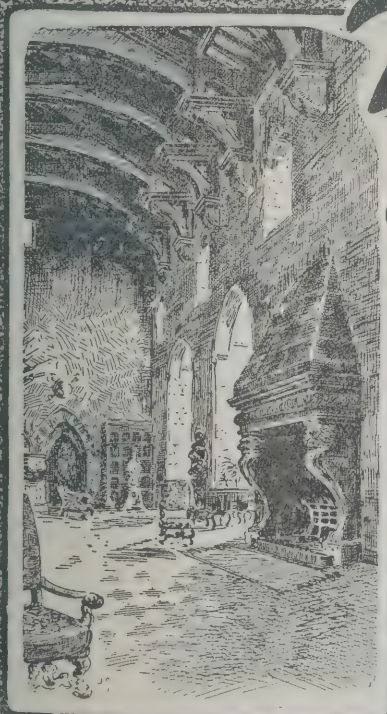


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the erection of the houses on a site north of Hawthorn Street, Possilpark. The houses are to be of three apartments, with 4 houses in each two-storey block.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.—Lancashire Standing Joint Committee are to erect police buildings at Grange-over-Sands, at an estimated cost of £5,000.

GRAVESEND.—Mr. John G. Bennett, the borough architect for Gravesend, has prepared a scheme for the erection of 192 houses to complete the King's Farm Housing Estate, the cost being estimated at £100,000.

GUISELEY.—The M.H. have approved the decision of the Guiseley U.C. to acquire the Hawkhill Estate, at a cost of £3,000, as a new building estate.

HADDINGTON.—The Western District Committee of Haddington has decided to erect 200 three-apartment houses, at a cost of £390 each. Forty of the houses are to be gone on with at once—12 at Aberlady, 12 at Gullane, 8 at Longniddry, 4 at Dirleton, and 4 at Macmerrie.

HEMSWORTH.—Hemsworth R.C., at the request of the M.H., will reconsider after March 31 a plan to erect a further 500 houses.

HEREFORD.—The Hereford City Council of Christian Congregations for Social Service have under consideration a scheme for providing new houses for the working classes so as to abolish slum property. At a meeting during the week-end the secretary (Dr. Vincent Shaw) explained that the scheme was to build 40 houses, 12 houses to the acre, and each house to consist of three bedrooms, living-room, scullery, pantry, bathroom and lavatory.

HITCHIN.—The U.D.C. passed plans for 12 houses and alterations to shops of the Old Vicarage, and Chalkley & Son's garage, Brand Street.

HOVE.—The Corporation are to erect 100 small houses on the Knoll Housing Estate.

HULL.—The Hull E.C. decided recently to apply to the Board for sanction to reserve a site of three acres of land behind the Training College on the Cottingham Road for the erection of an open-air school.

HYTHE.—Subject to the approval of the M.H., the Hythe Corporation will put in hand at the earliest possible moment another housing scheme, by which 68 houses will be erected in the Dymchurch Road. It is interesting to note that the total cost—and this sum includes sewers, fencing, electric lighting—is approximately £37,000. This works out at about £544 a house. The tender accepted is that of a Dover firm.

ILFORD.—Suburban Developments, Ltd., have prepared plans for the erection of 300 houses on the Springfield Drive Estate, Ilford.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The T.C. have approved the purchase of a site in Franche Road, where it is proposed to erect 50 houses; the tender of Mr. Coulson, of Dudley, has been accepted, at £749 5s. 2d. per pair.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The T.C. have adopted recommendations of the Parks and Buildings Committee for the erection of 50 houses on a site at Franche.

KILLMARSH.—Mr. Greensmith, of Messrs. J. & G. Wells, Ltd., recently stated at the annual dinner of that

firm that in the near future they anticipated building 600 houses at Killmarsh, 50 of which were in course of erection in the Upperthorpe district, from where it was proposed to construct a new road to Highmoor.

LANCASHIRE.—Mr. W. H. Schofield, county surveyor of Lancashire, has been appointed engineer-in-chief for the construction of the proposed Liverpool-East Lancashire Road, which will involve an expenditure of £3,000,000.

LEATHERHEAD.—The U.D.C. are to erect 26 houses in Kingston Road.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation Improvements Committee estimate their expenditure on capital account during the ensuing year at £1,008,400 on street improvements, £600,000 on development and housing, and £25,500 on housing assisted schemes.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Gas Committee have approved plans submitted by Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect, for the erection of new workshops and offices at the junction of New York Road and Bridge Street, at the estimated cost of £110,000.

LIGHTWOOD.—Messrs. Beckett & Bloore, architects, are preparing a scheme for the erection of a shopping centre in Stone Road, Lightwood, Staffs.

LONDON.—The L.C.C. has granted permission in respect of applications for the erection of the undermentioned premises:—Six houses in Glenesk Road, Eltham, by Messrs. J. G. & F. W. Francombe; 51 lock-up garages at Burnt Ash Hill, next Lee Railway Station, by Mr. S. F. Prior; 6 lock-up garages at No. 155, Burnt Ash Hill, S.E., by Mr. J. J. Hayes; house in Glenesk Road, Eltham, by Mr. R. Kevan; one-storey extension to Messrs. T. O. King & Sons' factory in Manor Lane, S.E.; two bungalows at the rear of Warren Avenue, Lewisham, by the Cawston Freehold Estates, Ltd.; house in Hervey Road, Blackheath, by Mr. C. G. Eaglen; 8 houses in Gerda Road, New Eltham, by Messrs. Stotesbury & Morris; 16 houses at Nos. 1 to 31 Crantock Road, Lewisham, by Mr. A. E. Thomas; 6 houses in Bexley Road, Eltham, by Mr. W. Childs; house at No. 97 Dunvegan Road, Eltham, by Mr. F. H. Buen; 43 lock-up garages with car showroom, etc., at Meadow Court Road, Lee Green, by Messrs. Purvis & Purvis; 4 houses in Chinbrook Road, Grove Park, by Mr. W. H. Stevens; house and two garages in Park View Road, Eltham, by Messrs. H. W. Stegg & Son; tennis pavilion in Coniston Road, Bromley, by Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Cawston; 16 lock-up garages at the rear of Well Hall Road and Eltham High Street, S.E., by Mr. R. Brown; addition to "The Hall," Bromley Road, Catford, by Mr. T. F. Ingram; "The Welcome Inn" public-house, in Well Hall Road, Eltham, by Mr. T. F. Ingram; garage at No. 60 Coniston Road, Bromley, by Mr. R. J. Owen; 2 lock-up shops in Westmount Road, Eltham, by Mr. S. Browne; 6 houses in Burnt Ash Hill, S.E., by Messrs. Eaglen Brothers; 19 houses in Charlton Road, S.E., by Mr. H. J. Lloyd. The L.C.C. has also granted permission in respect of the development of the housing estate of the Lewisham Metropolitan Borough Council at Grove Park, S.E.; and for

the erection of the Parish hall at All Saints' Church, Blackheath, by Mr. C. C. Winnill; house in Montacute Road, Catford, by Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; 53 houses in Exbury Road and River View Park, Catford, by Mr. A. Kirkham; house in Thorpe-wood Avenue, Sydenham, by Mr. F. A. Coppin; house and garage in Chartfield Avenue, Putney, by Messrs. Fawcett & Co.; 2 houses in Melrose Road, Southfields, by Mr. A. G. Hastilow; 6 houses in Leigham Court Road, Streatham, by Mr. E. W. Wallis; additions to the "Thatched Cottage," Mount Clare, Roehampton, by Mr. L. H. Smith; 20 houses in River View Park, Catford Hill, by Mr. P. H. Higgins; 4 houses in Dunoon Road, Forest Hill, by Mr. J. G. Hands; house in Lytton Grove, Putney, by Mr. C. Parkinson; lock-up shop adjoining No. 504 Upper Richmond Road, S.W., by Mr. G. E. Chandler.

MANCHESTER.—The preliminary work in connection with the building of St. Patrick's, Manchester, new girls' school has been started. The new school is expected to cost in the region of £20,000.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation propose a vote of £207,000 in connection with the development of the Wythenshawe Estate.

MANSFIELD.—It is proposed to enlarge the Mansfield and District Hospital, at a cost of £50,000. Plans have been drawn up and approved by the Board of Management, and there are hopes that the building will be started during the year.

MERTON.—The B.E. have now approved the plans for the erection of the Merton Abbey School, which will cost £13,000.

MYNYDDISLWYN.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of 200 houses in this area. Extensive building operations are to be carried out at Pontllanfraith.

NEWHAVEN.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect 40 houses on various sites.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Corporation have prepared plans for the erection of 84 houses on the Weedon Road site.

NORWICH.—At Plumstead Street, Norwich, a new church is to be built in the coming spring.

PORT SETON.—The proposed erection of 52 houses in 13 blocks of four flatted houses by Cockenzie T.C. at Port Seton came before a meeting of East Lothian Western District Committee.

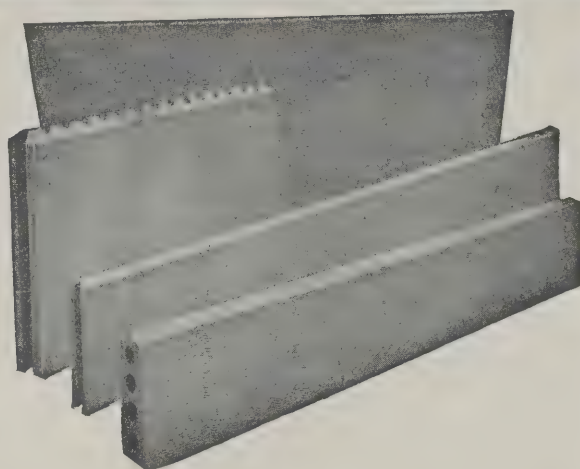
PURLEY.—Mr. F. W. Thomas is to erect 24 houses in Riddlesdown Road, Purley.

PWLLHELI.—The T.C. have decided on a third scheme of workmen's dwellings, and to have them completed in time to secure the present Government subsidy.

RUSWARP.—Mr. A. E. Young, architect, has been instructed by the honorary secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ruswarp Public Hall Fund to prepare plans and estimates and to obtain tenders for the building of the proposed hall in brick and stonework.

SALISBURY.—The Corporation are to erect 90 houses on the Stratford Road site.

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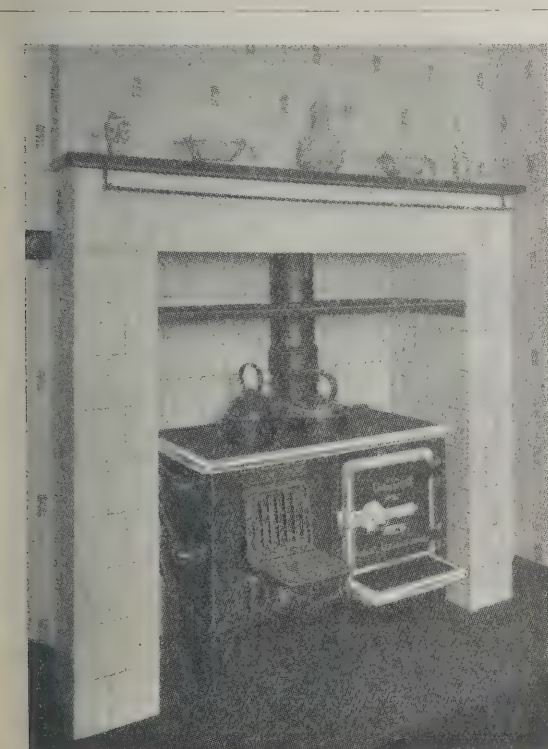


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** See advertisement this week.*

ASHBOURNE.—For the erection of workmen's cottages in the parishes of Bradbourne, Parwich, Kniveton and Wyaston. Mr. J. H. Wheeldon, Rural Council Offices, Ashbourne.

BIRMINGHAM.—February 15.—For the erection of an Employment Exchange at Selly Oak, Birmingham. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BRYNMAWR.—February 7.—For the erection of 10 houses at Park Crescent, Twynenghordy. The office of the Surveyor, Council Offices, Brynmawr.

CHESTERFIELD.—February 21.—For 68 A3 type and 32 A2 type houses on the Highfield Hall Estate, for the Chesterfield Corporation. Mr. Bailey Deeping, Architect, Glumah Gate, Chesterfield, and Messrs. Rollinson & Sons, Architects, Corporation Street, Chesterfield. Deposit £1 1s.

DARFIELD.—February 15.—For new school at Darfield for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

DRAYTON.—February 15.—For the erection of 4 houses at Childs Ercall, 4 at Peplow, 4 at Marchamley, 4 at Hodnet, 4 at Moreton Say, 4 at Norton-in-Hales, 2 at Stoke-on-Tern, 2 at Ollerton, 4 at Woodseaves, and 4 at Woore, for the Drayton R.D.C. Mr. R. Matthews, Westminster Chambers, Nantwich, or Queen Street, Market Drayton. Deposit £2 2s.

DUNDALK.—February 14.—For alterations and additions at Dundalk Station. F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens Street Station, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

DUN LAOGHAIRE.—February 15.—For designing and supervising the construction of a proposed large swimming tank, on the site selected, on the western side of the present Dun Laoghaire Bathing Establishment. James J. Triston, Town Hall, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

EASTBOURNE.—February 8.—For alterations and additions to the Coastguard Station, Birling Gap, near Eastbourne. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

GLAMORGAN.—February 9.—For the alteration of and additions to the head master's house at the Glamorgan Farm School. The necessary documents may be seen at this office or at the Glamorgan Farm School. Sealed tenders, on the forms supplied, duly marked on the outside of the envelope

“Ty Segur Farm School Tender,” must be delivered to me not later than February 9, 1927. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. C. Leslie Thomas, Secretary to the Management Committee, 42 Queen Street, Neath.

HALIFAX.—February 16.—For the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Hipperholme, Halifax. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

HAMPTON WICK.—February 7.—For the erection of St. John's Church Parish Hall, Hampton Wick, Middlesex. A. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

HAWORTH.—For 20 houses (scullery type), to be erected in blocks of four, in Mytholmes Lane, Haworth. Messrs. R. B. Broster, Architects, North Street, Keighley.

KIRKCALDY.—February 14.—For the erection of (1) 36 three-apartment houses and 12 two-apartment houses on land adjoining Massereene Road; (2) 68 three-apartment houses and 20 two-apartment houses on land adjoining Cairns Street. Mr. George Duffus, Burgh Surveyor, 10 Tolbooth Street, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £2 2s.

LANCASHIRE.—February 9.—For the erection of a secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester. The Office of the County Architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LANCASHIRE. February 16.—For the erection of a new Council school at Whitworth, near Rochdale. The County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LEAMINGTON.—For the erection of a new institute and Sunday schools in Dale Street, Leamington Spa, for the trustees of Dale Street Wesleyan Methodist Church, Messrs. Quick & Lee, 11, Waterloo Place, Leamington Spa.

MALDEN AND COOMBE.—February 15.—For the erection of 76 flats on Thorne Road site. Mr. R. H. Jeffes, A.M.I.C.E., Council Architect, Council Offices, New Malden, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—February 16.—For the several works required in the erection of the Cheetham Municipal Schools, Boyle Street, Cheetham, Manchester. Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

MIRFIELD.—February 9.—Eighteen houses in Jackroyd Lane, Hopton; 12 in Old Bank Road, Mirfield; 12 in Greenside Road, Mirfield. All trades. In blocks of four and two, and of three types. A. E. Thompson, Council Clerk, Council Offices, Mirfield (Yorks.).

NEWQUAY.—February 28.—For the erection of re-inforced concrete shelters and conveniences at Towan Promenade, Newquay. J. H. Edmondson, M.Inst.M., Council Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall. Deposit £2 2s.

NOTTINGHAM.—February 7.—For the erection of baths and manager's house, Noel Street. Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

NOTTINGHAM.—February 11.—For the erection of 293 houses of the small type on the Cardale Road Hous-

ing Estate. T. C. Howitt, Architect, 58-59 Long Row, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

OAKENGATES.—February 14.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses on the Council's housing sites. The offices of the Surveyor, Council Chambers, Oakengates. Deposit £2.

OSSETT.—February 14.—For scullery type houses, in pairs, for T.C. Mr. H. Holmes, B.S., Town Hall, Ossett.

OXFORD.—February 12.—For alterations and additions to the pulpit convenience in St. Giles' Street. J. Richardson, City Engineer, Town Hall, Oxford. Deposit £1.

RAWMARSH.—For 104 houses. Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., at the Rawmarsh U.C., at the Rawmarsh housing site. Mr. J. A. Tonge, Council Offices, Parkgate, Yorkshire. Deposit £1.

SANDAL.—For the erection of school at Sandal, to accommodate 8 children, for the Wakefield E.C. P. Morris, Architect, Town Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1 1s.

SILSDEN.—For tenders (trades) for the erection of 32 dwelling-houses at the Daisy Hill site. Sanitary Inspector, Town Hall, Silsden.

STRETTFORD.—February 9.—For the erection of a secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester. The office of the County Architect, Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

SUNDERLAND.—February 14.—For the erection of 48 3-room houses at the Humbledon Estate under the terms of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

THINGOE.—February 7.—For erection of four cottages, in pairs, Chedburgh. The Surveyor, Thimblebury R.D.C., 65 Churchgate Street, B. St. Edmund's. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTTENHAM.—February 14.—For the erection of a Post Office, Tottenham, N., for the Commission of His Majesty's Works, etc. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

YSTRADGYNLAIS.—February 14.—For the erection of 18 parlour type houses at Abercave. Mr. David Williams, M.I.M. and C.E., Council Offices, Ystradgynlais. Deposit £3

Basle Fair, 1927

The Basle Fair, the annual exhibition of Swiss industries, will be held from April 2 to April 12. To facilitate a rapid survey of the comprehensive list of manufactures, exhibits of a similar class are being grouped together. Among these groups are Lighting, heating and sanitation special articles in wood, metal, cork; house fittings, furniture, basket work; shop fittings, drawing, painting materials; raw materials; building materials. Representatives of British firms who contemplate visiting the Fair can obtain full information through the Commercial Division, Swiss Legation, 32 Queen Anne's Street, London, W.1.

BLUE CIRCLE



SERVICE AFTER SALE

Something more than prompt delivery of the reliable Blue Circle Cement is offered you by the Cement Marketing Company.

This organisation is a storehouse of experience in all forms of concrete construction and the knowledge thus gained is always at your disposal.

We want to help you secure perfection in every concrete job and to that end we offer you the *free* technical service of our engineering staff.

This is only one of the special free services always available to users of Blue Circle Cement—the cement that exceeds all the demands of British Standard Specification.

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY LTD.,

Selling Organization of The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd.,

Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: Victoria 9980 (20 lines).

Telegrams: Portland, Parl., London.

Building Tenders Accepted

BARROW-ON-SOAR.—Tenders have been accepted by the R.D.C. for the erection of 20 houses at £8,236, and eight houses at £3,218.

BIRMINGHAM.—For the erection of 108 parlour type houses in Hall Green, the tender of W. Edwards (Birmingham), Ltd., at £50,760, has been accepted by the City Council, being at the rate of £470 per house. For the erection of 80 non-parlour type houses on the same site, the tender of W. Edwards (Birmingham), Ltd., has been accepted at £27,400, being £342 10s. per house. For the erection of 164 non-parlour type houses at Acock's Green, the tender of Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., has been accepted at £53,715, being £327 10s. per house. For the erection of 32 parlour type houses on the Fox Hollies Estate, the tender of C. Hougham has been accepted at £14,820, being £463 3s. 6d. per house. For the erection of 50 parlour type houses on the Tyseley Farm, the tender of W. Edwards (Birmingham), Ltd., has been accepted at £23,500, being £470 per house. For the erection of 812 non-parlour type houses on the same site, the tender of W. Edwards (Birmingham), Ltd., has been accepted at £274,456, being at the rate of £338 per house.

BRIXHAM.—For the erection of a Cottage Hospital at the Show Field Great Gate, the donor, Mr. Charles Hellyer, of Wolborough, Brixham, has accepted the tender of Messrs. Willcocks & Barnes, Brixham.

CAMBORNE.—Fresh tenders having been invited for the erection of 16 parlour type and 34 non-parlour type houses, the tender of Mr. F. R. Mudge, Albert Street, Camborne, has been accepted.

CAPE TOWN.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £10,216, of Mr. R. C. Orr, for the erection of a fire station at Muizenberg.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—Erection of conveniences and shelter accommodation. E. Hall, Ltd., £239.

CONNAH'S QUAY.—The Council have decided to accept the tender of Messrs. George Wright & Sons, Ltd., Hawarden, for £12,325, for the erection of 25 additional houses on the Goltyn site.

DINNINGTON.—Tenders amounting to £19,409 6s. 11d. have been accepted by the West Riding E.C. in connection with the erection of a new Mining and Technical Institute at Dinnington.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommended the tender, £27,000, of Messrs. Eadie, Towers & Co., for the erection of 60 houses at Watson's Green.

DUNOON.—For the proposed housing scheme of the T.C., subject to its approval by the Board of Health: Mason work, Ewen Cameron; joiner, John Drayne; plumber, Hugh Stewart; slater, R. Malloch; plasterer, Andrew McFarlane; painter, George Walker; glazier, Duncan Wallace, Kilm.

FINSBURY PARK.—Erection of new pavilion adjoining the running track. E. Hall, Ltd., £748.

GUILDFORD.—For the construction of roads and sewers in connection with the Aldershot Road housing site, Mr. Sheppard submitted a recommendation from the sub-committee that the tender of Messrs. Franks, Harris Bros., Guildford, at £24,167 2s. 9d., should be accepted. Other tenders were: Morrison (Roads), Ltd., Woking, £24,884 13s. 10d.; H. Andrew, Sheffield, £25,853 8s. 6d.; Walker-Weston Co., Ltd., London, £26,109 18s. 5d.; London and County Public Works, Ltd., £26,281 3s. 7d.; Turner & Co., London, £26,970 5s. 8d.; E. J. Harris & Co., Ltd., London, £29,932 15s. 9d.

HEMSWORTH.—The Hemsworth U.C. have accepted the Tender of Mr. J. Stothard, of Cudworth, for the erection of 40 houses for £18,280 in Grove Lane.

HORNIMAN GARDENS.—Erection of conveniences. J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., £604 10s.

KEN WOOD.—Erection of conveniences. C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., £842.

KENNINGTON.—For the erection of blocks Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of dwellings on the White Hart Street site, Kennington. The dwellings, which will be of the normal type of construction, have been designed to contain 105 tenements comprising 335 rooms, with accommodation for 670 persons. R. J. Rowley, Tottenham, £53,180 (accepted subject to the consent of the M.H.); Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield, £54,342; George Waker & Slater, Ltd., Pall Mall, S.W.1, £56,792; W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, £56,973; J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, S.W.1, £57,186; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill, £57,780; A. E. Symes, Stratford, £58,091; J. Garrett & Son, Balham Hill, S.W.12, £58,380; Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham, £58,427; Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, W.8, £58,937; Thomas & Edge, Woolwich, £59,633; S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea, £61,170 11s.; P. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford, £61,411; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., South Lambeth Road, S.W.8, £63,300; Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell, £63,975.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Coulsons, Dudley, for the erection of 50 non-parlour type houses at £749 5s. 3d. per pair.

NOTTS.—The Notts Education Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Greenwood (Mansfield), Ltd., for the erection of a technical school at Mansfield at £30,347. The same firm's tender for a new school, headmaster's house, and caretaker's cottage at Bilsthorpe, at £21,189, was also accepted.

OKEHAMPTON.—For the erection of houses in the following parishes: Meeth, 10 houses, Messrs. Darch & Sons, £4,950; Okehampton Hamlets, two houses, Messrs. W. Ball & Sons, £989 15s.; Sampford Courtenay, four houses, Messrs. W. Ash & Sons, £1,928; Southtawton, six houses, Okehampton Building Co., £960 6s. 8d. for a block of two houses; Throwleigh, two houses, Messrs. H. J. Osborne,

£980; Broadwoodkelly, two houses, Mr. Fairchild, £496 10s. each.

RAMSGATE.—The Ramsgate Town Council recently accepted the tender of Messrs. Grummant Bros., Ramsgate, for the erection of one hundred houses on the Whitehall Estate, for the sum of £52,475, and application is to be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow that amount.

RAVENS COURT PARK.—Enlargement and improvement of the men's conveniences. Mr. Roy Gibson, £273.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—For the erection of two houses at the sewage works and four houses on the depot site, Pinner Road, for the U.D.C., the tenders of Universal Housing Co., £995 (two cottages) and £2,288 (four cottages), have been accepted.

TARPORLEY.—For the erection and completion of the Arderne Institute, Tarporley, the tender of Messrs. J. G. Davies & Co., of Frodsham, has been accepted, at £2,989, by the Cheshire E.C.

THAMES DITTON.—The following tenders have been accepted by the U.D.C. for the erection of houses on the Summer Road site: Mr. Langbridge: 22 houses, £8,250; Messrs. Rutherford & Woolford, 22 houses, £9,408.

TWICKENHAM.—Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender, £40,676, of Messrs. Y. J. Lovell & Son, of Gerard's Cross, for the erection of a secondary school in Fifth Cross Road, Twickenham, and if this contract is not entered into, it will be offered to Mr. W. S. Try, Cowley, whose tender is £40,970.

WAKEFIELD.—The Wakefield T.C. are to erect 350 houses on the Snapethorpe Housing Estate, and the tender of Messrs. G. Cook & Sons, Ltd., has been accepted.

WELLS.—The tender of Messrs. Padfield & Co., of Wells, has been accepted for building five pairs of parlour and one pair of non-parlour houses for £6,719.

YORK.—For the erection of new club premises in Fishergate for the City of York Tramway Employees' Club and Institute, Ltd. Architect, Mr. B. Wilson, High Street, Tadcaster. William Birch & Sons, Spel Lane, York.

New Public Hall, Bayswater

Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Contractors, of 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, have secured the contract for the erection of the new Public Hall, Library, and shops in Porchester Road, Bayswater, for the Metropolitan Borough of Paddington, to the designs prepared by Mr. Herbert Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A., 80 Queen's Road, Bayswater. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £86,000. The design provides for a building with Portland stone front to Porchester Road, and brick and stone to Queen's Road. This firm has also secured the contract for the construction of two re-inforced concrete deep-water quays on the Congo. The total estimate for the contract is nominally equivalent to £350,000.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

IN REINFORCED CONCRETE

Truscon Floor Buildings, 1926.

FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.

Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., Worship St., E.C.
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Helsby.
Broad Lane Mills, Bradford.
Dunswell Water Works.
Frederick Street Warehouse, Cardiff.
Johnson, Matthey & Co., Hatton Garden and
Leather Lane, E.C.
Kodak, Ltd., Harrow.
Meredith & Drew, Shadwell.
Norwich Electricity Station.
Paper Store, Glasgow.
Public Abattoir, Halifax.
Reckitts, Ltd., Hull.
Richmond Park Laundry.
S. G. Brown, Ltd., Acton.
Solex, Ltd., Marylebone Road, N.W.
Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.
Woodcote Side Laundry.

HOSPITALS.

Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
Epsom Hospital.
Glossop Infirmary.
Lewisham General Hospital.
Nottingham General Hospital.
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow.
Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.
Torbay Hospital, Torquay.

OFFICE BLOCKS AND FLATS.

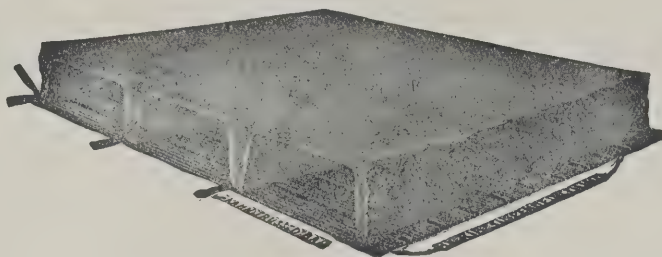
Belfast Labour Exchange.
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
General Accident Insurance, Perth.
Gramophone Co., Hayes.
India Building, Liverpool.
Phoenix Insurance, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley St., W.
Westminster Bank, Oxford St., W.

SCHOOLS.

Bexhill Secondary School.
Blackness Road School, Dundee.
Bradford Boys' School.
Crichton Royal Institute, Dumfries.
Furze Court School, Brighton.
Highfield School, Liphook.
Hulme Grammar School, Manchester.
Moseley Secondary School.
Secondary School, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Secondary School, Wolstanton.

SHOPS.

Bolton Co-operative Society.
Boots, Ltd., Lincoln.
Lyons & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Roches Stores, Cork.
17 Shops at Hooking Green, Pinner.
21 Upper Mall, Hammersmith.
322/326 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
46 Glasshouse Street, W.
53/4 Haymarket, W.



It is the primary duty of a floor to carry efficiently the loads which may come upon it. Of the other duties of a floor the least spectacular but the most useful is that of accommodating the "domestic services." The Truscon floor will do this. Most buildings require gas and electric light, electric bells, telephones, and water supply. Heating systems, either radiator or "panel," have to be allowed for, and sprinklers or ventilating systems are often required. The Truscon floor has an accessible hollow space in which all these services can be effectually concealed.

*The Truscon Floor Book will
be forwarded on application*

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	55/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot		
Ditto bends 2/6 3/9 6/9	each		
Ditto sanitary junctions.. 3/4 5/- 9/-	each		
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern 6/10½ 11/3 20/-	each		
Add for Black Iron Grid 1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto		
do. for galvanized grid 2/1 4/4½ 9/7	ditto		
do. for Horizontal Inlets 1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto		
do. for Vertical Inlets 2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto		
Interceptor 16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3	ditto		
Ditto locking or screw stopper 3/4 5/- 10/-	ditto		

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-
Ditto but double seal				

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 0 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates,				
F.O.R. London	£16 0 0	Per ton		
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2 ..	8 3 9	Per ton delivered		
Grey green ditto	7 3 9	Ditto		
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	6 3 9	Ditto		

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz.
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—						
Per standard delivered						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1½in.	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—						
Cut clasp nails .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—						
Oak Austrian .. ..	..	..	..	17/-		
Ditto Japanese .. ..	..	..	..	15/-		
Ditto American .. ..	..	..	..	14/-		
Ditto English .. ..	..	..	..	12/-		
Mahogany, Honduras .. ..	..	..	..	17/-		
Ditto Cuban .. ..	..	..	..	26/-		
Teak English .. ..	..	..	..	10/-		
Ditto Moulmein .. ..	..	..	..	14/-		

PLYWOOD—						
Thicknesses .. ..	..	..	..	3/8 in.	1/2 in.	3/4 in.
Qualities .. ..	..	..	..	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B
Birch .. ..	..	..	..	4 3 2 5 4 3	7 6 4 8 7 6	4 8 7 6
Alder .. ..	..	..	..	3 3 2 5 4 3	6 5 4 8 7 6	4 8 7 6
Oregon Pine .. ..	..	..	..	5 4 - 5 5 5 -	6 6 - - -	- - -
Gaboon Mahogany .. ..	..	..	..	4 3 3 6 5 4	4 9 7 7 -	1/0 10 -
Figured Oak (1 side) .. ..	..	..	..	8 7 - 10 8 -	11 7 - -	1/6 - -
Plain Oak (1 side) .. ..	..	..	..	6 6 - 7 7 -	9 7 - -	1/ - -

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists .. ..	..	..	..	12/6		
Compound girders .. ..	..	..	..	15/6		
Stanchions .. ..	..	..	..	17/6		
Angles and Tees .. ..	..	..	..	14/6		
Bars .. ..	..	..	..	15/-		
Mild Steel Rods .. ..	..	..	..	13/6		
Bolts and Nuts .. ..	..	..	..	36/-		

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

	Internal diameter	1in.	1½in.	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5½d.	6½d.	9½d.	1/1	1/4½	3/7	5/9½
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3	4/1
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8	4/1
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1	6/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	6/1
Sockets diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	2/-	2/-

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—40%	—45%	—25%	—35%
Water	—35%	—40%	—18½%	—30%
Steam	—30%	—35%	—12½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11½	2/2½	2/7½	3/1½	3/7	5/9½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/1½
Shoes (each)	1/1½	1/4	1/6	2/-	3/4	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/1
Heads (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	3/10	6/11
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each) ..	1/10	2/3	2/7	2/11	3/9	6/5
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/5	2/8	3/3	4/-	4/9	7/7
Single junction	2/3	2/8	3/3	3/9	4/6	7/2
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/6½	1/11½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8½
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9	2/3
Stop ends	—	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	7d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.					
4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
36/6		37/-		40/-	
2 in.		3 in.		4 in.	
Lead delivered	Unit	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard				
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	run	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	3/3	4/-	4/9	5/7
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/9
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—					
14 gauge	Galls.	25	50	100	150
12 do.	Galls.	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3
1 in. plate	Galls.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-
Hot Water tanks—	Galls.	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-
½ in. plate	Galls.	20	30	40	50
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	Galls.	25	31	40	45
½ in. plate	Galls.	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	Galls.	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—					
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Ditto stop cocks	Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Brass ball valves	Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Plumbers unions	Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Boiler screws	Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Caps and screws	Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—					
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	Each	1½	1½	2	3½
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	Each	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6
Rubber cones	Each	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6
Brass sleeves	Each	1/2	1/4	—	—
Ditto thimbles	Each	—	—	1/2	2/7
Plumber's solder	Each	—	—	2/3	3/9
Tinman's solder	Each	—	—	1/3	3/6
Copper nails	Each	—	—	1/6	Do.

GLASS.					
English sheet glass in crates, delivered		English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 ft upwards		White	
Per foot super.		Cut to sizes, per foot super.		Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	
15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	3½d.	5½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	4½d.	6½d.
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	7½d.	10½d.
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	7d.	9d.

In plates not exceeding					
Ordinary substance Polished					
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.					
Ditto silvered plates all as last					
Embossing					

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Cwt.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Gallon.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebentine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

The Dutch Industries Fair

The Dutch Industries Fair, to be held at Utrecht from March 15 to 24, will this year, for the first time, include a section devoted to the building trade. Tiles, bricks, roofing materials, asbestos, cement plates, materials for road building, etc., of Dutch manufacture, will be shown.

Window-Dressing Competition

An interesting window-dressing competition has been organised by Robert Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., and R. Gay & Co., Ltd., in which three prizes and several consolation prizes are offered for the best display of the labelled products of the above two firms. The first prize takes the form of a silver cup and 20 guineas, the cup to be held by the winner for one year. By winning it three times (not necessarily consecutive) it will be won outright. A committee has been formed of representatives of the technical press to arrange the competition, which closes on April 14, and this is the latest date upon which photographs can be received.

Cardiff Building Trades Employers

The annual meeting of the Cardiff Association of Building Trades Employers was held recently, Mr. F. J. Thomas, A.I.O.B., presiding. The

secretary (Mr. Isaac Watkins) submitted the report of the Executive Council for the past year, which was approved and ordered to be printed, and the following officers were appointed for 1927:—President, Mr. D. W. Selby; senior vice-president, Mr. E. A. Ward, A.I.O.B.; junior vice-president, Mr. S. G. Symonds, A.I.O.B.; hon. treasurer, Mr. John Davies, A.I.O.B. (re-elected); hon. auditor, Mr. F. Holcombe. Messrs. D. W. Selby, F. J. Thomas, E. A. Ward, and S. G. Symonds were appointed to attend the National Federation annual meetings, to be held in London. Reference was made to the visit of the National Federation to South Wales, with headquarters at Cardiff, in July next.

Old Delabole Slates

It is difficult to visualise from one or two sample slates the colour effect that the roof will produce, and to assist in this direction Messrs. Setchell & Sons, Ltd., 26 and 27 Finsbury Court, London, E.C.2, have just published a series of colour reproductions of their various Old Delabole Slates, taken direct from the actual slates. Copies can be had on application.

Trade Catalogues Received

The High Wycombe Federation of Furniture Manufacturers. An invita-

tion is given to all furnishers to visit High Wycombe's display at the exhibition at Olympia from January 31 to February 10. A plan showing position of each stand will be found at the end of this brochure.

Trade Notes

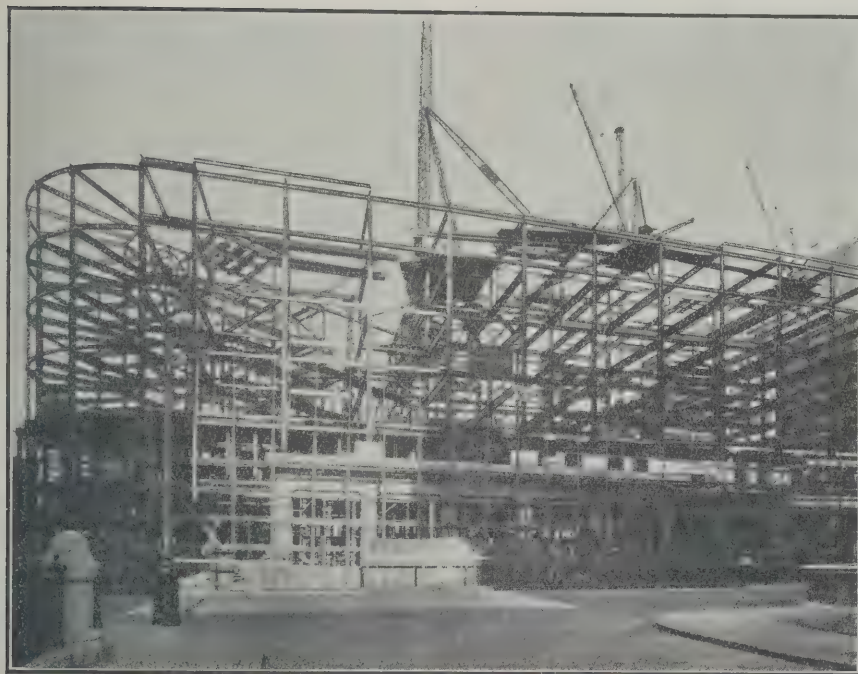
Reduction in Glow-worm Prices

We are informed by Messrs. Bruster & Richardson, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.4, that conditions in the industrial market are now such as to enable the prices of Glow-worm and wrought iron boilers to be reduced to the prices prevailing prior to December 1, 1926.

Building Trade Employer

At the annual meeting of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, held recently in London, Mr. E. W. King, of Newport Mon., was elected president for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. F. D. Hodges, of Burton-on-Trent.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

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Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :

Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

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--	------------------------------	---	---	---	--

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh,

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/6th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/7
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities 6d.	In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1 1/2d.	1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d.	2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 9/6 11/- 9d.	Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- " "	
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 29/6	1. 2. 4. 36/6
Concrete in foundations		2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Earthware 4 in. 2/- 6 in. 3/-	Iron 4 in. 3/- 6 in. 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6
Ditto for junctions, each	3/6	4/3
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 616/- Stocks 821/- Blues 1055/-	
" " cement mortar	636/- 841/- 1075/-	
Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal 10d. Vertical 1/3	
Two courses of slates in cement	9d.	1/-
1-in. asphalt		
Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond 1d. English bond 1d. plus 10%	
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis		
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super 2 1/2d.	
Weather joint in cement		1 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening		

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run 1 1/2d. plus 10%
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

Cement and sand	1 in. 3/- 1 1/2 in. 3/5	Per Yard Super 1 1/2 in. 3/10 2 in. 4/8
Granolithic	4/2	5/3
Asphalte	7/-	4/8
Tarmac		

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	Per Foot Cube 12/6 16/6
Artificial stone	9/- 8/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	To Elev. general 19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.

Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72
Add for every 1-in. additional lap	2/3	3
Add for copper nails	2/3	3
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		1
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers		
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		
Add for vertical work		
Add for circular on face in elevation		
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run Equal 1 foot 8 in.
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot 8 in.
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen

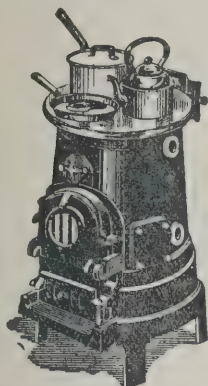
CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	
Centering to beams, per yard super	
Centres to arches, per foot super	
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10
At per square	1 in. 1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	31/- 38/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	10/- 11/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	

JOINER.

Per square	1 in. 1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	10/- 11/-
Deal matching	12/- to 20/-
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 1/10
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/- 5/- 3/6
Doors, per foot super	2 Panel 2/3 4 Panel 2/5
Square frame both sides doors	2 1/2d. 3 1/2d. 4 1/2d.
Add for each side moulded	
Add for each side bead butt	
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as exclusive of polishing	
Staircase	
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	
Housing steps to strings, each	

LOWEST IN
FUEL
CONSUMPTION



GUARANTEED
"AGAINST"
BREAKAGE

How
Coal Strike
proved

the
Supremacy
of the

GLOW-WORM

has been established for a very long time that for raising abundant supplies of Hot Water and for economy in fuel consumption, no boiler can equal the Glow-Worm. It recently another feature of the Glow-Worm Boiler came prominently to the limelight. During the Coal strike the fuel available for Coke boilers was, and still is, generally of poor quality, carrying a heavy percentage of ash. No boiler, excepting those fitted with shaking bottoms, could be kept clear of ash, except of course by the exercise of extra strength than the average boilerholder cares to expend on stoking. Another feature of the

Glow - Worm's double base (or SHAKING BOTTOM) is that the ash may be removed without dust coming into the room. Moral: For the raising of Hot Water at the lowest possible cost for fuel and for ease in Stoking and labour-saving generally, you MUST install a Glow-Worm. No other boiler can possibly give you anything approaching the same amount of satisfaction. Added to which is the fact that all Glow-Worm Boilers carry a guarantee against breakage. The Glow-Worm is easily fitted to existing pipes, and pays for complete installation in less than two years. Prices range from £8/10/0.

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A Lyons Façade in Lafarge White Cement.

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71 WHARF, AMBERLEY ROAD, PADDINGTON, W.9

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BRICKS OF ALL KINDS

Red and Yellow Clay Building Bricks
Also Facing Bricks and Limesand Bricks

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CEMENT

(Art, Portland) much above B.S.S. (ex Stock)

* * * *

T.T.R. TILES

Are the most economical and the best Tiles for producing a beautiful roof. (130 to the square)

* * * *

FLAT ROOFING TILES

(10½" × 6½")

* * * *

ASBESTOS TILES AND SHEETS
AND CORRUGATED SHEETS

* * * *

PLASTER

(Fine Paris Decoration)

CHUTES & CONVEYORS

The movement of goods from place to place, or from floor to floor, by any method entailing direct labour, i.e. hand trucks, etc., involves expense which can be obviated in all cases by the installation of Mechanical Handling Plant.

"The foremost makers of Parcel Handling Plant."

A.SAUVÉE & CO.LTD

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Tel.: Hop 2265—3532



CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

		Per Foot Cube							
		Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped .. .. .	..	120/-	100/-	80/-				
Add if wreathed .. .. .	..	240/-	200/-	160/-				
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	..	..	1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5			
Deal newels, per foot run .. .. .	..	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9				
Deal Super, Sundries		1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions .. .. .	..	1/-	1/2	1/4				
Deal shelves cross-tongued .. .. .	..	1/2	1/4	1/6				
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.									
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4		1/6	1/8	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5		1/7	1/9	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.									
		Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames, Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.	
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½	
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½	
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½	
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing									
CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.									

Labour and Screws only Fixing—									
Barrel Flush	Sash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip	Spring				
Bolts	Fasteners	Rim Mortice	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches			
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Up to 1st Floor	1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6		
Compound girders	18/6	20/6		
Stanchions	20/6	22/6		
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6		
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-	
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-	
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6	
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-	
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-	
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6	21/-	
	Per Foot Run			
	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	
Rain water Goods				
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4	1/9	
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-	2/9	
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-	4/1	
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8	2/1	
Stop ends	2/1	2/9	3/5	
	10d.	1/-	1/1	

PLUMBER.

				Per Cwt.		Flashings and Gutter	
Milled lead and laying				Soakers 48/6	Flats 57/6	58/6	
Per Foot Run				Each			
Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Bossed Ends to Rolls 6d.	Cesspools 5/6		Soldered Dots 2/-	
Per Foot Run							
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3
Each							
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/- 6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6 7/-
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—
Stop ends	3d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6 6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/- 2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7 3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2 14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6 26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run			
	2 in.	4 in.		
Iron (L.O.C.) pipes				
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/3	3/8		
Extra for bends	7/5	11/3		
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-		

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½ in.	¾ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run			
	On Walls and Ceilings	Narrow Super	Rounded Aris	Stop Ends
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Strapite	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3		
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½		
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½		
	Per Foot Run			
	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends	
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to 1/3 of	
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of	
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding	moulding	
	Partitions			
	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6		

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.	
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/0	
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.				
Sheet Glass, 21oz. Figured ½ in.	Cast Glass ½ in.	Wired ½ in.	Patent Glass 2/2	
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10
0/10½	1/1½			

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop Distemper	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/10
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/11
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/12
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	If in Party Colours on Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime			
	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—				
On Moulded Work	150 per cent.	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.		150 per cent.	2d.	2d.

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece			
	Hanging only	Lining	Pattern	
On walls	1/5			
On stairs	1/10			
On ceilings	1/7			

TENTH MANCHESTER

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THE whole of the ground floor space has now been allotted. There still remain a few good positions in the Gallery and these range in price from £9 0 0 upwards.

We still continue to receive numerous demands for positions, and early application is therefore advised.

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Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2	1/1½	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	~1/11

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are:—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d.; painters, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s.

THIS IS AN ABBRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	A
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Gorleston	B1	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stowmarket	A
Alton	C1	Chichester	B3	Gosport	B	Lewes	B3	Porthcawl	A	Stratford-on-Avon	A
Altrincham	A	*Chippenhams	B3	Grantham	A3	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	A
Andover	B3	Chipping Norton	B3	Gravesend	A1	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	A	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	*Cirencester	B2	Great Yarmouth	B1	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A	Sutton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Cleethorpes	A	Grimsby	A	Liskeard	B3	Prestwich	A	*Swanage	A
Ascot	B	Clacton	B1	Guildford	B1	Lis	C1	Princetown	B1	Swansea Valley	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Coalville	A	Gullsborough	B2	Littlehampton	B2	Pudsey	A	Swanwick	A
Ashstead	A3	Cobham	A3	Hadleigh	C1	Llandudno	B1	Pulborough	B3	Swansea	A
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cockermouth	B2	Hallsham	B3	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A	*Swindon	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A	Colchester	B1	Hallifax	A	Loughborough	A				
Aylesbury	B3	Colne Valley	A	Halifax	A	Louth	A3				
Bagshot	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Halton Park	B2	Lowestoft	B1	Ramsgate	B3	Taunton	A
Banbury	B3	Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Luton	B	Raunds	B1	*Tavistock (Town)	A
Bangor	B2	Conventry	A	Harpenden	B1	Macclesfield	A1	Rawtenstall	A	Teesside District	A
Barnesley	A	Cranbrook	C1	Harrogate	A	Maldenhead	B	Reading	B	Tenterden	A
Barnstaple	B1	Crawley	B3	Hartlepool	A	Maldstone	B1	Redcar	A	Thame	A
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Crewe	A3	Hartley Wintney	C1	Malvern	A3	Redditch	A2	Thetford	A
Barry	A	Cromer	B3	Harwich	B2	Manchester	A	Redhill	B1	Thirsk	A
Basingstoke	B3	Crowborough	B2	Hastings	B3	Mansfield	A	Redruth and Camborne	B3	Thornton	A
Bath	B	Darlington	A2	Hatfield	B1	Margate	B3	Reigate	B1	Tonbridge	A
Beaconsfield	B	*Dartmouth	A2	Havant	C1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhonda Valley	A	Torquay	A
Beeches	B3	Daventry	B3	Hawthorn	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Rhyl	B1	*Totnes	A
Bedford	B	Deal	B3	Hawthorn	C1	Matlock	A3	Rhymney Valley	A	Towcester	A
Berkhamsted	A2	Denbigh	B1	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Constable	C1	Ripon	A3	Tring	A
Berwick	A2	Derby	A	Heathfield	B3	Melton Mowbray	A2	Rochdale	A	*Trowbridge	A
Battis-y-Coed	B1	Devizes	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merionethshire	A2	Rochester	B1	Tunbridge Wells	A
Bexhill	B2	Dewsbury	A	Henley	B	Merthyr Tydfil	A	Romney	C1	Uckfield	A
Blideford	B1	Didcot	B	*Hereford	B	Middlebrough	A	*Ross-on-Wye	B	Uttoxeter	A
Birmingham	A	Doncaster	A	Herrington	B3	Middlewich	A3	Rotherham	A		
Bishops Auckland	A	*Dorchester	B3	Herrington	B3	Midhurst	B3	Ruabon	A1	Wakefield	A
Bishops Cleeve	B3	Dorking	B1	Heywood	A	Millford Haven	B	Rugby	A	Walsall	A
Blackburn	A	Dover	B2	Hichin	B1	Millton-under-Wychwood	B3	Rugeley	A3	Walmer	A
Blackheath	A	Dovercourt	B3	Holyhead	C	Minehead	C	Runcorn	A	Wantage	A
Blackpool	A	Droitwich	A3	Holyhead	C	Monmouth	B2	Rushden	B1	Ware	A
Bognor	B3	Dudley	A1	Horsea	A3	Morpeth	A	Saffron Walden	C1	Warrington	A
Bolton	A	Dunstable	B3	Horsesham	B2	Morpeth	A	St. Albans	A3	Watton	A
Bordon	C1	Durham	A	Huddersfield	A	Nantwich	A3	St. Anne	A	Warwick	A
Boston	A3	Eastbourne	B	Hull	A	Newark	A3	St. Helens	A	Wednesbury	A
Bournemouth	B	East Dereham	C	Hunstanton	B3	Newburn-on-Tyne	A	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3	Wellington	A
Boxford	C1	East Glam and Mon Valley	B2	Huntingdon	B2	Newbury	B3	Salford	A	Wells (Somerset)	A
Bradford	A	East Grinstead	B2	Hythe (Kent)	B3	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	Saltburn	A	Welwyn	A
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	Eastwood	A			Newcastle-under-Lyne	A	Sandgate	B3	Welwyn Garden City	A
Braintree	B	Ebbw Vale	A			Lyne	A	Scarborough	A1		
Brecon	B	Eccles	A			New Forest	B2	Seaford	C1	Wendover	A
Brentwood	A3	Edenbridge	B3			Newmarket	B2	Seaham Harbour	A	West Bromwich	A
Bridgnorth	B2	Egremont	A3			Newport (Mon.)	B3	Selby	A	Westcliffe-on-Sea	A
Bridgwater	B2	Ely	B3			Newport Pagnell	A	Sevenoaks	B1	Westgate	A
Brighton	B	Evesham	B2			Newquay	B3	Sheerness	B3	Westernham	A
Bristol	A	*Exeter	A2			Northampton	A2	Sheffield	A	West Hartlepool	A
Broadstairs	B3	Exmouth	B2			Northallerton	B3	Shepton Mallett	C	Weston-super-Mare	A
Bromsgrove	A2					Northampton	A2	Sheringham	B3	Weybridge	A
Buckingham	B3					Northfleet	A1	Shipley	A	*Weymouth	A
*Budeleigh Salterton	B2					North Shields	A	Shrewsbury	A3	Whitby	A
Burgess Hill	B3					Northwich	A3	Sirhowy Valley	A	Whitechurch	A
Burnley	A					Norwich	B	Sittingbourne	B3	Whitehaven	A
Burslem	A					Nottingham	A	Skegness	A3	Whitstable	A
Bureton	B3					Nuneaton	A	Skipton	A2	Wildes	A
Burton-on-Trent	A							Slough	A	Wigan	A
Bury	A							Soham	C1	Wimborne	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3							Southampton	B	Winchester	A
Buxton	A1							Southend-on-Sea	B1	Windsor	A
Byfleet	B1							Southport	A	Wisbech	A
Calder Valley	A							South Shields	A	Witney	A
Cambridge	B							Southwell	A3	Woking	A
Canterbury	B3							Sowerby Bridge	A	Wolverhampton	A
Carlisle	A							Spalding	B2	Woodstock	A
Carlisle	A							Spenn Valley	A	Worcester	A
Carmarthen	B							Stafford	A2	Workop	A
Carnarvon	B2							*Stalbridge	C	Worthing	A
Caterham	B							Staines	B	Wycombe	A
Chalfonts	B							Stamford	A3		
Chatham	B1							Stockport	C1	Yeadon	A
*Cheddar	B3							Stockport	A	*Yeovil	A
Chelmsford	B1							Stockton-on-Tees	A	York	A

*PAINTERS' WAGES

Budeleigh	s. d.	Dartmouth	s. d.	Gloucester	s. d.	Marlborough	s. d.	Swanage	s. d.	Trowbridge	s. d.
Salterton	1 4	Devizes	1 3½	Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1 4	Plymouth	1 7	Swindon	1 5	Westbury	1
Cheddar	1 3½	Dorchester	1 3½	Hereford	1 5	Ross-on-Wye	1 5	Tavistock (Town)	1 3½	Weymouth	1
Chippenhams	1 3½	Exeter	1 6½	Honiton	1 3	Stroud	1 5	Totnes	1 4½	Yeovil	1
Cirencester	1 4										

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A	Blantyre	A	Dalmuir	A	Falkirk	A	Kelso	A2	Paisley	A
Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	A
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A	Galashiels	A2	Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumclog	A	Glasgow	A2	Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead and District	A
Arbroath	A2	Calder	A	Dumbarton	A	Glasgow and District	A	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Caldwell	A	Dumfries	A2	Greenlaw	A2	Kirkpatrick	A2		
Ayton	A2	Carnoustie	A2	Dunblane and District	A	Greenock	A	Lanark	A	St. Andrews	A
		Carronbridge	A2	Dundee	A	Hawick	A2	Leith	A	Selkirk	A
		Carstairs	A	Dunfermline	A	Inverness	B	Lockerbie	A2	Stirling	A
		Castletown	A2	Dunoon and District	A	Jamestown	A	Melrose	A2	Strathaven	A
		Clydebank	A			Jedburgh	A2	Midlothian	A	Troon	A
		Coatbridge	A					Montrose	A2	West Lothian	A
		Coldstream	A2					Muirkirk	A		
		Craithes	A2					Newport	A		
		Crief	A2								
		Culross	A								

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"LONDON'S LUNGS"

The exhaustive paper, which Mr. Frank Hunt, the Valuer to the London County Council, read before the Surveyors' Institution last Monday, will well repay study by all those who are interested in preserving London's amenities, its health and also its early efforts in enlightened town-planning. It is an odd reflection that now, when ordered town-planning has become an insistent necessity, we should be confronted by attempts to destroy what praiseworthy work has already been done in this direction. It is analogous to the complaint of Mr. J. C. Squire, the President of the Architecture Club, that while that Institution had been founded to stimulate good new building, much of their time and energy had had to be thrown into the scale of opposition to various proposals for destroying good, old buildings.

Mr. Hunt's survey was limited to the 250 garden squares, as distinct from street squares or squares round buildings, in the Metropolis; and the most important of them appear to have come into existence in the eighteenth century or the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The particular apprehension at the present time about their continuance, and all that it connotes, arises from the fact that the original building leases, under which they were developed, have fallen in or are about to fall in. The moment is then ripe for the speculator to offer tempting price to the ground landlord, based largely upon the possible use to which the unbuilt areas may be put; and having secured the property the public is confronted with the alternative of either letting some of its valued open spaces go, or paying a long price to retain them. With such an alternative we are confronted at the present time in regard to the Foundling Hospital property, an estate which, it may be remarked, was originally acquired and laid out by large gifts of money, not only from the charitable public, but also from Parliament.

The more important of the older London squares are governed, as to their management and upkeep, by various Special Acts of Parliament. The Foundling Hospital Squares, for example, come under an Act of 1794, and it would be interesting to know

how far the provisions of this Act tally with those of the Act of 1819 (and the subsequent Consolidating Act of 1851) affecting Edwardes Square, Kensington. In the case of Edwardes Square, the care of the garden was vested in the Garden Committee, whose right to possession was upheld by the Law Courts against speculators who had purchased it and adjacent property for building purposes. It seems probable that any squares, coming under special statutes such as this, have some such measure of protection; but in the case of Mecklenburgh and Brunswick Squares, the purchasers have promoted a bill in Parliament which will extinguish any rights or protection which those square gardens may enjoy in this way. The determined opposition of the local authorities, the London County Council, and the residents' association, to the proposed measure, encourages every hope that it will not be passed into law, however.

The legal position, however, in regard to the squares is somewhat obscure and uncertain; and the subject is too vast to be settled by piecemeal contests between owners and the public. The time has come for a general consideration and settlement of the matter of London's "lungs" once and for all. As Mr. Hunt pointed out, the decision of the Courts in the Edwardes Square Case, important as it is, does not cover the situation that would arise when all the leases of the houses in the square had expired, or when there were no resident householders, who, with the owner and his agent, are alone qualified to serve on the Garden Committee. The decision of the Judges, in the Edwardes Square Case does, however, point the way to a solution which may be drastic but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, does not appear to us inequitable. If the Acts of 1819, affecting that square, created a modification of the rights of the owner, provisions that were afterwards perpetuated by the Act of 1851, it seems fairly reasonable to suppose that the owners of that period acquiesced or were not inimical to the sterilization from building of part of their property for the enhancement and benefit of the rest. As Mr. Hunt observes, it "was an investment justified in its results, and for Parliament at this stage to say

that a no less generous scheme of development should obtain in future would not, in effect, be imposing any hardship upon the owners." The crux of the matter, as we have stated before in these columns, is really the limitation of profit. As the built-up portions of property round these squares have enormously increased in value, the question is whether the ground landlord is to be permitted to add to that increase an amount represented by the unbuilt areas valued at the same increased figure;

whether, in point of fact, the present owner is to be allowed to take a profit that never entered into the original calculations of his predecessors in title. Mr. Hunt's own conclusion, that we "have reached a stage when it can hardly be considered unjust to require by Statute the general preservation of the *status quo* so far as it relates to these garden enclosures," is one that we think will be re-echoed by the great majority of London's citizens.

Notes and Comments

The Royal Gold Medal, 1927

It is understood that the Council of the R.I.B.A. will recommend Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., to His Majesty the King for the award of the Gold Medal for Architecture this year. The formal announcement of the Council's choice will be made on Monday next.

The Export of French Architecture

The sale and exportation to America of our old buildings and fitments has met with considerable criticism; but a similar practice, which appears to have been growing in France, will be stopped if M. Henri Auriol has his way. As Deputy for the Haute-Garonne, he has introduced into the French Chamber a Bill to prohibit the taking away of parts of buildings of artistic value belonging to private owners in France; and his measure provides for the official classification of buildings of artistic value and also the seizure and restoration of fragments which it may be attempted to export. M. Auriol gives a curious example of the practice he complains of, which, rather unkindly, he has dubbed "Elginism." One house in New York City boasts cloisters made up of arcades taken from the Cloister of Saint Guilhem-le-Désert, the promenade of the exterior gallery of the Cloister of Trie in the Hautes Pyrénées, 26 capitals of pillars from another source, and several small columns, with capitals, from Bonnefont, near Trie, while other contributions were obtained from Saint Michel-de-Cuxa in the Pyrénées Orientales. Moreover, fragments of the Cloister at Bonnefont have been used in the external decoration of the same house. This passion for architectural fragments is truly American. We are informed that there have been built into the façade of one of the latest New York hotels stones taken from a large number of the most famous buildings in Europe. There is a stone from our St. Paul's, one from St. Peter's at Rome, one from Rheims, and so on. We feel sore when one of our old houses is carted bodily away; but this course is preferable to the nibbling of which the French politician complains.

Modern Art

Professor John Orr, of Manchester University, in opening an Exhibition by the Society of Modern Painters, endeavoured to explain to the public of his city some of the ideas lying behind what is called "modern" painting. He truly opined that "an outsider, who knew nothing about painting, might say, if asked for an opinion of the very diverse pictures in that Exhibition, that they were all alike in being extraordinarily unlike the objects which they set forth to represent. Such a crude impression had really a basis of genuine observation. It was, in effect, the unlikeness of the average view of an object which gave unity as to the diversity of modern painting." From this point, the Professor proceeded to consider to what extent such divergence was legitimate. Apparently the divergence relates not only to form, but also to colour, as "the modern artist refused to

be obliged to represent local colour even as he himself saw it in every normal mood." He treats it symbolically; he uses to express his emotion before the object. "It is not the colour he sees, but the colour he feels as he sees the object." So now we know Professor Orr's explanation is certainly more to the point than anything we happen to have read before. The breaking of the old conventions, he says, has naturally made the public resentful. The artists must not mind that; they should simply go on. Unfortunately, the Professor did not go on. He did not explain how, if you diverge from both the form and the colour of the object depicted, the public is to understand the painting. Is it to be supplied with a written description of the artist's emotions, or expected to be become proficient in thought reading?

The Kindliness of Kew

From time to time little stories creep into the Press about some useful or meritorious piece of public work carried out by that branch of the Government service known as the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. Few of the people, we suspect, who stroll about those very beautiful grounds are aware that a great deal of useful and patient research work goes on there; and fewer still, perhaps, know that the great Malay rubber industry owes its inception to work done at Kew. Kew now appears as a fairy godmother to that lonely island of Tristan da Cunha, the windswept treeless island in the South Atlantic, becoming better known, perhaps, through recent broadcast lectures. There the housing difficulties are even greater than they are at home; and apparently the first step of young couples bent on matrimony in the island is to catch sufficient driftwood on the shores to provide material for the shack which is to constitute their future home. As a result of patient investigation by Mr. Douglas M. Gane and the operation of Dr. Hill, the Director at Kew, several packages of young New Zealand willows and poplars previously planted and brought forward at Kew, have now been despatched, in the care of the two missionaries who recently went out there, for replanting in the island, as a first attempt at afforestation. Previous parcels of ornamental shrubs and hedge-growing plants were sent out in 1922, but what happened to them is not yet known. This is Kew's first attempt at creating a flora on a barren island, for in 1850 they supplied packages of young shrubs, trees and plants for Ascension Island, which is now fertile and fruitful.

The Thames Bridge Report

Judging from recent reports, the attitude of the London County Council towards the Report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic will be largely determined by the question of finance. They have now asked the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on the subject, presumably with the object of discovering whether the Government is going to implement the Commission's recommendations by raising the funds required to carry out its proposals.



THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST: CORRIDOR TO AUDITORIUM.
OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

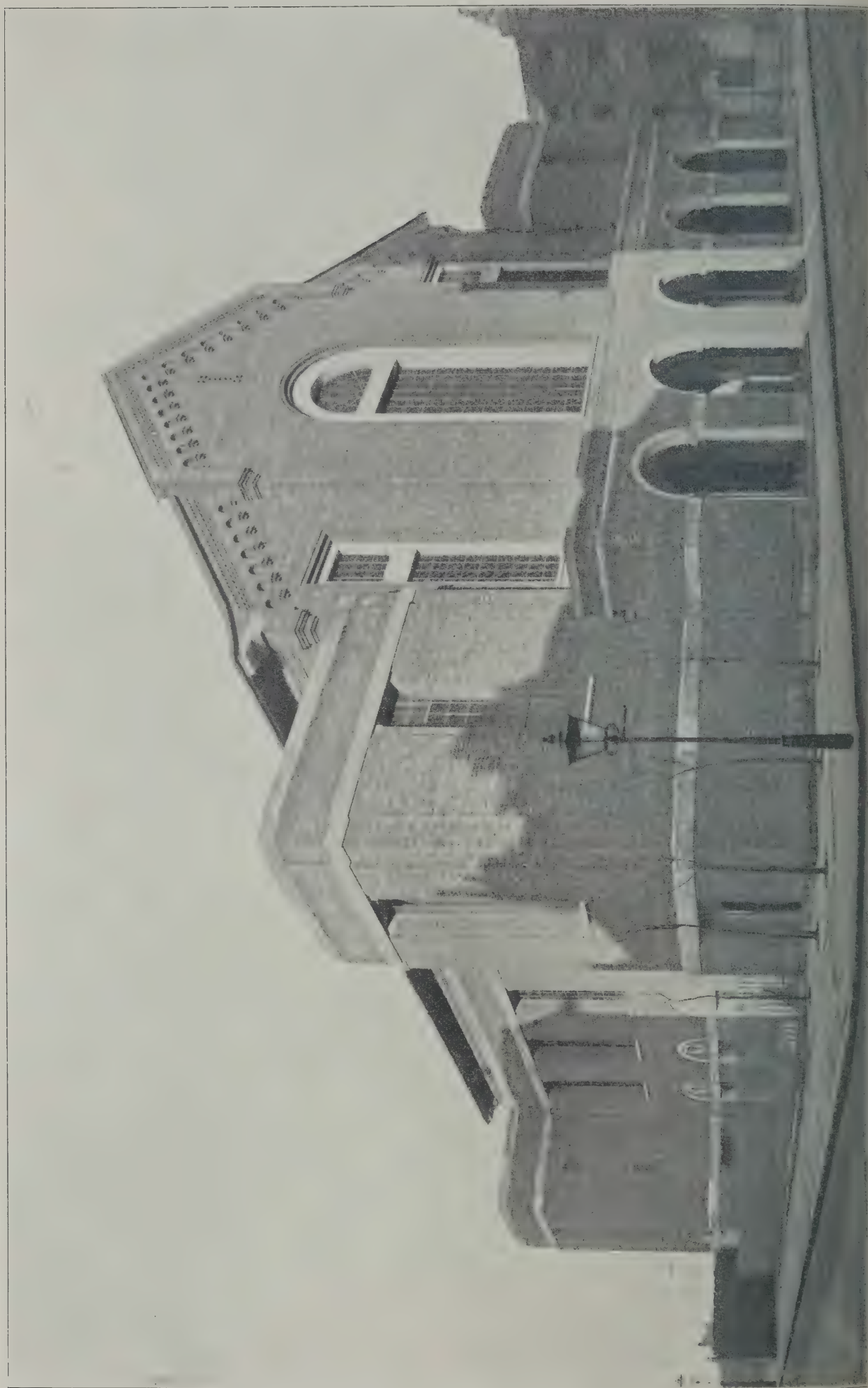
THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON

Yet another Christian Science Church has been completed, and it is becoming evident that a certain convention is being established, an architectural symbol by which we are immediately enabled to recognise a church of this nature. For architecture cannot live by "expression" alone, because expression is entirely determined by utilitarian function, and this function can often be performed in so many different ways that its fulfilment does not create a clearly recognisable type of structure. A building should never present a puzzle to the passers-by. When we see a church spire in England we can fairly safely assume that the church belongs to the Anglican communion. The spire does not express Anglicanism, but by the establishment of the convention that only Anglican churches have spires, immediately on seeing a spire we jump to the conclusion as to the nature of the church. One of the functions of architecture is to aid the public in the recognition of the purpose of every building erected in a town. It is commonplace that a town hall should look like a town hall, a theatre should look like a theatre, a shop like a shop, and so on. And it is a corollary of this doctrine

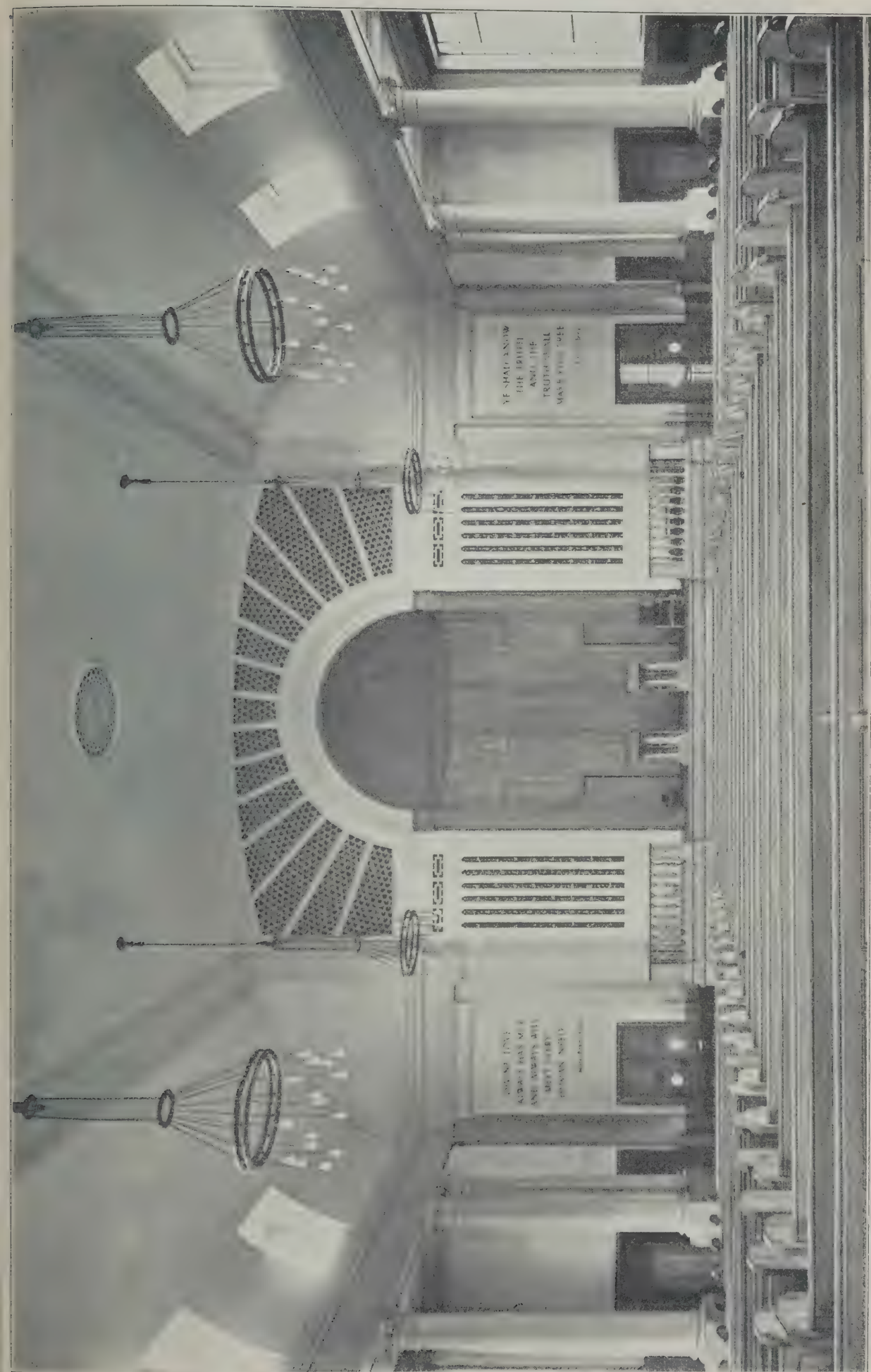
that a Christian Science Church should look like a Christian Science Church. It was obvious, therefore, that it would only have created confusion if such a church were adorned by a spire.

Let us now examine this particular building, the 11th Church of Christ, Scientist, which has just been completed to the design of Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. The first thing to notice is that it is a brick building set in a district where its immediate architectural neighbours are also brick. The colour of the bricks is pleasing, a variegated red and purple, of which the former predominate. Opposite the front of the church in Nutford Place is a block of fairly modern flats built in red brick, while on one opposite flank in Seymour Street is a pleasant late 18th century tenure of small brick houses, and on the other flank in Brown Street is a building of brick with stone facings. This is fortunate, for the church is thus seen by its very colour of texture to belong to its architectural environment.

In the main façade in Nutford Place the most prominent feature is the gable end decorated with blind machicolation, of which the centre portion is



THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON. OSWALD P. MUSE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON. OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST: THE ENTRANCE PORTICO.
OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

brought forward slightly and encloses a large round-headed window having brick reveals with stone architraves inset. On the ground level, entrance is obtained through a broad portico in the form of an arcade with five bays. The arches of the portico are again set in brick reveals with stone moulded architraves, and are borne by engaged Corinthian columns separated by substantial piers. Subsidiary windows are placed each side of the centre projecting portion of the façade. Two small flat-roofed wings complete the composition, which is rendered all the more striking by the conspicuous stone corbels which support the upward tilt of the eaves.

The side elevations towards Seymour Street and Brown Street are almost identical. In each case there is a symmetrical composition with a row of five windows flanked with projections on either side, each containing one bay. The first-floor windows are rectangular, and are surmounted by a parapet, above which we catch a glimpse of five other windows belonging to the main building behind. The ground-floor windows are round-headed, like those in the front elevation, which are in brick reveals with stone panelled architraves inset. The windows are glazed in lead left dark grey, while in the semi-circle are placed small round glazed apertures with a decora-

tive pattern of panes, surrounded by a plain band of stone which is given a background of brick arranged in herring-bone formation. Beneath the ground floor is the basement which, however, is provided with an external courtyard at its own level, approached by steps from the end nearest the front of the building. A handsome wrought-iron railing separates the courtyard from the pavement of Seymour Street. A similar arrangement has been followed in Brown Street. Both these elevations are highly attractive and provide a simple and elegant solution of the somewhat difficult problem of fenestration which was here presented.

Even in the rear elevation, which is not intended to be visible and which will, in fact, not be seen when the site at the back of the church has been developed an attempt has been made to achieve an orderly arrangement of the windows.

The interior of the church is excellently planned. The pews are arranged in tripartite division, with two gangways in the main body of the auditorium and additional ones at the sides giving access to rooms behind the platform and at the same time providing exits. These corridors are outside the main body of the auditorium and are separated from it by a row of elegantly detailed Corinthian columns. The focus



THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST: THE ENTRANCE PORTICO.
OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

attention is, of course, the platform, which is rendered conspicuous by being set in front of a large apse, panelled in wood, framed in fluted pilasters, which are surmounted by a broad architrave enclosing the semi-circle.

Above the latter radiate lines, in star pattern, which fill up the interval between it and the flat ceiling. On either side of the apse are grills comprising long narrow vertical apertures, in each of which is placed a decorative brass vertical rod. The grills conceal but yet adequately express the organ, which is thus incorporated into the architecture of the room. This treatment of the organ is a highly original feature which has not hitherto been adopted in other places of worship. It remains to be said that the design and craftsmanship displayed in all the details of the building are excellent. Much care has been expended on the planning of the apartments subsidiary to the main hall of worship, and we are left with the impression of a modern design very well conceived and efficiently executed.

Messrs. Dove Brothers, Ltd., were the general contractors. The following is the list of subcontractors: May Construction Co., Ltd.—acoustic plaster, cabot quilting insulation to floors and ventilating ducts; Patent Victoria Stone Co., Ltd.—artificial stone staircases; The Dorking Brick Co.—

bricks; The Aston Construction Co., Ltd.—constructional steel and ironwork; A. E. Harper—decoration (colouring and gilding); Rashleigh Phipps & Co., Ltd.—electrical work; Bath Artercraft, Ltd., and E. G. Garton—electric fittings; Self-Sentering Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.—expanded metal; Willett Works, Ltd.—flooring (rubber tiling); Morrison-Scott Flooring Agency—cork flooring; Bath Artercraft, Ltd.—furniture (readers' desks and chairs, etc.); Benham & Sons, Ltd.—heating and ventilation; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd.—ironmongery; The Express Lift Co., Ltd.—lift; Williams, Gamon & Co. (Kaleyards), Ltd.—metal casements; Dove Brothers, Ltd.—oak pew seating; J. W. Walker & Sons, Ltd.—organ building; The Kingsmill Art Metal and Electrical Co., Ltd.—ornamental ironwork for organ grille; Hopton-Wood Stone Firms, Ltd.—paving (stone); Burke & Co.—paving (marble); Thomas Elsley, Ltd.—rainwater goods; Mellows & Co., Ltd., and John R. Venning & Co., Ltd.—sanitary fittings; Miss Jessie M. Jacob—stained glass; Esmond Burton—stone carving; Carter & Co.—tiles (wall); Ames & Finnis—tiles (roofing); Frank W. Clifford—fibrous plaster; E. G. Garton—wrought-iron railings, staircase balustrades, fencing and grilles, etc. Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., was the consulting engineer for constructional steelwork; Mr. Hope Bagenal, the adviser on acoustics.

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—VI

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

PIPES.—It must be very depressing to be a plumber or hot water fitter, for though everyone wants them to do good work, nobody wants to see it.

This journal has recently contained a series of sermons from Mr. Trystan Edwards on the text of decency in external plumbing, and it is quite time that architects ceased to delude themselves that soil pipes and bath wastes in conspicuous positions can be ignored as elements of a building as easily as they can be omitted from drawings. An uncomfortable position for a soil pipe should be sufficient reason for abandoning an otherwise hopeful plan, but it is only necessary to instance one of the placed designs in the recent *Daily Mail* competition to demonstrate common neglect to consider this.

It should also be remembered when a roof containing attics lit by dormer windows is part of the design, that it will be necessary to carry up the soil pipe as a vent to a height of three feet above the head of any window. Evidences of failure to realise this need are visible constantly in lead soil pipes crawling like huge worms up roof slopes and dormer cheeks. Chimneys contrived at suitable points furnish a relatively unobtrusive way of supporting and masking tall soil pipe ventilators. Cases have been known where an extra flue has been added to a stack specially to contain a lead soil pipe, the bottom of the flue at ground line being open on one side to the external air. This is seemly but expensive, and would be inapplicable to a cast-iron soil pipe.

In the past it has usually been possible to keep within bounds the straying of internal pipe services, but the recent popularity of bedroom lavatories and radiator heating has caused pipework formerly confined to sculleries and bathrooms to invade the whole house. Personally, I do not like the bedroom lavatory, for the same reason that I do not like the "accidental" wireless outfit—a love of tidiness. An arrangement by which a small washing closet is provided for each bedroom overcomes my objection, and for a separate bathroom to each bedroom, I have nothing but praise—where the money will run to it. But, even so, it is essential that such arrangements should be planned for with intent to minimise the pipiness of the important fronts externally and of the rooms within. Radiator circuits, if not thrown in at the eleventh hour (as many clients are inclined to do), can usually be schemed to avoid anything beyond an occasional drop pipe in prominent places. The adoption of the modern drawn copper pipes, with their neat clips and fittings, is a great help towards minimising the obtrusiveness of essential services. Many houses now incorporate built-in gas fires in most of the rooms, and though these have now developed so that sightly models can be obtained to meet every need, the actual connection to the house supply still offers difficulties. Neither a brass pipe bent to an offset travelling round the chimney jamb, an iron pipe sticking up through the hearth with an elbow and connector to the fitting, nor a length of flexible helical tubing from a floor cock, are altogether worthy of admiration on their own account. The ingenuity of the gas-appliance makers might profitably be turned to an improved means of connecting-up.

While on the subject of gas fires, the point might as well be mentioned that the customary trimming with brick arch or concrete slab is hardly necessary in the case of a bedroom gas fire. This is recognised by some of the makers of cast-iron gas mantels, who embody a small cast-iron hearth as part of the fitting, intended to overlay the floor. A similar device, with

a small raised hearth slab of tiles, slate, or marble works well in ordinary cases of built-in interiors with surrounds of similar materials.

SANITARY FITTINGS.—Flushing tanks, or water waste preventers, are of three main types, requiring different treatment when actuating. I can see no reason why makers should not recognise this in the same manner as the makers of stoves, who cast thereon in raised letters such inscriptions as "Open for quick draught," or "Close for slow fire." The commonest type of flush is that embodying an annular syphon which is brought into operation by the surge caused by the descent of a heavy bell. The directions should be "Pull chain and release smartly." The second and increasingly popular type embodies a cylinder and plunger which, on the pull of a lever, forces water over the syphon, which once started continues to draw the contents by the operation of a valve. This type is usually that adopted in so-called noiseless flush tanks. Its inscription should be "A steady pull to operate." The third type (objected to by many water companies, and tending to become obsolete, as it embodies a valve which permits steady leakage and waste when out of order) starts the syphon by admission of water direct to the long leg through a weighted plug valve, which is raised by the pull of the chain. The direction for this type should be "Pull, and hold a moment." A further type of water-waste preventer—the Lovelock—has advantages in some positions, but anyone proposing to instal one should ascertain that it is acceptable to the Local Water Authority.

Whatever views may be held on jointless flooring elsewhere, there is strong reason in favour for W.C. and bathroom floors, which then permit the fitting to be placed directly thereon with no further floor covering. Linoleum fitted round a W.C. pedestal leaves a poor joint just where any joint is unwelcome. Baths of the closed-in riser kind, which are now regaining popularity after a period of insistance on naked forms, are certainly capable of neat and clean treatment, and as the bath top is now part of the bath, do not allow the hidden space between bath and riser to become the foul receptacle for stale soap suds, which the old mahogany top encouraged.

[Editor's Note.—This is the last of the present series by Mr. Edwin Gunn. Further articles will appear at a later date.]

Books Received

- Life in Regency and Early Victorian Times.* By Beresford Chancellor, M.A., F.S.A. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). 25s. net.
- Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age.* By Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. 2nd edition. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). 5s. net.
- Dorchester-on-Thames and the Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.* (S.P.C.K.). 3d. net.
- An Introduction to the Period Styles of England and France.* By Herbert Cole. (The Sutherland Publishing Co., Ltd.). 10s. net.

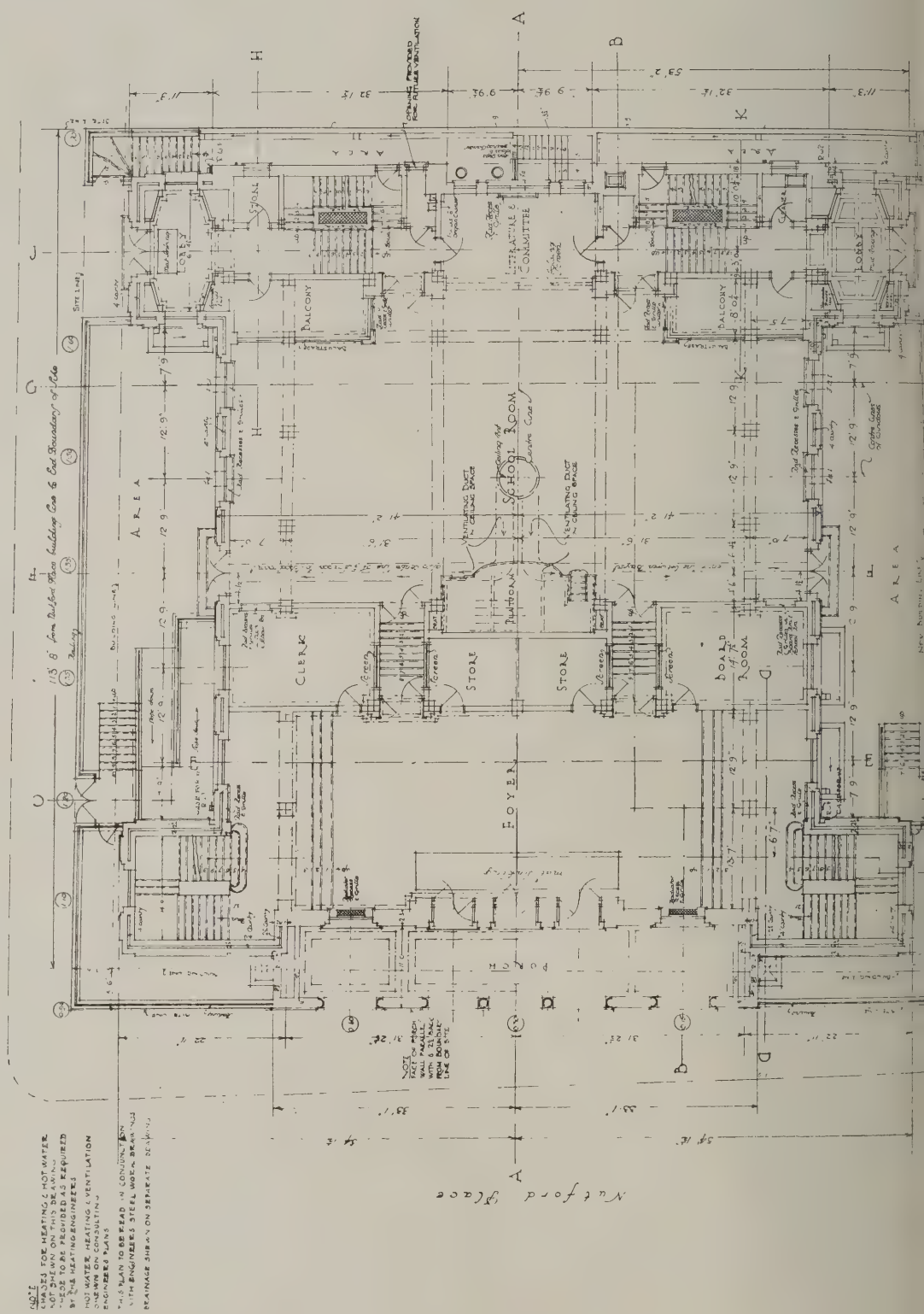
Shop Fittings and Display. By A. Edward Hammond. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.). 10s. net.

This work constitutes the first attempt that has been made to produce in convenient form a text-book which deals in an elementary and non-technical manner with the various phases of shop-fitting.

ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, LONDON.

Scale Eight feet to One Inch.

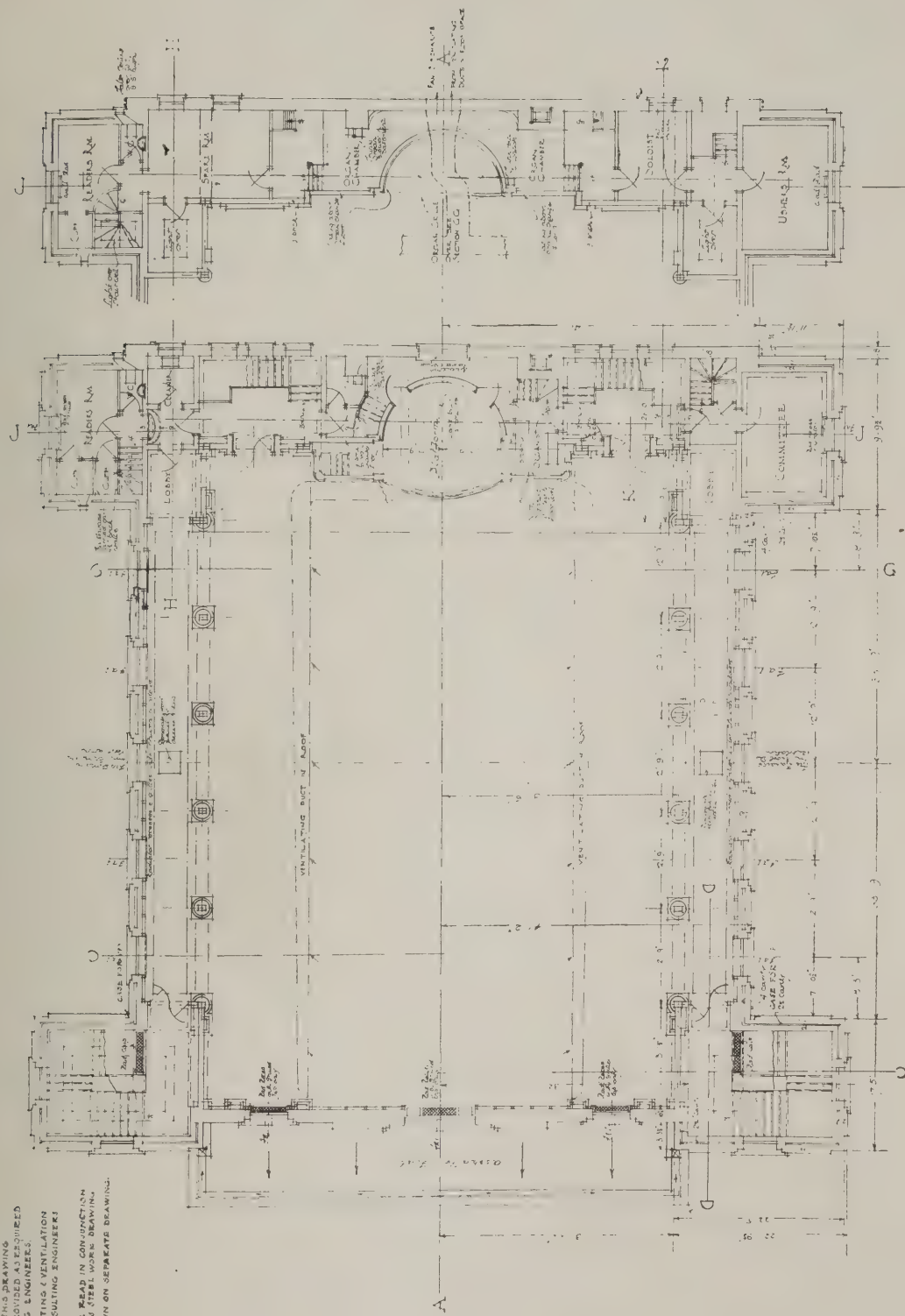
Broom Street



NOTE: FOR HEATING & HOT WATER, HOT AIR AND HOT WATER SUPPLY TO BE PROVIDED AS REQUIRED BY THE HEATING ENGINEERS. HOT WATER HEATING & VENTILATION TO BE PROVIDED AS REQUIRED BY THE HEATING ENGINEERS. DRAINAGE SHOWN ON SEPARATE DRAWING.

Seymour Place GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CHASED FOR HEATING: HOT WATER,
NOT SHOWN IN THIS DRAWING.
HOT WATER HEATING: NOT SHOWN
BY THE HEATING ENGINEER.
HOT WATER HEATING: VENTILATION
SHOWN ON CONSULTING ENGINEER'S
PLANS.
THIS PLAN TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION
WITH ENGINEER'S STEEL WORK DRAWING.
DRAINAGE SHOWN ON SEPARATE DRAWING.



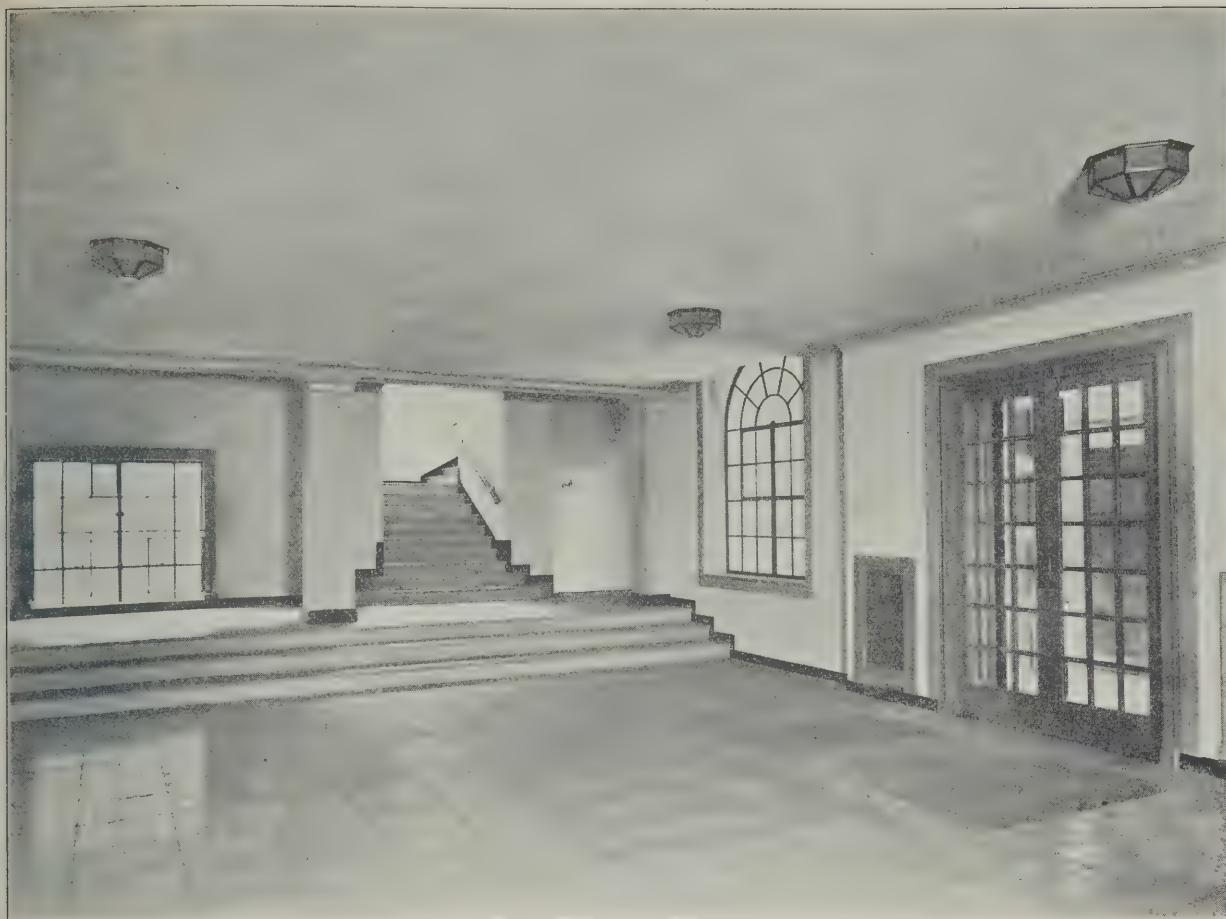
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Church Floor

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, LONDON

OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect

OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST: THE FOYER.
OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



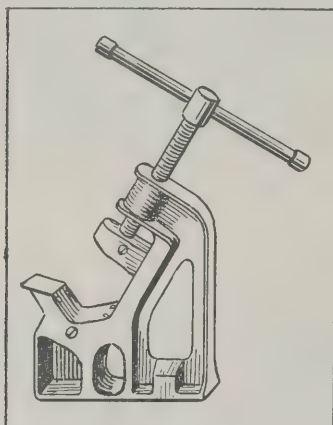
THE ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST: THE PLATFORM.
OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*

A New Pipe Fitting Accessory

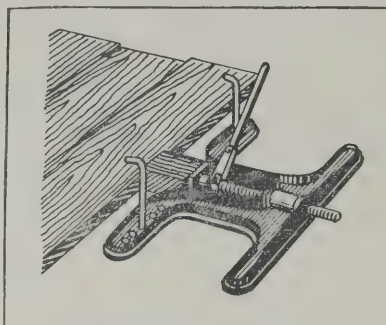
The pipe vise, which we illustrate, is of a new inclined side-opening type which releases the pipe (so that it can be lifted out) with one turn of the handle. The frame is made of malleable iron, which has been put through a slow annealing process and can be guaranteed against breakage. The jaws are of tool steel, hardened and tempered, and can be replaced after hard service; they are designed to grip the pipe securely without danger of squeezing it, and will "open up" enough to take a 2-in. standard coupling so that short nipples can be handled. This pipe vise is made by Messrs. The Oster Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., and has been introduced to the British market by Mr. J. Rickard, of 8 Victoria Avenue, Finchley, N.3.



The "Oster" Pipe Vise.
(The Oster Manufacturing Co.)

A New Flooring Cramp

A new floor cramp for working on solid foundations as well as open joists has been introduced by Messrs. Richard Melhuish, Ltd., of 50-51 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. As will be seen from our illustration, this cramp consists of a thrust screw actuated by a reverse action pawl and ratchet lever passing through a clearance hole in a guide formed in the main frame. A special nut-fitting on this screw is brought up to the frame by hand, giving a quick action and final adjustment ready for pressure being applied by the ratchet. With floors of the ordinary type on open joists, or of breeze with concrete filling, or any solid foundation into which a nail can be driven, this cramp can be laid direct on the joists or on the breeze, steel pins being driven through the holes in the arms of the cramp to keep it in position. The pressure applied by the ratchet tends to produce a downward pressure at the base of the cramp, with the result that there is very little pull on the pins, which give the necessary support without being driven too deep into the foundation. This cramp will hold from 5 to 10 boards at one set-



The "Hickley" Floor Cramp.
(Richard Melhuish, Ltd.)

ting, and by placing the last boards in position, right up to the wall, the cramp may be placed on them and put into use, using the wall to thrust from. Its utility, however, does not end here, for the thrust screw, pawl and ratchet lever being in one unit, separate from the frame, can be put into service as a light mechanical jack when mounted in a small stand, which can be supplied by the makers.

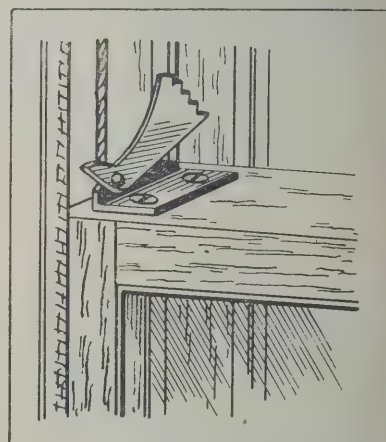
A Bath and Heater Combined

A novelty in the way of a cheap bath installation for tenements and bungalows, where no provision for a bathroom and boiler has been made, is being introduced by Messrs. R. P. Opass & Co., of Coventry House, South Place, London, E.C.2. This bath, known as the "Hydro" Self-Heating Bath, can be placed in any room where gas is laid on, and takes up no more space than is actually required for the bath to stand in. It requires no tanks, hot-water pipes or other fittings, except for the connection of the outlet, cold water being run direct into the bath and heated in it. The bath itself is of the usual metal construction and shape, 5 feet 6½ inches long, mounted on four short pedestal legs and fitted at one end with a waste water outlet. The outside is painted except for a central galvanised strip along the bottom, beneath which, extending the whole length of the bath, is the gas burner fitting used for heating the water. This burner consists of a length of pipe pierced with a double row of holes so arranged that the gas flames come into direct contact with the bottom of the bath, whilst the floor is protected from the heat by means of a curved metal plate, 10 inches wide, extending the whole length of the burner and mounted 2 inches below it. The burner can be connected up to the gas-point by either flexible or ordinary gas piping. Ten gallons of water can be brought to "bath" temperature in twelve minutes at a cost of under one penny

for the quantity of gas consumed, and although the bottom of the bath necessarily gets warmer than the water whilst the gas is alight, it will be found that the temperature is quickly equalised when the gas is turned off.

A Novelty in Window Fittings

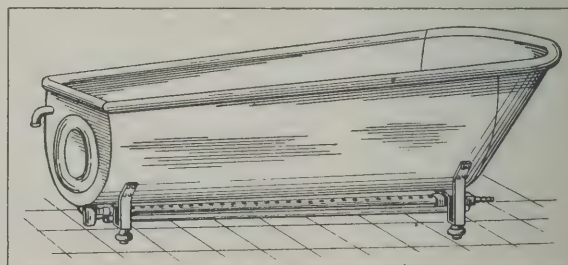
A simple window catch applicable to sliding sashes has just been placed on the market by Messrs. The Little Brown Window "Dog" Co., of 36 Abbey Street, Hockley, Birmingham. This device is intended to be fixed on the left-hand side of the lower sash, as illustrated, in which position it allows the window to be left open for ventilation, but prevents it being opened any further by persons outside



The "Little Brown" Window Dog.
(The "Little Brown Window Dog" Co.)

the house. The "dog" is put into action by pushing over the pivoted bar so that its serrated edge rests against the woodwork of the upper sash, into which the teeth will bite if any attempt is made to push up the lower sash or pull down the upper one. The fitting is made of pressed steel with an oxydised finish, and is quickly fitted by means of screws.

The manufacturers of the "Unity" Patent Floor Bridging, noticed in our issue of January 28, are also supplying these units, bent to shape, ready for fixing.



The "Hydro" Self-Heating Bath.
(R. P. Opass & Co.)



HOUSE AT FRINTON-ON-SEA.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

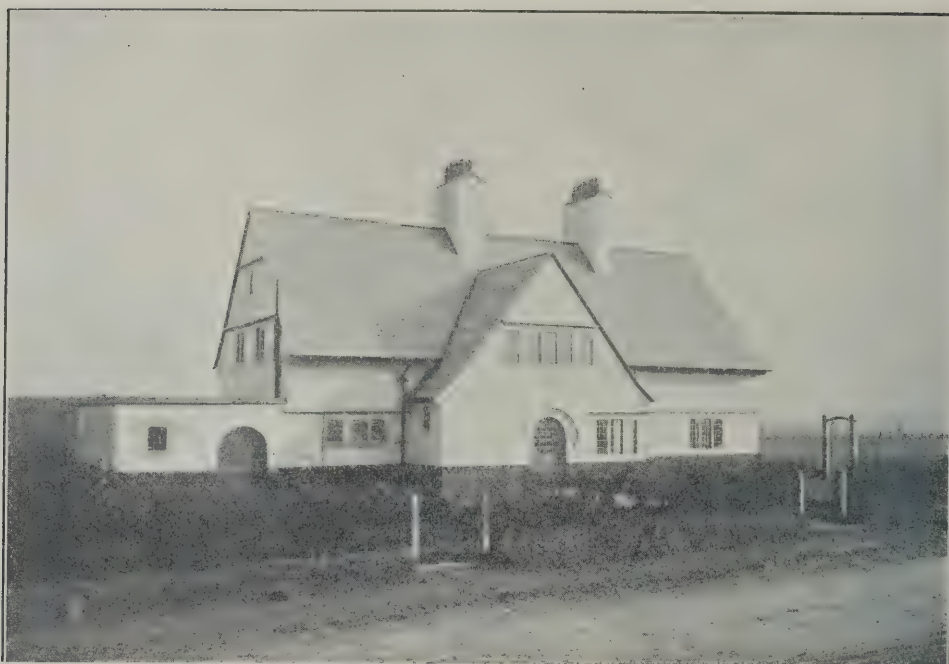
C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY

The Man and His Work—III

At the time Voysey began building, the domestic life of the upper middle classes had lost the colour which is preserved to us in the pages of Thackeray and, more strongly, in Dickens' picture of Dombey's house and the Merdles's and the Podsnap's, where, we may remember, certain choice guests were invited to a heavy ceremonial dinner-party and others, less choice, to a ceremonial "haunch of mutton vapour bath" after dinner. Thackeray, in the pretended personality of Titmarsh, depicts similar scenes of heavy feeding when, in the *Book of Snobs*, he describes how, whenever he sees a jelly or trifle being removed from table to furnish forth another banquet, he always calls for it and "massacres it with a table spoon." In Voysey's early days mahogany curtain-poles and sideboards with decorations like tadpoles and worm castings (the best the machine could then achieve) glued upon them, had gone the way of the wax fruit and wool mats that preceded them. Gone were the grained doors, the statuary marble chimney pieces, polished steel grates, heavy hangings and carpets, and the cast-iron gas-chandeliers hanging from lumpy foliated plaster bosses which matched the massive unfeeling cornice. Gone was the crinoline, and the "bustle" with which Western ladies sought to rival the posterial luxuriance of the hottentot was in its full glory. The huge mantelpiece—Vikings—right-hand Viking looking to the left, left-hand Viking looking to the right—may be said at that time to be the almost sole active survivals of the stuffy, feelingless, mid-Victorian domicile. In London, at any rate, the Willet house was replacing Cubitt as a popular expression of vernacular domestic architecture.

Voysey, when he looked about him as a young man, saw heavy luxury giving way to a richness no less luxurious, though chastened and refined. Curtain-poles were no longer glorified, but became inconspicuous rods; thick dust-harbours hangings were being replaced by more cheerful and wholesome ones. Graining and marble mantelpieces gave place to paint

and richly moulded wood, with tiled surrounds to the grate. "Yallery Greenery," the "Æsthetics," "Patience," neutral-tinted plush upholstery—all these greeted him as the things most conspicuous and most new; and, particularly, did stamped and embossed wall linings force themselves upon his attention. These were endemical in all self-respecting new houses of that time, as distemper is endemical in well-bred dogs. Such linings were specially favoured below the chair or dado rails, and above the frieze or picture rails, without which rails the reception rooms of a gentlewoman's house would have looked almost as indecorous as the gentlewoman herself would have seemed had she received a guest there without wearing a "bustle" to do it in. Sometimes these embossed linings, bronzed or gilded, over-spread the whole surfaces of walls and ceilings, and broke out in the door panels like a confluent chicken-pox. I have a shrewd idea that even Norman Shaw let himself go in this way once or twice, and Morris's work of this kind at Stanmore Hall, photographs of which I have lately happened on, so dumbfounds me that I can only ejaculate—like the railway guard who got into a luggage-van where was a Blue Vinney Cheese—Oh, my! In those days severely botanical studies of flowers were painted on the panels of doors, and similar tributes to natural history were paid, on a blue ground, to lengths of drain pipes set on end to serve as umbrella stands. Yes; it is easy to make fun of all this, but the reader must remember that he would have taken it all seriously enough if he had been living in those days. Such gifted men as Norman Shaw, Nesfield, and E. J. May were, unless I am much mistaken, ringing the changes on these devices and ideas. Morris was shaping loveliness when he found all ugly, but it was Voysey who swept the whole thing away and gave architects new ideas to play with and new ideals to inspire them in their conception of small house design and of the relation of the architect to that kind of work.



HOUSE AT BEACONSFIELD.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

The impulse of Voysey's innovation was simplicity, coupled with individualism. In 1916 he published a book on "Individualism," but long before this, in 1895, when replying to a discussion on a lecture, I find him saying, "Individualism has no chance if precedence is to be our guide." I shall give a much truer idea of what is represented in Voysey's work if I quote from some of his own expositions of the principles underlying it than could be conveyed by any detailed account of the buildings which have been chosen to illustrate these articles.

"Simplicity in design is analogous to sincerity in character. The desire to be simple is borne of the desire to be true. Complexity and duplicity are first cousins. True richness of design is quite compatible with simplicity, but elaboration and complexity are not. True richness requires that the reality shall be as true as the appearance, for things must be what they seem. The richness must arise from nobility and profusion of thought and feeling. True richness depends on quality, not quantity. Accumulation of forms, colours, and textures will often produce what the ignorant and superficial will mistake for richness, but careful observation will quickly dispel the delusion."

"The exercise of individual choice must result in the unconscious expression of the individual character of the designer. The moment this expression of individuality becomes conscious it becomes forced, and is what we call affectation."

"Try the effect of a well-proportioned room, with white walls, plain carpets and simple oak furniture, and nothing in it but the necessary articles of use, and one pure ornament in the form of a simple vase of flowers; not a cosmopolitan crowd of all sorts, but one or two sprays of one kind, and you will then find reflections begin to dance in your brain; each object will be received on the retina and understood, classified and dismissed from the mind, leaving you free as a bird to wander in the sunshine or storm of your own thoughts."

"Floors without floorboards can be formed of wrought joists with concrete partition-slabs laid on the top of them, and floated over on the upper surface with hard plaster or one of the many patent jointless floor coverings or rubber tiles."

"This kind of floor construction needs no lath and plaster ceiling; distempering between the beams com-

pletes it. Skirtings can be made with glazed tiles, set flush with the plaster, or, if preferred, black marble, unpolished, or blue pennant Bath stone or hard vitreous unglazed tiles can be used instead. All that is particularly needed is a border three inches high, and hard enough to withstand the carpet sweeper. The initial cost would be found to balance the expense of the old-fashioned wood skirting, with its grounds and space behind for mice and perpetual need of cleaning and painting. The kind of construction herein advocated, though eliminating much of the carpenter's and joiner's work, adds great lustre and importance to that which remains, and so the carpenter and joiner become important factors in the æsthetic and practical values of the building."

As an example of the vehemence of Voysey's convictions, I cannot refrain from quoting him on electric bells. In doing so, I would pay tribute to his sense of the value of hyperbole. By ruthless over-statement he makes it impossible for anyone to forget the comparison which favours the earlier pulled-bell.

"To be touched gently on the shoulder is better than a stab in the back, and no one wants to be told so, yet we endure the electric bell which stabs the sound out of one impersonal gong. In days gone by the wire-pulled bell was responsive to the master's touch, and the servant felt at once the temper of the master in the tone of his call. Each room, too, had its distinctive voice, and the servant knew, without looking at any index, who was wanting him, but with electric bells there is no distinction possible; all users are assassins."

The illustrations which have appeared with the two previous articles, and which accompany this, have been chosen from a very large number of designs; and if they do not show the best examples of Voysey's work they represent, in my opinion, buildings which are characteristic of the designer and typical of those that most arrested attention when they were first built, and that are now recognised as signalling the individuality of the architect. I find in a cutting from *The Studio*, which, however, does not inform me of its date, nor of the particular subject of comment, the following note of one of these Voysey the fullest appreciation of its perfect composition houses: "One of Mr. Voysey's most charming creations in domestic architecture is published in *The Architect* for November 8, and we reprint it with



"THE ORCHARD," CHORLEY WOOD.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

and its exquisitely English domestic quality." And in 1899 *Country Life* gave a page description of a house which Voysey was then only building. This is the house at Chorley Wood, illustrated in these pages, in which Voysey was not only his own architect, but his own client, and it seems to me to be a memorable achievement and characteristic of the best he did and of the best he taught. Of all that has been since done in a field which was then new, it is difficult to recall anything of the kind more entirely successful, and if *The Studio* note above quoted refers to this house, it is as just to-day as it was discerning when it was penned. The little house stands in an orchard; it is an English home. It expresses itself without any suggestions borrowed from the past; it relies upon no traditional associations in its architecture: with complete modesty, directness and simplicity it appeals by abstract qualities which are inherent in the craft of building. We catch exactly the same delightful sentiment of reality in the cottages we see at Bibury. I cannot imagine anyone who would wish to alter this little house in any single particular of detail, except possibly that of the buttresses; and when it is remembered that no experienced eye could view it from a distance of even a quarter of a mile and not recognise its authorship, we get, in some degree, a measure of its designer's genius.

In the next number I shall avail myself of Voysey's suggestion, say "What I do not like about his work," and point out "How bad it is."

Royal Academy Summer Exhibition

The Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy this year opens on Monday, May 2, and closes on Saturday, August 6. The dates for receiving works are as follows: Water colours, pastels, miniatures, black-and-white drawings, engravings, and architectural drawings, Friday, March 25; oil paintings, Saturday, March 26, and Monday, March 28; sculpture, Tuesday, March 29. The hours for the reception of work are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. (except Saturday, March 26, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.). Not more than three works may be sent by any one artist. Labels and forms may be obtained, during the month of March only, from The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1.

Coming Events

Hampshire Architectural Association. — Friday, February 11.—General Meeting and Lecture at Portsmouth.

Town Planning Institute.—Friday, February 11.—Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Slum Problem." Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

The Royal Institution.—Friday, February 11.—Mr. Ernest Law, C.B., on "Old Hampton Court Palace Revealed." 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. 9 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, February 14.—Business Meeting. Election of Members. 9 Conduit Street, W.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, February 18.—Annual Dinner.

The London Society.—Friday, February 18.—Mr. H. Avray Tipping, F.S.A., on "Nicholas Hawksmoor, a London Architect." (Lantern Slides). John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 5 p.m.

Yorkshire Town Planning Institute (North of England Division).—Friday, February 18.—Meeting at Leeds. To be addressed by Mr. G. L. Pepler.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Monday, February 21.—Mr. W. A. M'Cartney, A.M.I.C.E., on "Some Things We Might do Better."

Liverpool Architectural Society (Inc.).—Wednesday, February 23.—Miss Mary Adshead on "Modern Decorative Painting." (Lantern Slides).

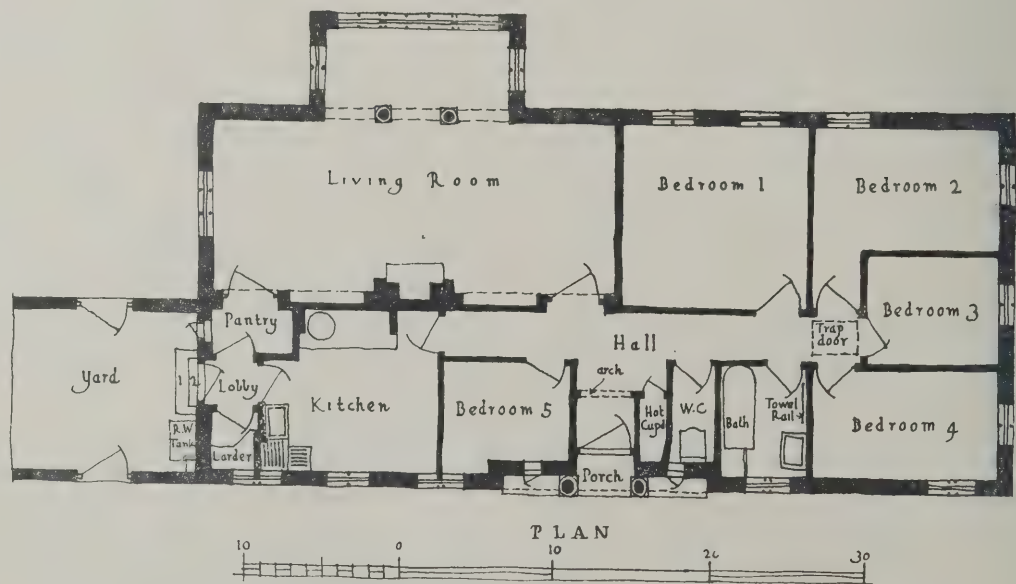
South Wales Institute of Architects.—Wednesday, February 23.—Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., on "The Work of Sir Christopher Wren."

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (Midland Counties Division).—Friday, February 25.—Mr. B. J. Aston on "A Review of Modern Wall Decoration." Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

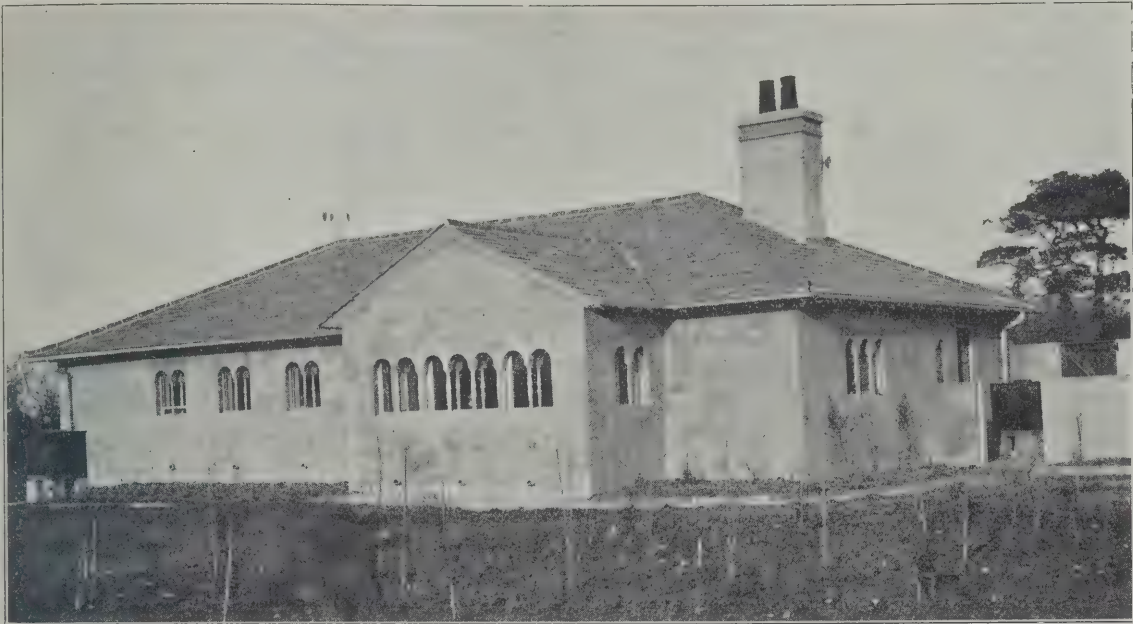
"Birmingham Gazette" Brighter Homes Exhibition.—Birmingham, February 8-19.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Second Edinburgh Housing and Building Exhibition will be held at Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from February 9 to 19, 1927. Plans and details from: Mr. T. Percy Bentley, Exhibition Offices, 7 Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.



BUNGALOW NEAR CHICHESTER. JOHN D. CLARKE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



BUNGALOW NEAR CHICHESTER. JOHN D. CLARKE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE EDINBURGH HOUSING EXHIBITION

On February 9 the Second Edinburgh Housing and Building Exhibition opened at Waverley Market, Edinburgh. The exhibition marks a distinct advance, both as regards importance, variety and number of exhibits, over the first one, held in February, 1926. Many exhibits of great interest are to be found, and below we give, under a general classification, a short description of some of the stands.

In the concrete plant section, Messrs. Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester, have an interesting display of their Patent Acme Stonebreaker (the machine designed for breaking any stone); their Acme Victor Concrete Breaker; and their Open Drum Concrete Mixer. The Chalmers-Edina Co., Leith, show examples of the Edina products, including their Colonial Piston Pump; Diaphragm Lift and Force Sewage Disposal Pump; and specimens of their Centrifugal Pumping Set (with paraffin engine) and Concrete Mixer with petrol engine. The exhibit of R. H. Kirk & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, although only consisting of nine types of their machines, is yet representative of a range that will cover any special requirement, particularly as they cater solely for the builder and concrete manufacturer. The latest example of a Hoisting Mixer (Fowler 6/4) is shown by John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., and those with an appreciation of economy values will be rewarded by a study of their other exhibits, particularly the Plaster Mixer. The Liner Concrete Machinery Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, show examples of their "A" type "Liner" Patent Concrete Stone-moulding Machine and Mechanical Stacker. This, it is claimed, is the only double-unit moulding machine on the market that makes and mechanically stacks cast stone. Messrs. Winget, Ltd., are showing a model of their pier and panel walling system, and a feature of the machinery exhibits is an open drum mixer, which it is claimed has solved a problem that has hitherto baffled concrete engineers. The trouble with most mixers, especially those of the open drum type, is that it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a concrete of maximum strength with the drier mixes which are favoured by present-day concrete engineers. The problem, they state, has been solved in the present case chiefly through the special Burn-Lancaster Drum.

In the section which deals in a general way with plant, mention must be made of Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., London, who are giving demonstrations daily showing the advantages attaching to the use of tubular scaffolding, comprising patent sprocketed steel tubes, patent reinforced putlogs (which eliminate putlog holes), suspended scaffolds and "Scaffixer" scaffold ties. The Acme Patent Ladder Co., London, exhibit a large variety of their well-known Acme patent extension ladders, in various patterns and sizes, and Drew, Clark & Co., London, examples of the "Diamond" patent extension ladders in two and three sections. The Midland Saw and Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham, demonstrate the ideal builder's machine—the "Mid-saw" Universal Woodworker.

Under the heading of materials, mention must be made of J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh, whose exhibit shows a representative range of roofing and building slates; L. Keizer & Co., Ltd., Leith, who show the practical application of plywood in walls of refinement and artistic panelling; and Reaper & Burton, Edinburgh, who, showing the productions of the Door Unit Co., Ltd., London, give demonstrations of the simple operations of installing the unit. This firm also show the products of the Standard Metal Window Co., West Bromwich. The Caledonian Trading and Transport Co., Ltd., Leith (agents for Self-Sentering Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., 112 Cannon

Street, London, E.C.4), give many examples of their well-known products. King Craig & Co. (building material merchants), London, show examples of Hardwood Doors, namely, mahogany, oak, teak, Baltic pine and Columbian pine, apart from many other building materials.

W. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd., asphalters and tar macadam contractors, Edinburgh, have their well-known products divided into three sections: roofing, paving, and dampcourse respectively.

Lifts are represented by Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Manchester, whose interesting exhibit is a representation of an electric lift as it might appear in the entrance hall of a public building; and The Express Lift Co., Ltd., Glasgow, who exhibit one of their standard driving gears, and also show their latest model of a small electric service lift, suitable for restaurants, hotels and private houses.

In the section devoted to heating, the pessimist, depressed by the English climate, may find encouragement by an examination of the exhibits of Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh ("Homestead" Hot Water Interior and the Super Interoven Convertible Cooking and Heating Stove); Allan Ure & Co., Glasgow ("Ure Back-to-Back" Grate, shown in operation); A. Stevenson & Co., Leith ("Weldun" Boilers, "Hot Cross" Boilers, etc.); and M'Dowall Steven & Co., Ltd., who show in action the "Janus" Back-to-Back living-room grate and scullery cooker.

Copper tubes and fittings are shown by The Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd. (examples of "Yorkshire" copper tubes for hot and cold water pipes); and James H. Lamont & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, who demonstrate their improved fittings for light and heavy gauge copper tubes.

M'Donald & Creswick, Ltd., Edinburgh (architectural metal work in bronze and iron) state they are prepared to develop architects' suggestions or to submit original designs for metal work of every description.

The Vacuum Cleaner and Domestic Appliance section is strongly represented by Hurley Machine Co., London (an exhibit of "Thor" products); British Vacuum Cleaner Co., Ltd., London (the Turbinet Electric Cleaner, the Brivac Hand Cleaner, and the Goblin Non-Electric Suction Sweeper); Electrolux, Ltd. (cleaners and refrigerators), London, show "Electrolux" models suitable for flats, mansions and hotels; and Vampires, Ltd., London, give practical demonstrations of the ease with which the "Vampire" Vacuum Cleaner can be used.

Under the heading of office supplies, mention must be made of George Waterston & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh, who show everything that can possibly be required for the contractor's office.

In conclusion, mention must be made of the fact that the City of Edinburgh Corporation has assisted in the alleviation of the housing shortage as follows:—(a) building houses, (b) financial assistance to community schemes, (c) subsidising houses built by private enterprise. The houses already provided by the Corporation are erected on sites that have been acquired, namely:—Gorgie, Abercorn, Wardie, Lochend, Saughtonhall, Easter Road, Bangholm, Longstone, Corstorphine, Gilmerton, Davidson's Mains, Leith. In addition, further sites have been acquired at Prestonfield and Corstorphine, on which it is proposed to commence the erection of over 700 houses. This year Messrs. Henry Boot & Sons (London), Ltd., have contented themselves with showing an example of one of their famous small model houses.

It is obvious that in the absence of a Building Exhibition in London, the value of Provincial Exhibitions is very considerably enhanced.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LITCHFIELD (CONNECTICUT): VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST.
ROSSITER AND MULLER, Architects.

“A MEMORIAL CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND”

St. Michael's, Litchfield, Connecticut. Rossiter and Muller, Architects

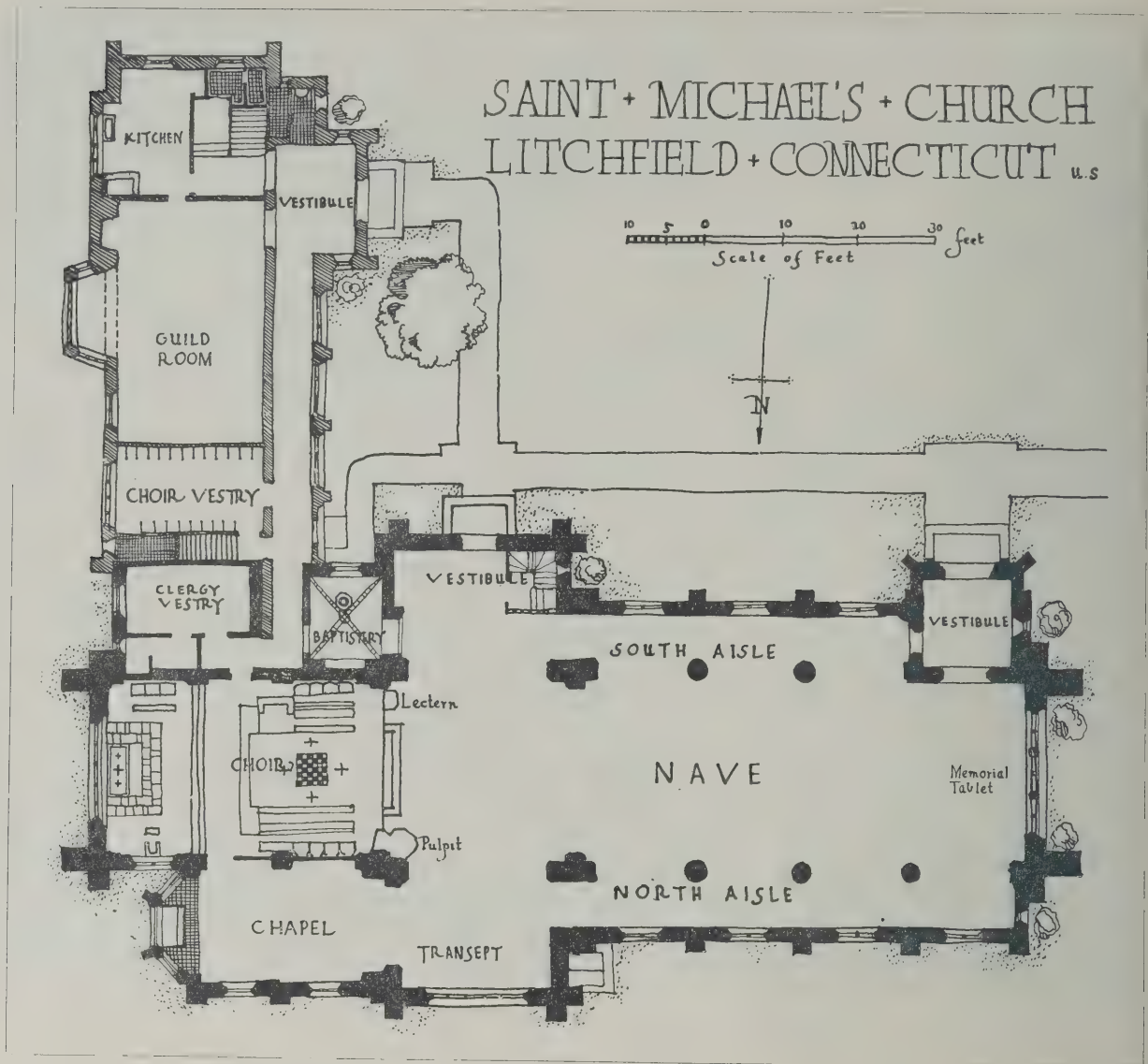
For a good many years Gothic architecture has had an undisputed supremacy in the United States as a style for ecclesiastical buildings, and its employment has equally become almost a tradition for schools, colleges and universities, though there are still some of the latter, such as Harvard University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which are a stronghold of the Colonial rendering of the Classic.

The still unfinished cathedral of St. John the Divine is an instance of the victory of Gothic in gaining public approval, for this, the largest effort in the United States in modern church building, was originally begun in a free rendering of Byzantine, and it was only comparatively recently, after difficulties had arisen between the authorities and the architects, that the work was turned over to Ralph Adams Cram, who is continuing it in Gothic.

Excellent and sincere as is the work of Cram, it yet shares with that of most of the modern American Gothic exponents a certain quality of mechanical hardness and lack of emotional interest. There is always evidence of conscientious book study, and of discriminating selection; but too often one has the impression that the architect has been merely working in the Gothic style, while the Gothic style has been in no wise working in the architect. Nothing can be more cold and dull than a precise and correct Gothic, as we know to our cost in England. And,

of course, in America there are further difficulties in the lack of tradition in craftsmanship and materials.

It is pleasant, therefore, to be able to turn to an example of the modern American church which seems really to have captured the mediæval spirit, and which achieves that mixture of dignity, friendliness, and spirituality which is so often found in our best parish churches in England. It is an atmosphere of character to which time is inevitably an important contributor, and it is all to the credit of the architects of St. Michael's that they have been able in a new building to capture these elusive qualities so successfully. No doubt the setting was a helpful one—Litchfield is a charming old country-seat—and there is a suggestion of repose and protection in the tall trees which, consciously or not, seems to have inspired the designers in their exterior. The central tower, for instance, is calm and stable in its solid massing, devoid of finials or other restless features, and the east end, with the rich tracery of its window, flanked by deep buttresses conveys an atmosphere of security and protection. There is a very good quality of thought and much real feeling in this particular piece of design, which is appreciable when one recalls the many instances of mean-looking east windows with paltry and mechanically designed tracery and buttresses—which appear rather to be hanging to the church wall rather than themselves contributing to support.



St. Michael's is a Memorial Church, erected by a parishioner to the memory of his wife, and the choice of Gothic was the outcome of agreement between the donor and the architects, in spite of the fact that Litchfield contains many admirable examples of American Colonial architecture; generally speaking, the style is modelled on the so-called Decorated period.

Apart from the question of style and character, the problem was to seat a congregation of approximately 400 (exclusive of accommodation in choir and chapel), and this has been managed by the traditional plan of a nave and side aisles, giving the usual advantages from the standpoint of internal treatments, and having also the old defects of this plan-type in respect of visibility and acoustics.

The plan shows agreeable proportions and a pleasant balance of parts. The actual dimensions of the nave, including the side aisles, are 40 feet by 80 feet, and the chancel 22 feet by 36 feet.

It will be noted that the south side of the church has been designed with deference to erecting a parish house, to be placed contiguous to the present clergy vestry. The proposed wing will give weight and importance to the main mass of the church, and will add a greater significance to the dominant note of the central tower. Here again the plan shapes and proportions are excellent.

The choice of a suitable stone for the exterior received very careful consideration, it being desired to obtain a good deal of diversity of tone, and the success of the architects in this matter is apparent

from the photographs. The stone used was obtained from an old abandoned quarry in Connecticut; it is of very imaginable hue of grey, with an intermixture of ochres running the whole gamut from yellow to brown, and the result is one of warmth and cheerfulness. The avoidance of monotony has been carried into the roof, which is covered in slates of graduated sizes and varied colours, and which approaches much more closely to the effect of a good English roof than do most American examples, which are apt to be either too hard or over "textured." The interior stonework is bush-hammered, and it combines well with the plastered surfaces, the oak roof trusses, and the rest of the roof timbers, which are in a native chestnut, a timber which is fast disappearing from New England.

The floors of the nave, chapel, and baptistery are laid in 9-in. by 9-in. terra-cotta quarry tiles, but directly under the pews the flooring is formed of oak boards. A special tile with symbolic designs based on some Early Christian pavements has been used for the chancel, and the floor of the sanctuary is in a pale Sienna marble.

The architects have paid particular attention to the woodwork in the chancel, and the pulpit and stalls are elaborately worked and contain some very good detail, which suffers only from the fact that it pays too close a tribute to European prototypes. Perhaps the day will come when Gothic in the United States will be infused with some native American motives and will assume that distinctive

character which the Colonial work possesses. At present there is almost too great a respect for traditional models.

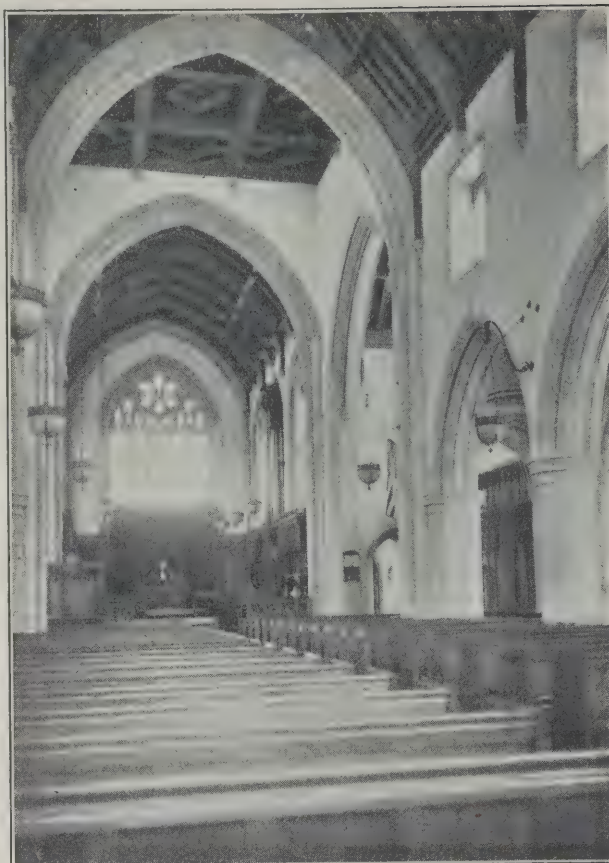
The interior treatment generally is exceedingly simple and dignified, and does not suffer from that impression of having been designed too much on the drawing-board. There is a very good feeling for materials and craftsmanship, and it is a fortunate thing that the architects were not obliged to incorporate in their new design memorials, coming from an older church, which might not have reached the artistic standard of the detail in the new building. Very wisely, this problem—always a delicate one for both church committee and architect—was most happily solved by the donor of St. Michael's, who added to the plan of the church a chapel in which could be housed the memorial windows and tablets contributed by parishioners of an earlier day, leaving free the wall spaces and traceries of the church proper.

The building of a church in America probably calls for as much love, and even more tact, than it does in England. In any case, few American architects seem to have carried out the task of creating a sympathetic modern rendering of the mediæval church tradition with greater skill and understanding than the architects of St. Michael's, Litchfield.

Book Review

The Law of Building and Engineering Contracts and of the Duties and Liabilities of Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Valuers. By A. A. Hudson, K.C., assisted by Lawrence Mead, Barrister-at-Law. Fifth Edition. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. Price £3 3s. net.

The ordinary layman contemplating building without professional assistance could be excused on being shown this bulky volume were he to jump into a cab and drive straight to the nearest architect like a ship seeking shelter from a storm. Building operations of any magnitude, of course, are always placed in the

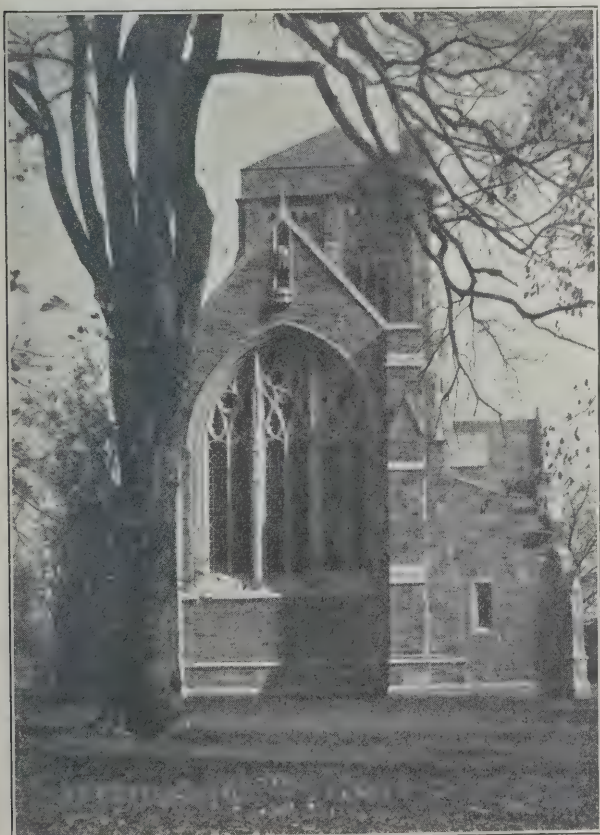


ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LITCHFIELD (CONNECTICUT):
THE INTERIOR. ROSSITER AND MULLER, Architects.

hands of an architect, but there is, nevertheless, a growing tendency nowadays, doubtless on account of economy, for a building owner to carry out the erection of a modest dwelling or even minor works "on his own"; but there is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish." The "points" which are in the habit of cropping up so unexpectedly in connection with any business undertaking are many enough, but there surely can be no professional or commercial enterprise so beset with dangers or fraught with difficulties as building or engineering, and this makes a knowledge of the law relating to the subject so necessary to ensure the building owner, on the one hand, against claims for additional payment, and the contractor, on the other hand, against loss arising from inaccurate or vague description of the work and obligations to be undertaken by him.

To those for whose benefit this work has been written, it is a veritable mine of information, and should have a place in the bookcase of every architect and surveyor. Apart from the chapters on pure law, there are others which deal with the respective duties of architects, engineers, builders and surveyors, and such practical subjects as tenders and estimates, approval, certificates and extras. A careful study of the chapter on contracts would well repay architects and builders for their trouble, if only to establish a better acquaintance with the judicial interpretation of words and phrases commonly employed in such documents which, if loosely used or misapplied, are sure to lead to trouble.

The author and his assistant are to be congratulated upon the improved arrangement and classification of this, the fifth edition, which is now published in one volume instead of two. The second volume of the fourth edition, which comprises reports of cases, precedents and forms which it was not considered necessary to revise or reprint, forms an appendix to the new edition of Volume I, and the publishers announce that a number of copies of the second volume of the fourth edition are still available for sale with the new volume.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LITCHFIELD (CONNECTICUT):
THE EAST END. ROSSITER AND MULLER, Architects.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—VI

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



Fig. 1.

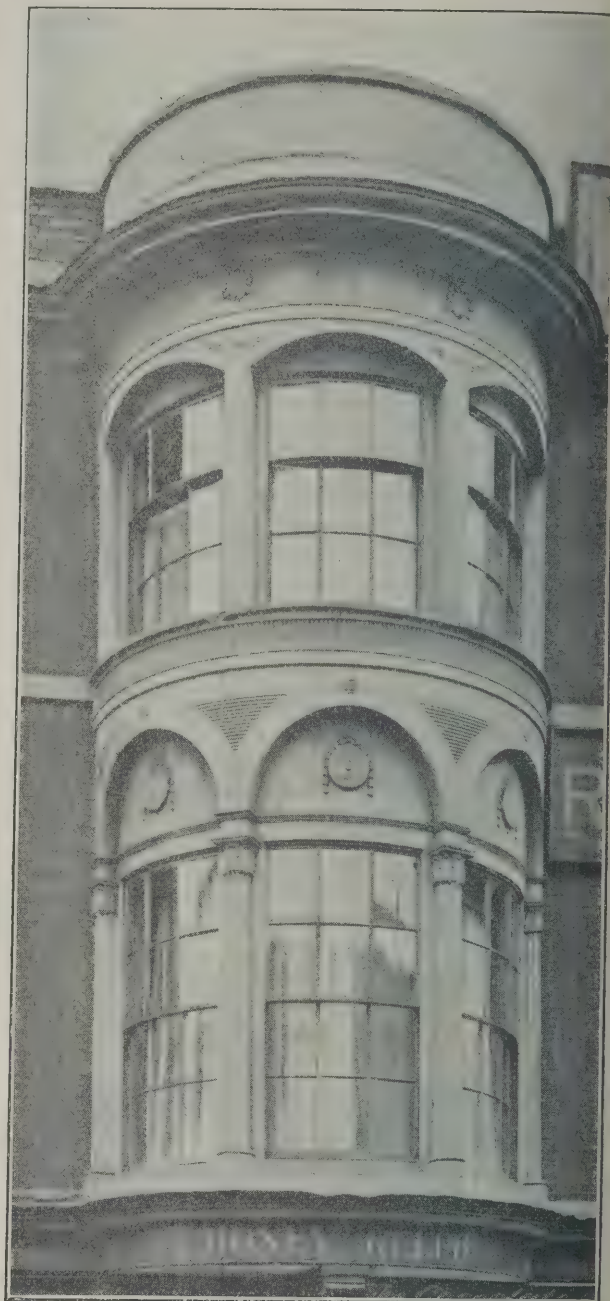


Fig. 2.

About the middle of the 18th century, bay and oriel windows became fashionable, and for many years provided scope for the carpenters' craft, many more being executed in wood than in brick or other material. Bays the whole height of a building, like those at Cupola House, Folkstone (Fig. 1), were perhaps the most popular type, but that illustrated has two uncommon features, one being that the cornices increase in depth (and consequently the members in scale) the further they are from the eye, the other that the friezes are enriched with flutes and pateræ. The semi-circular oriel windows of the first and second floors of a house at Colchester (Fig. 2) is in a later manner, the detail of which is interesting. The whole is supported by consoles, but the ground floor under has been converted into a shop front.

NOTE.—The term "carpenter" will be used to include "joiner," as frequently done in the 18th century.

THE CRAFT OF THE CARPENTER

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



From a house at Colchester. The segmental oriel is well designed and beautifully detailed. The interlacing of the glazing bars in the segmental sash-heads is original and pleasing. The windows above appear to be contemporary, but each is a separate unit, unconnected with those above and below. The simple oriel on the angle (from a small house at Deal) seems to have been designed to command views down both streets.



This charming little semi-elliptic bay at Rye faces the Town Hall. Its sill is less than 2½ feet from the pavement, and it is possible that it may have been designed as a shop window, for which purpose it has recently been used. The delicacy of the mouldings add to its refined appearance; only the side lights open.

LONDON SQUARES

At the Surveyor's Institution, last Monday, Mr. Frank Hunt, C.V.O., F.S.I., Valuer to the L.C.C., read an important paper on "The Garden Squares of London." The paper, which is too lengthy to be given in full in our columns, commenced with an historical retrospect, from which it would appear that the formation of garden squares was, in general, restricted to the development of large estates, which, at the time of their development, were the high-class residential districts of that period. In some cases, on small estates, they were actually intended as a garden enclosure for the benefit of the houses immediately abutting thereon. St. James's Square, Leicester Square, and Bloomsbury Square appear to have been the pioneer squares of the West End, in which the garden square appears to have been an original institution.

The case of Edwardes Square is rather typical of many other London squares. Under the Kensington Improvement Act of 1851, which superseded an Act of 1819 (and other Acts relating to this, Brompton Square, and the Norland Estate), it was provided that the maintenance and keeping in order of the square and the garden and shrubbery therein, a garden committee was to be constituted, consisting of the owner of the garden and his agent and male inhabitant householders assessed or liable to be assessed to the "garden rate." Such committee was to have, exclusively, the care, management and regulation of the garden. In 1903 the square, with other property adjoining, was sold, and when, in 1910, the leave of the square, granted in 1820, expired, the new owners took possession of the garden enclosure, boarded up the gates, and locked out the residents. The garden committee thereupon applied to the Courts for a declaration that they, under the Acts of 1819 and 1851, were entitled to the exclusive care, management and regulation of the square for the use of the resident householders. On the other side, it was contended that the valuable reversion could not have been taken away by Acts which gave no compensation. It was held in the Court of Chancery that the Act of 1819 created a modification of the rights of the owner until the statute was repealed, and that the Act of 1851 perpetuated the provisions. Judgment was given in favour of the committee (July 26, 1910), upheld by the Court of Appeal (November 7, 1910), and finally confirmed on further appeal to the House of Lords (January 22, 1912). This decision is not only of importance as affecting the future of Edwardes Square itself, but the future of all squares subject to statutory provisions of the same or a similar character. Mr. Hunt stated that the decision did not decide what the position would be when the leases of all the houses in the square had expired, or when there were no resident householders; but as the Acts were permanent Acts, there is good ground for thinking that even this would not leave the owner free to use the square as a building site. Other parts of the address dealt with the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Act, 1906; other squares preserved by statutory provision (as Bloomsbury Square) or by gift; and squares destroyed. It must suffice, however, to give Mr. Hunt's views on the future of the London squares:—

It is no doubt true that in the hands of enlightened owners there is little risk of the original intentions of those who were responsible for the first layout of the estate being thwarted by the garden enclosures being built over. But the experience in the case of Mornington Crescent, Endsleigh Gardens, Edwardes Square, and more recently in the case of the squares

on the Foundling Hospital Estate, indicate that there may be a serious risk of new purchasers not being animated by the same generous desire for preserving the amenities of the district, and attempts might be made to utilise the garden enclosures for purposes for which they were not originally intended.

Another aspect of it was the possibility of a public authority seeking powers of management which would enable them to throw open these garden enclosures to the general public. There is no doubt that this opening of the enclosures would raise considerable antagonism in some instances from the persons living in the houses adjoining. It is, however, pleasant to record the fact that in some of the valuable districts of London, during the period of the children's school holidays, several of these garden enclosures are made available for the enjoyment of the poorer children of the locality.

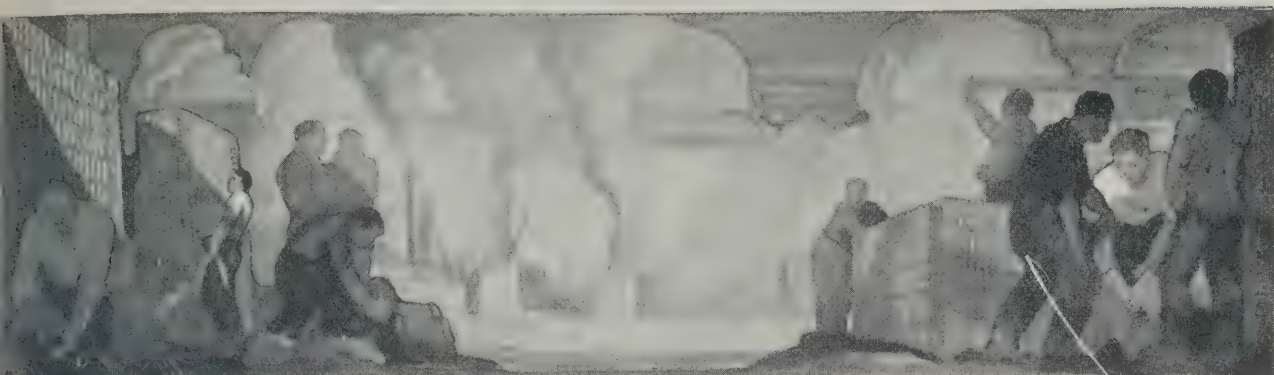
I think it is essential, therefore, that for the success of any scheme which would aim at securing from building the garden enclosure in question, it should not be complicated by an attempt to secure that these enclosures should be opened at all times for the use of the public.

There probably remains only one section of this subject for consideration, and that is, Is it possible to secure the preservation of these enclosures, and, if so, by what means?

It is, I think, essential, in approaching this problem, to bear in mind that the provision of these garden enclosures was an integral part of the original lay-out of the district in question. The surrender of the land for the purpose, as for the formation of the roads separating them from the houses overlooking them, was an investment justified in its results, and for Parliament at this stage to say that a no less generous scheme than the original scheme of development should obtain in future would not in effect be imposing any hardship upon the owners. It may be quite true that if owners were permitted to build on the sites they might obtain substantial sums of money thereby; but so, indeed, might be the argument in the case of generous widths of roads, such as are found in Westbourne Terrace, in Cromwell Road, and elsewhere. Here it might be said there is no necessity for roadways of more than about one-third or one-fourth the existing widths, and if limited to this the land so recovered would possess a high value. This, however, would hardly justify an owner in feeling a grievance because he is not permitted to curtail the width of these broad highways if he so desire.

So long as owners were prepared to continue the management of them as at present they should be kept, if so desired, closed against the general and indiscriminate use by the public; but the local authority should be empowered, if so desired by the owners, to take over the management and control of these enclosures, and if they thought fit, under proper control, open them to the general use of the public.

The problem, apart from the general interest which has been raised by the risks threatening some of the existing garden squares, becomes more important in view of the intimation of the Minister of Health that he hopes at an early date to enlarge the powers of local authorities to control the built-up areas by extending thereto in some form the principles of the Town Planning Acts. Such an extension will present problems of the greatest magnitude; but perhaps the greatest problem of all, so far as London is concerned, will be that associated with the preservation of those special features of the better-class development of the Metropolis to which we have devoted our attention to-night.



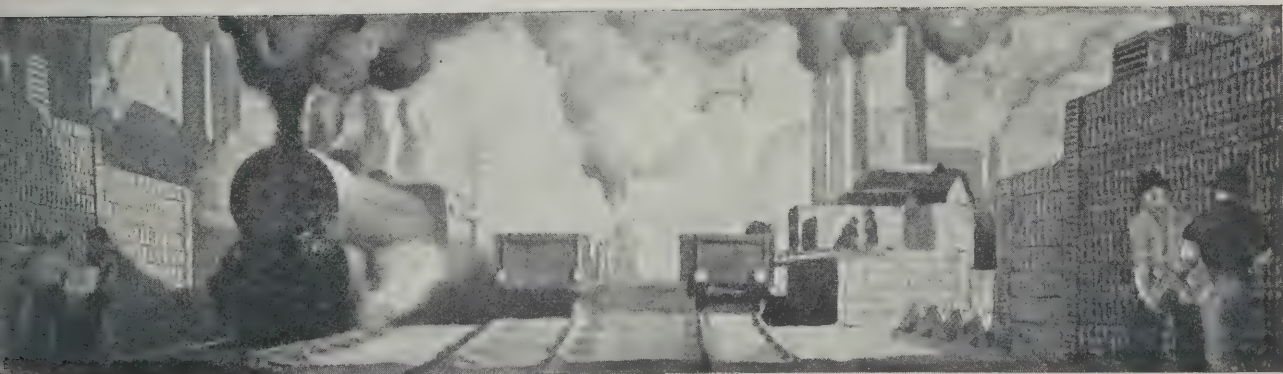
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MARSEILLES ROOFING - TILES



London Building Notes

BASINGHALL STREET.—The depot of the Aerated Broad Co., Ltd., Camden Town, N.W.1, at the corner of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, E.C.2, is to be rebuilt.

BRENTFORD.—Several of the works of the Brentford Gas Co. are in need of reconstruction. This work is to be taken in hand by the company's engineers.

BRIXTON.—A row of shops is to be built on a site at the junction of Brixton Road and Stockwell Road, S.W. Nineteen shops are to be built, and operations on the first section of the block are being carried out by Messrs. James Smith & Sons, Ltd., South Norwood Junction, S.E.25. The plans of the building have been prepared by Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, 41 Bedford Row, W.C.

CROYDON.—Extensions are to be made to the drapery sales and showrooms in North End, Croydon, of Messrs. Kennards, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. T. J. Evans & Son, Newgate Street, E.C.

CROYDON.—A move is likely to be made in connection with the proposals of the Governors of the Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon, to erect new school buildings. It is possible that the question of plans may be the subject of an architectural competition.

EDGWARE.—The Canons Park Estate has been sold to Mr. F. W. Bristow, of 5 The Vale, Golders Green, N.W.11., who intends to lay out and develop the area for building purposes.

FENCHURCH.—Alterations are to be made to the office and showroom premises situated at Nos. 4-5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The architects are Messrs. Grace & Farmer, 3 Wardrobe Place, E.C.4.

FOREST GATE.—The Queen's Cinema Theatre at Forest Gate, E., is to be enlarged by building a large balcony. Mr. Clifford Aish, Architect, 22 Bedford Street, W.C.2, acting on behalf of the Suburban Super Cinemas, Ltd., the owners.

HAMPSTEAD.—A block of flats is being erected on a site in Finchley Road, N.W. This building has been designed by Messrs. A. & D. Ospalak, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. William Moss & Sons, Ltd., of Loughborough.

HOLLOWAY.—The premises of Messrs. Jones Bros., Ltd., drapers and general providers, are to be extended by the construction of an arcade which will link up two existing buildings. Further premises are also to be equipped as a grocery, etc., department.

HORNSEY.—The Vicar and Wardens of St. George's Church in Priory Road, N., have under consideration plans prepared by Mr. W. C. Waymouth, F.R.I.B.A., 104 High Holborn, W.C.1, for the extension of their buildings.

ISLEWORTH.—The newly formed Isleworth Conservative Club propose to purchase Garvin House in Twickenham Road for a proposed club house. The chairman is Capt. N. Scott Beatty.

KENNINGTON.—A start has been made upon the site of the new "Oval"

Telephone Exchange, which is to be erected at a cost of about £20,000. The builders are Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Ltd., 63 Waterloo Street, S.E.5. Plans have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

KENNINGTON.—Work has commenced upon the re-building at Springfield School at Kennington, S.E., upon which the London County Council propose to expend some £40,000. The general builders are Messrs. J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., Weston Street, Upper Norwood, S.E.19. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

KENSINGTON ROAD.—A block of buildings is to be erected on a site bounded by Kensington Road and Melbury Road, S.W. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Joseph, 2 Pauls Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—It is proposed to erect a block of shop property for letting purposes on the site of the old Honiton Street Chapel.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The Surrey E.C. have approved the proposal of the governing body of the Tiffins' Boys' School to build a new range of classrooms, etc., at a cost of about £10,000-£15,000. Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

MARYLEBONE.—A site, covering about 3,000 square feet, at the corner of Euston Road and Bolsover Street, N.W.1, is to be developed for building purposes, and schemes for the utilisation of the land are now being drawn up. A block of shops, with offices above, is projected, the surveyors being Messrs. Cuthbert Lake & Sutton, of Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

MARYLEBONE ROAD.—The governors of the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone Road, N.W., will probably initiate their rebuilding scheme at an early date. A complete new hospital will be erected, costing approximately £40,000. Messrs. Young & Hall, Architects, 17 Southampton Street, W.C.

MORTIMER STREET.—Demolition is practically complete of the old West Wing of the Middlesex Hospital, which is the first portion of the institution to be dealt with under the £500,000 reconstruction scheme. The contractors will be Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 256 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., who will commence operations under the direction of the Hospital architect, Mr. A. W. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., (Messrs. Young & Hall), 17 Southampton Street, W.C.2.

MERTON.—A new science block is to be built at the Rutlish School at Merton, S.W., at a cost of about £10,000. Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., Architects, 60, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

RICKMANSWORTH.—The Non-Inflammable Film Co., Ltd., 3 Regent Street, W.1, propose to extend their factory buildings and equipment at Rickmansworth. The cost is estimated at £225,000.

ROMFORD.—Alterations are to be made at the Crown Hotel at Romford, owned by Messrs. Ind Coope & Co., Ltd., brewers, Burton-on-Trent. The work will be carried out by Messrs. Baker, Hammond & Laver, Ltd., New Road Works, Rainham, under the direction of Messrs. Banks-Martineau, Hammond & Co., architects, 40 High Street, Romford.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The Ladies' National Club have purchased a residence in Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W., which they propose to equip as a hospital for paying patients. Accommodation will be provided for about 20 beds.

VICTORIA.—It is proposed to build a new cinema in Vauxhall Bridge Road and Wilton Street. The promoters are a new company, Belgrave (Victoria), Ltd.

VICTORIA STREET.—Land in Victoria Street and Brewer Street, S.W.1, is to change hands, and important building developments are expected to take place. The negotiations are in the hands of Messrs. Henry Holmes & Co., Surveyors, 82 Mortimer Street, Oxford Circus, W.1.

WEST END.—Messrs. Arnold Phillips & Co., estate agents, 151 Charing Cross Road, W.C., are enquiring for a site in the West End with an area of about 14,000 square feet, which is required for building purposes.

WESTMINSTER.—A block of office premises is to be built in Petty France, S.W.1. The new premises have been designed by Messrs. Searle & Searle, A.R.I.B.A., Paternoster House, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

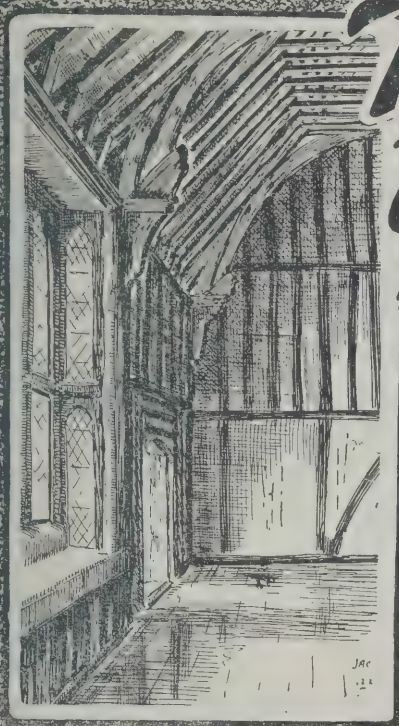
WESTMINSTER.—Plans have now been completed for the block of flats to be built on the site in Willow Street and Greycoat Street, S.W.1, for the Westminster City Council. The cost is estimated at £30,000. The architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2.

WHITECHAPEL.—Negotiations are proceeding for the disposal of St. Mark's Church in Tenter Street, E., with a view to the development of the site for commercial purposes.

WILLESDEN.—New premises are to be erected in Colin Road, Willesden, N.W., for Messrs. A. E. Dean & Co. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. A. Sexton, L.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, 42 High Road, Maida Vale, N.W.6.

Midland Building Trades Employers.

The annual general meeting of the Midland Federation of Building Trades Employers was held recently at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham. The President (Mr. S. Guy Sapote) took the chair, and there was an attendance representing 20 affiliated local associations. The officers for 1927 were appointed as follows: President, Mr. W. W. Webster (Northampton); vice-presidents, Mr. W. Bosworth (Nottingham), Mr. C. S. Kershaw (Burton-on-Trent); treasurer, Mr. Ralph Webb (Birmingham); hon. auditors, Mr. S. F. Swift (Birmingham), Mr. W. Kendrick (Walsall).



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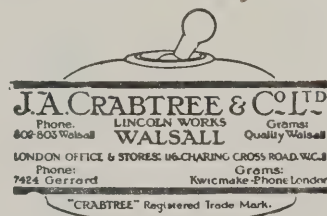
WE have already commented on how the actual user will appraise the standard of your Craftsmanship by the quality of the accessories used in the installation. Such quality must be in evidence, not only in serviceable utility, but also in the harmonious design of the visible parts—e.g., the switch covers.

It is here you can add the Hall Mark of your Craftsmanship, the visible evidence of the underlying excellence by the use of our "Shelloid" Switch Covers, which, in their variety of colours—

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SILVER IVORY LAPIS LAZULI CORAL

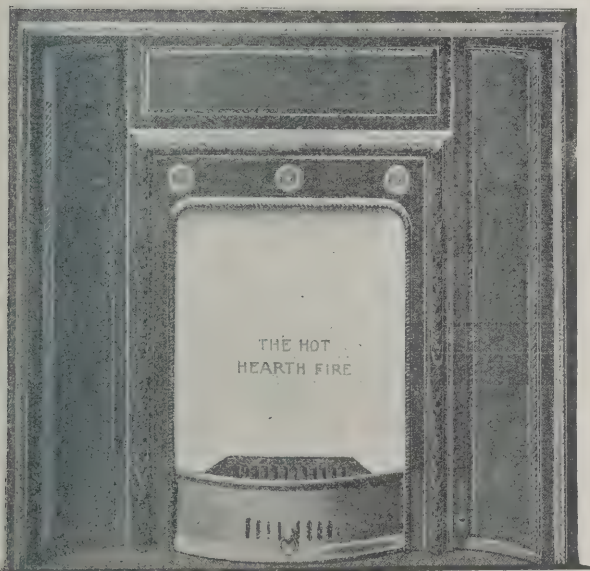
confer just that desired touch of harmonious distinction your customer will be quick to appreciate.

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The range of Fireplace Suites offered for inspection is a very wide one. A special feature is the number of beautiful Period Designs, many of which we owe to our own craftsmen of a century ago.

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERYSTWYTH.—The Corporation is to erect 10 non-parlour houses and 40 parlour houses at Penparke.

ALDERSHOT.—The T.C. is to make application to borrow £69,123 for the erection of 128 houses in Aldershot Park and King's Road.

ALDWYCH.—Four new theatres, a restaurant, and cabaret are to be built at Aldwych, if the L.C.C. gives approval to proposals which have been made. Plans have been prepared of the whole building scheme to designs in keeping with Bush House, and it is estimated that the buildings alone will cost over half a million pounds.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Corporation have decided to erect 92 more houses of the non-parlour type.

BATH.—The Bath City Council recently approved the erection of 280 additional houses for the working classes on a site in the south-west of the city. Of these 148 will be erected at once. The total cost, including roads, will be £86,000.

BATH.—The City Council has decided to proceed with the scheme for the erection of 148 houses on the Southdown site.

BILSTON.—The U.D.C. are to erect 36 non-parlour type houses in Newbolt Street, 22 in Thorne Street, 120 in Willenhall Road, 12 in Hill Street, Bradley, and 3 in Bridge Street, and are inviting tenders for the work. The architect for the scheme is Mr. W. G. Lofthouse, A.R.I.B.A., of Bilston.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation building scheme for the erection of 553 houses at Bidston was recently approved by the Birkenhead Council.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have passed plans for the erection of a picture palace in Borough Road.

BLACKPOOL.—The Corporation are to erect 155 houses on various estates.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The T.C. recently approved sketch plans of a swimming bath and hot baths to be erected on the Northwood Estate, Winton, at a cost of about £35,000.

BURY.—The Housing Committee is to erect 24 houses at Deardens, Bolton Road, and 200 houses on the Clarence site off Hornby Street.

CAMELFORD.—The R.D.C. has decided to erect 30 houses in the following districts:—St. Breward, 8; Tintagel, 6; Boscastle, 2; Delabole, 8; near Camelford, 6. The estimated cost is £13,782.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation have decided to erect another 50 houses on the Longsowerby Housing Estate.

CHISWICK.—The Council proposes to build 24 houses for £10,908. The chapel at the former convent at Woodside is to become a branch library.

COLINTON.—At the Dean of Guild Court recently warrants were issued for the erection of 4 semi-detached villas in Thorburn Road.

COLNE.—The Corporation have prepared schemes for the erection of 160 houses on their two housing estates.

COVENTRY.—The General Committee of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital have decided to proceed with the erection of a new administration office block.

DOVER.—The London Road Church, Dover, has decided to extend the school property by the erection of a school hall. This, together with several new class-rooms, will cost £3,000.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—The Education Authority is to erect a higher-grade school at Townhead, Kirkintilloch.

DUNFERMLINE.—Plans were passed at Dunfermline Dean of Guild Court recently in connection with a big extension scheme to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital, which will entail an expenditure of between £46,000 and £50,000.

DUNOON.—Plans for the extension of the local cottage hospital have been passed by the Dunoon Dean of Guild Court. Estimated cost, £5,300.

EAST LOTHIAN.—The East Lothian Standing Joint Committee has approved the following expenditure for housing schemes: Twelve houses at East Linton, £4,864; 100 three-roomed houses in the western district at £390 each—£390,000.

ETON.—Plans passed by the R.D.C. —Proposed new factory at Farnham Royal, for Slough Estates, Ltd.; 16 houses in Meadfield Road, Langley, for Messrs. Perry, Ealing; 28 houses at Burnham, for Mr. J. E. Shuttleworth.

FULHAM.—The Guardians are considering plans for enlarging the nurses' home at their hospital.

HACKNEY.—The L.C.C. are to construct a new street and erect dwellings for 1,016 persons on the Well Street site, Hackney.

HALESOWN.—Plans for the erection of 43 houses by private enterprise were passed recently by the Halesown Council.

HESTON-ISLEWORTH.—Plans passed: Mr. T. Ferris, 14 houses, Burlington Road and New Road; Messrs. Parkwood Development Co., 10 houses, New Road, off Wood Lane; Mr. H. Langford Moyle, 17 lock-up garages and shop, Twickenham Road; Messrs. Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., 31 houses, The Crossway, Heston; Messrs. Home Counties Ideal Homes, Ltd., 16 houses, Wood Lane.

HODDESDON.—Herts E.C. have prepared plans for the erection of an elementary school in Burford Street, Hoddesdon, at an estimated cost of £14,000.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have asked Messrs. Braithwaite & Jackman, architects, to prepare plans for alterations at the wholesale meat market to provide a sheep slaughter-house and lairage.

LEEDS.—Messrs. G. F. Bowman & Sons, architects, have been asked to prepare plans for new offices for the weights and measures department of the Leeds Corporation in George Street.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Carby Hall & Son, architects for Sir Rowland Barran, are developing land on the Chapel Allerton Hall Estate.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Gas Committee have approved plans submitted by Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect, for the erection of workshops and offices at the junction of New York Road and Bridge Street, at the estimated cost of £110,000.

LEEDS.—The City Council has decided to purchase two sites in Hunslet, for £11,800, for the erection of a garage.

LETCHEWORTH.—Herts E.C. are inviting the Letchworth Education authority to suggest an architect to design plans for the erection of a secondary school on a site in Spring Road.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, architects, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.2, are to provide for scheme for the reconstruction of Messrs. G. H. Lee & Co.'s premises at Basnett Street, for Messrs. Selfridge's Provincial Stores, Ltd., 400 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

MANSFIELD.—The Corporation are acquiring properties in order to carry out improvements which were sanctioned last year, at a total cost of £250,000.

MANSFIELD.—The plans have been approved for the proposed enlargements to the Mansfield and District Hospital, prepared by Mr. B. C. Westwick, A.R.I.B.A., Rock Vale, 15 Bath Lane, Mansfield.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—The Leicestershire E.C. recently approved of plans for the erection of a senior boys' school at Melton Mowbray, at an estimated cost of £13,000.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Middlesbrough E.C. propose erecting a school clinic in Woodlands Road, at an estimated cost of £5,500.

NEWPORT.—The Whitehead Iron and Steel Co. have decided to erect a new institute, etc., at Newport.

NOTTINGHAM.—A cinema theatre is to be erected on the Mansfield Road near the Garden City Hotel.

PLYMOUTH.—At a cost of £13,782, Camelford R.D.C. has decided to build 30 houses, 8 at St. Breward, 6 at Tintagel, 2 at Boscastle, 8 at Delabole, and 6 near Camelford, the average cost being about £460.

PONTARDAWE.—Sixty houses are to be erected at the Tygwyn site, Clydach, for the R.D.C.

ROWLEY REGIS.—The U.D.C. decided to proceed with a scheme for the erection of 68 houses at High Harcourt, Old Hill, and to apply to the M.H. for approval. A recommendation by the Housing Committee for 24 non-parlour type houses, to be erected in two lots of 12 each on the Church Farm and Stile House Farm Estates, was adopted. The Council also agreed to a recommendation from the Housing Committee for the laying-out of

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT



*Drawn by D. M. Cafferata.
Historical data by George Eankart.*

IN 1488 Zarotto discovered the buried Baths of Titus, some parts of which were stuccoed. Raphael directed the making of a similar stucco plaster, and some of the stucco done with this plaster still exists.

In northern climates porous stucco is broken up by the action of frost, after rain. Waterproofed cement endures because it never becomes rain-soaked. A stone-like appearance that remains bright and unstained is obtained with ordinary Portland cement and

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the Tivdale Hall Estate for housing purposes.

SANDERSTEAD.—The District Council have a site in view for a housing scheme. Messrs. R. Costain & Sons are to erect 48 houses in Foxearth Road.

SHARDLOW.—The M.H. have approved the extension of the Council's scheme for assisting private enterprise in the erection of houses for working classes to an additional 300 houses.

SHEFFIELD.—Subject to the houses being approved for purposes of grant under the Housing Acts, the following tenders are recommended for acceptance for the erection of houses on the Longley Estate (Scheme No. 3); S. Higton & Sons, 30 houses, £11,351 18s. 3d.; M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., 63 houses, £24,487 10s.; C. W. Alflat, 18 houses, £7,130.

SHEFFIELD.—The Housing Sub-Committee have agreed to pay to the Duchess of Norfolk £5,500, together with a sum to be agreed in respect of costs for the purchase of land adjoining the Longley Estate, and abutting on Southey Green Road, required for housing.

SHEFFIELD.—In connection with the proposal of the Sheffield E.C. to erect two schools by direct labour, it is proposed to appoint one works manager at a salary of £400, one quantity surveyor, £300, one accountant, £300, and two clerks, £250.

SHIREHAMPTON.—Work will shortly be begun on the demolition of some of the temporary dwellings on the Shirehampton housing site. The site is wanted in connection with the Housing Committee's scheme for the erection of permanent workmen's dwellings.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Corporation are to erect 150 houses on various housing estates.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Governors of St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School for Girls, Southampton, have in hand a scheme for the enlargement and improvement of the school, at a cost of £20,000.

SOUTHPORT.—Proposed alterations of Messrs. Broadbent's premises, Chapel Street, Southport, at a cost of £20,000. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Parker & Crampton, East Bank Shore, Southport, and have passed the Corporation. The contract has not yet been placed.

SOUTHWICK.—The U.D.C. has decided to build 50 additional houses on their Marley Potts Estate.

SOUTHWICK.—The U.D.C. has decided to erect 50 houses on the Marley Potts Estate.

SPOFFORTH.—A new public hall is to be erected at Spofforth. Estimated cost: £2,800.

ST. ALBANS.—At the R.C. meeting it was provisionally decided to build a further 4 or 6 houses adjoining the present Council houses, at Frogmore, and the surveyor (Mr. H. F. Mence) was instructed to prepare plans.

STAFFORD.—It is proposed to erect a new Church of St. John. The architect is Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart., F.R.I.B.A., of London.

STAFFORD.—The T.C. are to erect 58 houses on the Tithe Barn Estate.

STALYBRIDGE.—The Corporation are

to erect 100 houses on the Harrison Estate.

STALYBRIDGE.—The Corporation have made a contract with Messrs. James Ridyard & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of a further 36 houses on the Hague Estate.

ST. HELENS.—The Corporation are to build another 48 houses on the Clock Face Housing Estate.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The Housing Committee are selecting sites for the scheme for the erection of 2,000 houses, and recommend the erection of 500 near Holden Hill, Burslem.

STOURBRIDGE.—The M.H. have approved the Council's scheme for the erection of 104 houses on The Grange Estate. The contractors are Housing, Ltd.

SWINTON.—Swinton & Pendlebury U.D.C. are to erect 180 houses in Folly Lane, Swinton.

TAMWORTH.—The B.G. have forwarded plans for the proposed extensions to the Infirmary to the M.H. Messrs. Marston & Linford, of Tamworth, are the architects.

THORNE.—At this mining township near Doncaster, parlour-type houses are to be built at a cost of £330, and non-parlour type at £298.

TORQUAY.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a new Wesleyan Church at Union Street, Torquay, at an estimated cost of £25,000.

WARRINGTON.—The General Purposes Committee have accepted the sub-committee's recommendation of contracts for the erection of a further 100 houses on the Reynolds Street site and 130 on the Bewsey Estate.

WARSOP.—The Staveley Company have contracted for the erection of an additional 103 houses at Warsop, to be built by Structural Contractors, Ltd., London. This will bring the number of houses in the new village up to 477.

WEST LANCASHIRE.—At the monthly meeting of the West Lancashire R.D.C. a resolution was adopted in favour of a housing scheme comprising 90 workmen's houses. The 90 houses were allocated as follows: Aughton 10, Altcar 4, Bickerstaffe 4, Downholland 4, Lydiat 8, Maghull 4, Melling 12, North Meols 10, Halsall 4, Hesketh Bank 4, Rufford 6, Scarisbrick 4, Simonswood 2, Tarleton 12, and Bispham 2. Mr. Rosbotham was appointed architect and clerk of works.

WELWYN.—The R.D.C. have a scheme for the erection of another 100 houses in the Garden City.

WHELLEY.—St. Stephen's Church, Whelley, near Wigan, are proposing to erect a new building. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, Castle Hill, Lancaster.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. is to erect 53 houses at Eltham, at a cost of £30,647.

YORK.—The Corporation have made provision for the erection of 74 cottages on the Heworth re-housing site, and meanwhile tenders are to be obtained for the erection of 30.

YSTRADGYNLAIS.—The R.D.C. propose to erect 18 parlour type houses at Abercraive in connection with their housing scheme.

The College of Estate Management

At the College of Estate Management, recently, Mr. Sydney A. Smith, F.S.I., delivered a lecture on "The Valuation of Shops."

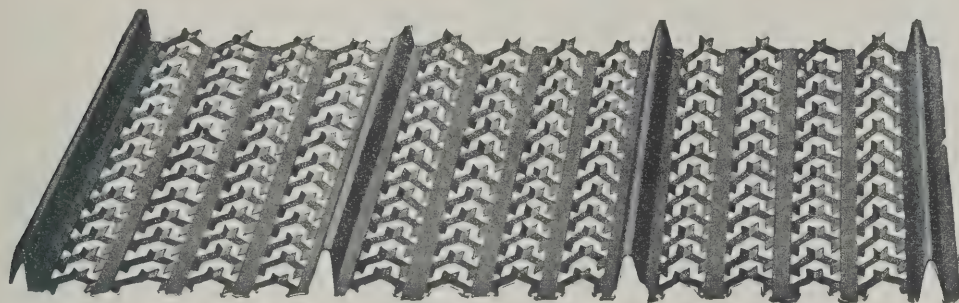
In the course of his remarks, Mr. Smith said value existed because traders wanted premises in which to show and sell their goods, and so demand was created. Mostly traders preferred to pay rent rather than buy the freehold. The factors which influenced rent were chiefly position and the suitability of the premises for the purpose. The most valuable shops were those which appealed to chance customers, especially in localities where people congregated or loitered, such as the station entrance or an arcade frequented in the luncheon hour. Restaurants and other businesses needed positions where they could not only be discovered by the passer-by, but would be remembered as being in that locality by those who wanted them. In considering shop values a great deal of attention must be given to the multiple traders whose names were household words in this country. Multiple traders had entered into the market for shops, and competed for the best positions. In some towns the advent of such a shop had the effect of shifting the established marketing centre. Another point to bear in mind when valuing was that in many streets one side was better than the other. The north side was supposed to be the better side of Oxford Street, the reason given being that in afternoons, when ladies went shopping, it was the sunny side. The south side of the Strand was the better side because Charing Cross Station delivered on that side, and on that side also a large traffic went to Waterloo Bridge. A good shopping area required to have shops on both sides of the street, but the street should not be too wide, nor the pavements too narrow so as to discourage loitering. Blank spaces in a line of shops, caused for instance, by a church, were apt to stop and turn back the foot traffic. Care had to be taken, also, that the shops were near a principal stopping-place of trams and buses, and that these means of transit did not carry the public away to a more important shopping centre a little further on. In large provincial towns the values for shops in the principal streets were about equal to the best suburban values in London. Upper floors were often a nuisance, the trader did not want to live in them, nor to have the bother of sub-letting. Basements also were usually disliked, but a back or side entrance was often desirable.

Change of Name

As from January 24, 1927, the name of Messrs. Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., has been changed to Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd. Mr. Hailwood continues as managing director of the company, and the staff remain the same.

HY-RIB

The combined reinforcement and centering



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Note the design of the mesh as a key for cement plaster

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HY-RIB FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS

Hy-Rib as used in ceilings largely dispenses with the small channels, T's, angles, and studs necessary where the ordinary type of lath is used, because the ribs of Hy-Rib give the necessary stiffness and rigidity. In this way the great expense of wiring lath to a large number of separate channels is much reduced.

Hy-Rib is placed with the lath surface downwards, providing a perfect key for plastering, and does not require more than a minimum amount of material.

Hy-Rib can be used in the construction of both flat and curved ceilings. In case of the latter, the curving being done at our works eliminates expensive labour on the site.

Hy-Rib sheets are supported at about 4 or 5 ft. centres either directly from the construction above or by means of lines of flats, ceiling joists, channels, or T's.

Hy-Rib for ceilings saves time and labour in installation, and its initial cost is lower than would be the case if ordinary metal laths were used. Those builders who have experienced the difficulties of erecting ordinary lath and of straightening it out will best appreciate the advantages of Hy-Rib, which is delivered in rigid sheets.



MESSRS. BOURNE & HOLLINGSWORTH'S RE-BUILDING SCHEME, OXFORD STREET, W.
Architects: SLATER & MOBERLY, F.F.R.I.B.A. Contractors: F. G. MINTER, LTD.

The new building will contain 27,000 square feet of HY-RIB.

*The 1927 edition of the
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Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.*

ALFORD.—February 25.—For the erection and completion of three pairs of houses on a site in Parsons Lane, Alford. The Surveyor to the Council, Caroline Street, Alford. Deposit £2.

BELFAST.—February 19.—For a sub-station building at Grosvenor Road. Mr. Johnstone Wright, City Electrical Engineer and Manager, East Bridge Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

BOLTON.—February 21.—For the erection of 118 houses intended to be built on the Paulhan Street Estate and 312 houses on the Moorfield Estate. The office of the Housing Department of the Corporation, 51 Victoria Square, Bolton. Deposit £2 2s.

CARDIFF.—February 18.—For the erection of two blocks of four non-parlour and five pairs of semi-detached parlour houses at Velindre Road, Whitechurch, near Cardiff. The Architects, Messrs. Richards & McLean, 5 Dumfries Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CARLTON.—For the erection of 16 living-room type houses in completion of the Conway Road housing scheme. Mr. J. A. West, A.R.I.B.A., Surveyor, Manor Road, Carlton. Deposit £1 1s.

CHESTER.—February 21.—For the erection of 16 parlour type houses on the Handbridge Housing Estate. Mr. Charles Greenwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Chester. Deposit £3 3s.

CHESTERFIELD.—February 21.—For 68 A3 type and 32 A2 type houses on the Highfield Hall Estate, for the Chesterfield Corporation. Mr. Bailey Deeping, Architect, Glumah Gate, Chesterfield, and Messrs. Rollinson & Sons, Architects, Corporation Street, Chesterfield. Deposit £1 1s.

DARFIELD.—February 15.—For new school at Darfield for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

DRAYTON.—February 15.—For the erection of 4 houses at Childs Ercall, 4 at Peplow, 4 at Marchamley, 4 at Hodnet, 4 at Moreton Say, 4 at Norton-in-Hales, 2 at Stoke-on-Tern, 2 at Ollerton, 4 at Woodseaves, and 4 at Woore, for the Drayton R.D.C. Mr. R. Matthews, Westminster Chambers, Nantwich, or Queen Street, Market Drayton. Deposit £2 2s.

DUNDALK.—February 14.—For alterations and additions at Dundalk Station. F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens Street Station, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

DUNDEE.—For the erection of a new secondary school at Perth Road, Dundee. Messrs. Thoms & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21 South Tay Street, Dundee. Deposit £2 2s.

DUN LAOGHAIRE.—February 15.—For designing and supervising the construction of a proposed large swimming tank, on the site selected, on the western side of the present Dun Laoghaire Bathing Establishment. James J. Triston, Town Hall, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

EARSDON.—For the erection of 70 "A" type houses on the above estate. The Surveyor, Mr. J. R. MacMillan, Council Offices, Shiremoor.

EAST MOLESEY.—February 19.—For the erection of 74 houses at Green Lane, East Molesey. The Council Offices, St. Mary's Road, East Molesey.

FAILSWORTH.—February 15.—For the erection of 40 houses at Lord Lane, Failsworth. Mr. George H. Fletcher, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, Mitre Chambers, 1 Cathedral Gates, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

FAREHAM.—February 14.—For the erection and completion of 300 houses (non-parlour type) on the Council's Housing Site, Addison Road, Sarisbury. Mr. L. W. Hunt, Surveyor, Council Offices, 97 West Street, Fareham. Deposit £2 2s.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of four pairs of cottages at Frimley Road, Ash Vale, Surrey. Office of the Architect, Mr. A. J. Stedman, South Street, Farnham.

HUDDERSFIELD.—February 19.—For the erection of a Maternity Home in the grounds of the late Huddersfield Vicarage, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield. The offices of the Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.

ILFRACOMBE.—February 15.—For alterations at Berryarbor Church School. Mr. Allen T. Hussell, F.R.I.B.A., 32, High Street, Ilfracombe.

KIRKCALDY.—February 14.—For the erection of (1) 36 3-apartment houses and 12 2-apartment houses on land adjoining Massereene Road; (2) 68 3-apartment houses and 20 2-apartment houses on land adjoining Cairns Street. Mr. George Duffus, Burgh Surveyor, 10 Tolbooth Street, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £2 2s.

LITTLEBOROUGH.—For the erection of 60 non-parlour houses (two types), with an option to increase to 82, at Dearnley. Mr. Arthur Travis, Union Bank Chambers, King Street, Rochdale. Deposit £3 3s.

MALDENS AND COOMBE.—February 15.—For the erection of 76 flats on Thorne Road site. Mr. R. H. Jeffes, A.M.I.C.E., Council Architect, Council Offices, New Malden, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—February 16.—For the several works required in the erection of the Cheetham Municipal Schools, Boyle Street, Cheetham, Manchester. Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

MORLEY.—For the erection of 48 houses on the Bradford and Wakefield Road site, Morley. (1) Sewering

and street drainage; (2) Excavator, bricklayer, and mason (including house drainage, fencing, and footpaths; (3) Carpenter and joiner; (4) Plumber and glazier; (5) Electrician; (6) Plasterer; (7) Slater; (8) Painter. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Morley. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE.—February 16.—For the erection of 28 brick houses in Walker Road, between the Corporation's St. Lawrence Dwellings and Messrs. Maling's Pottery. The Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle. Deposit £2 2s.

NORTH BERWICK.—February 24.—For the following works: Mason and brickwork, slater and roughcast work, plumber work, carpenter and joiner work, plaster work, fences and gates, painter work, in connection with the erection of four blocks of 3-apartment houses and four blocks of 4-apartment houses at Lochbridge Road, North Berwick. Mr. A. Robertson, Burgh Surveyor, North Berwick.

SHEFFIELD.—February 15.—For the erection of 158 houses on the Longley Estate (Building Scheme No. 4). Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SLIGO.—February 28.—For building a new Parochial Hall at John Street, Sligo. Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox Street, Sligo.

SMALLBURGH.—February 18.—For the erection of houses in the following parishes, viz.: Beeston St. Lawrence, 1 pair; Edgingthorpe, pair; Horning, 2 pairs; Hoveton St. John, 3 pairs; Ludham, 3 pairs; Potter Heigham, 1 pair. Mr. Arthur Peploe, North Walsham. Deposit £1.

SOUTH STONEHAM.—February 21.—For the erection of 64 non-parlour houses. The work is divided into sections, as follows: Section 1, five blocks of four and one of two houses; section 2, five blocks of four and one of two houses; section 3, five blocks of four houses. Mr. W. R. Cowell, "Fernlea," Hedge End, Hants. Deposit £2 2s.

SUNDERLAND.—February 14.—For the erection of 48 3-roomed houses at the Humbledon Estate under the terms of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

TENBY.—February 15.—For the erection of residence at Queen's Parade, Tenby, for Miss G. Houston Shimmis. Mr. E. Glover Thomas, Architect, Tenby.

WESTHAMNETT.—February 21.—For the erection of 14 houses proposed to be built on the Council's sites in the parishes of Walberton and Yapton, as follows: On the site fronting Barnham Lane at Walberton, 8 houses; on the site fronting the main Yapton to Walberton Road at North End, Yapton, 6 houses. The Council Offices, Pallant House, Chichester.

WINCHESTER.—February 14.—For the erection of 42 brick or concrete cottages at St. Giles' Hill, Winchester. Mr. Thomas Holt, Guildhall, Winchester. Deposit £2 2s.

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- ☞ Concrete can be made resistant to water by careful mixing, tamping and manipulation, but even the best that can be produced contains interstices between the components, known as voids, which may amount to even 30 per cent. of the mass according to the care expended in its handling. In any case the human element may always fail to provide the factor of safety which is desired. Such open spaces or pores exert capillary attraction in the same way, but of course not so obviously, as is demonstrated by dipping a sponge or piece of blotting paper into water, and it is against this force that Medusa Waterproofing reacts.

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Building Tenders Accepted

ASHFORD.—For the erection of the proposed County School for Girls at Ashford: S. Vant & Son, Folkestone, £29,503 3s.; Perry Bros., Ealing, £28,825; Hayward & Paramor, Ltd., Folkestone, £27,977; Whiting Bros., Ospringe, Faversham, £27,650; John F. May, Broadstairs, £27,493; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone, £27,272; Cox Bros., Maidstone, £27,243; H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Great Missenden, Bucks, £27,178; H. Friday & Sons, Erith, £27,022; Ellis Bros., New Romney, £26,899; D. Godden & Son, Hamstreet, £26,713; S. Brand & Co., Sheerness, £26,397; C. E. Skinner & Son, Ltd., Chatham, £26,343; J. W. Woolhough, Ltd., Eastbourne, £26,288; G. H. Denne & Son, Deal, £26,262; Brunning & Fitton Adams, Ltd., Godalming, £25,720; J. A. Davison & Son, West Malling, £25,687; G. Browning, Canterbury, £25,588; James Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne, £25,394; John B. Sharman, Ltd., Ashford, £25,388; Jenner & Son, Folkestone, £24,740 (accepted).

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation Estates Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of 553 houses on the Vyner estate: Hamilton Estates, Ltd., £19,095, for 17 non-parlour and 20 parlour types; Messrs. Selwood Lloyd & Co., Ltd., £133,690, for 262 non-parlour and 32 parlour types. Messrs. Selwood Lloyd & Co., Ltd., 196 non-parlour and 26 parlour types, for £101,288.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation Estates Committee have accepted the tender, £16,500, of Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd., for the erection of 30 flats in three-storey buildings at Rock Ferry.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation Estates Committee have accepted the tender, £20,902, of Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd., of Birkenhead, for the erection of 38 houses in Hurrell Road.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation Library Committee recommend the tender, £32,136, of Messrs. J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., of Wallasey, for the erection of the new Art Gallery.

BIRKENHEAD.—The T.C. has accepted the tender of Messrs. K. A. Milestone, of Wallasey, for the erection and completion of the new Art Gallery in Balls Road, at a cost of £32,138.

BRADFORD.—The E.C. have accepted the following tenders for the extension of the Daisy Hill Schools: F. Robinson & Son, mason work, £570 17s.; A. Bairstow, joiners' work, £307 10s.; J. Varley & Sons, plumbers' work, £169 15s.; Crabtree & Berry, plasterers' work, £154; R. Robinson, painters' work, £36 17s. 6d.; E. Hillam, slaters' work, £100 4s.

CREWE.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted a tender, amounting to £35,392, for the erection of 84 houses on the West End Garden City site, and a tender amounting to £31,937 for the erection of 50 houses in Minshull New Road and Pym's Lane, and 16 in Victoria Avenue.

EPSOM.—For the erection of 30 houses at Cobham for the Epsom R.D.C.: F. R. Pratley, Surveyor. D. Rowley, Woking, £16,800; Cowan, Oxshott, £14,975; Roll, Epsom, £14,645 (accepted); Gaze & Sons, Kempton, £16,156; Hussey, Cobham, £15,680; Childs & Shee, Woking, £18,233; Streek & Co., London, £15,535; Mullins, Woking, £15,308; Shorsmith & Lee, Cobham, £17,418; Brown, Leatherhead, £14,201; Triangular Construction Co., Thames Ditton, £15,024.

EDMONTON.—Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender, £67,380, of Messrs. H. Knight & Sons, Tottenham, for the extension of Edmonton Latymer School; and if the contract is not entered into, the tender of Messrs. C. J. Newby & Bros., Southgate, at £67,334, is to be accepted.

GREASBRO'.—For the erection of 28 houses at Greasbro', for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Totty, Architect. Geo. Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham, £15,960; Thomas Barker & Sons, Loughborough, £15,540; Coe & Lorrman, Rotherham, £15,453 16s. 10d.; Robt. Snell & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham, £14,833; J. A. Jacques, Rawmarsh, £14,400; Baldwin & Co., Rotherham, £14,300; J. W. Halladay, Worksop, £14,084; A. Thompson, Rotherham, £13,999 6s.; J. W. & J. Bailey, Tinsley, £139,30; Bramwell, Lighthall & Co., Ltd., Woodhouse, £13,888; Thomason & Co., £13,580; A. J. Pugh, Rawmarsh, £13,286 (accepted); Wm. Memmory, Swallownest, £130,20.

GREAT BURSTEAD.—For the enlargement of the Council School for the Essex E.C., Mr. T. J. Bailey, Chelmsford, £5,540.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The C.C. have accepted the following tenders for the erection of four police cottages: At West Hyde, Mr. A. J. Eldridge, of Watford, £894; at Tring, Mr. H. Fincher, of Tring, £715; at Pirton, Messrs. Foster & Co., of Hitchin, £810; and at Bovingdon, Mr. R. Burgin, of Bovingdon, £815.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The C.C. recommend the tender, £103,044, of Messrs. J. Byron & Co., Ltd., of Westminster, for the widening of the Great North Road from Welwyn bye-pass to Stevenage.

HULL.—The recommendation that the tender of Messrs. Holliday & Barker for carrying out the extension to the Grammar School, at a cost of £11,220 9s. 9d., be accepted was approved at the meeting of the Hull E.C.

KENNINGTON.—The L.C.C. have accepted a tender of £53,000 for the erection of 105 tenements in White Hart Street, Kennington.

LONDON.—For the construction of 4 lock-up shops and workshops on land in Manciple Street, Tabard Garden Estate: R. J. Rowley, Tottenham, £1,562 (accepted); E. D. Winn & Co., Halkin Place, S.W.1, £1,575; W. J. Dixon & Son, Blue Anchor Lane, S.E.16, £1,582; Alan V. Goad, Camberwell Road, S.E.5, £1,625; Rowley Brothers, Ltd., Tottenham, £1,720; T. Brown & Son, Milkwood Road, S.E.24, £1,725; H. W. Spinks, Tooley Street, S.E.1, £1,768; Sims & Russell, Bloom-

burg Street, S.W.1, £1,794; Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd., Museum Street, W.C.1, £1,895; R. Woollaston & Co., Turners Road, E.3, £2,044 14s.; W. Mills & Sons, Ltd., Blackheath, S.E., £2,049; Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., Finsbury Square, E.C.2, £2,194.

MALVERN.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. C. J. Hill, Somers Park Avenue, for three pairs of cottages at £772 per pair. For the erection of five pairs of cottages the tender of Mr. M. Wilesmith, Malvern Link, has been accepted at £688 per pair.

MIDDLETON.—For the erection of 158 houses in Boarshaw for the Middleton Town Council. Mr. Harrison, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Middleton. J. H. S. Randall, Ltd., Sheffield, £69,998.

PADDINGTON.—The Council have accepted a £85,862 tender for the erection of a library, public hall and shops in Porchester Road.

PONTEFRACT.—The T.C. have accepted the following tenders for houses on the Beghill Estate: Messrs. J. W. Halliday, Worksop, 32, £13,878; Messrs. Hibbert & Sons, Barnsley, 32, £14,408; Messrs. T. W. Senior & Sons, Pontefract, 38, £16,796; Messrs. F. N. Atkinson, Brigg, 30, £13,656; Mr. J. Stockard, Cudworth, 38, £16,425.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Corporation Electricity Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Pierson & Co., Ltd., for the erection of a steel building at £4,200, and a coal bunker at £1,650, at the generating station.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Corporation have provisionally accepted the tender, £15,286, of Mr. S. Salter, for the erection of a new block at the hospital.

ROTHERHAM.—Accepted tender for 216 houses at Meadowbank Road, Rotherham (Mr. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer, Rotherham), Messrs. Thomas Barker & Sons, 14 Swan Street, Loughborough, £71,510.

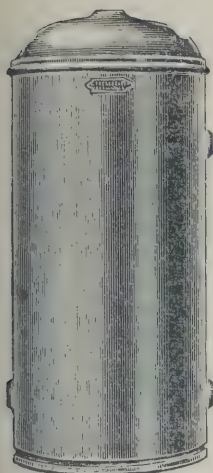
SALOP.—The County Council recently accepted the tender of the Grays Ferro Concrete Co., Glasgow, to erect a concrete bridge, 40 feet wide, over the Severn, at Atcham, for £58,966.

SOUTHALL.—Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender, £19,129, of Messrs. A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall, for the erection of a trade school in Beaconsfield Road, Southall. If this contract is not entered into, the tender, £19,447, of Messrs. Y. J. Lovell & Sons, of Gerrard's Cross, is to be accepted.

SOUTHWARK.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender, £1,562, of Mr. R. J. Rowley, of Tottenham, for the erection of lock-up shops on the Tabard Housing Estate, Southwark.

STAFFORD.—For the erection of houses on the Tithe Barn Estate for the T.C. Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor. For the erection of 18 non-parlour type and 12 parlour type houses, the tender of Messrs. Espley & Sons, Stafford, has been accepted at £14,342. For the erection of 28 parlour type houses, the tender of Mr. A. Darrall, Cannock, has been accepted at £14,968.

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CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	55/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	680/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9 6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6	5/5 ditto	—10% or +20%
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4	9/7 ditto	delivered on site.
do. for Horizontal			If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3	111/3 ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/- 10/-	— ditto	

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—						
Per standard delivered						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails						19/6 cwt
Scotch glue						60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—

Oak, Austrian	17/-					
Ditto Japanese	15/-					
Ditto American	14/-					
Ditto English	12/-					
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-					
Ditto Cuban	26/-					
Teak, English	10/-					
Ditto Moulmein	14/-					

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	1/8 in.	1/4 in.	3/8 in.	1/2 in.
Qualities	AA A B AA A B AA A B AA A B			
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6
Alder	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6
Oregon Pine	5 4 3 6 5 4 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7 10 8	11 8 11 8	11 8 11 8	11 8 11 8
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 6 7 7	9 7 9 7	9 7 9 7	9 7 9 7

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6					
Compound girders	15/6					
Stanchions	17/6					
Angles and Tees	14/6					
Bars	15/-					
Mild Steel Rods	13/6					
Bolts and Nuts	36/-					

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1in.	1 1/2 in.	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d. 5 1/2 d. 6 1/2 d. 9 1/2 d.	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2	2/7 4/3	2/7 4/3	2/7 4/3	2/7 4/3	2/7 4/3	2/7 4/3	2/7 4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d. 1/2 1/5 1/8 2/4	2/10 4/8	2/10 4/8	2/10 4/8	2/10 4/8	2/10 4/8	2/10 4/8	2/10 4/8
Tees (each)	1/- 1/3 1/7 1/10	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1	2/6 3/1 5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2 1/9 3/3 4/1	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d.	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-
Discounts off above—								
Gas	—40%	—45%	—25%	—35%	—35%	—35%	—35%	—35%
Water	—35%	—40%	—18 1/2 %	—30%	—30%	—30%	—30%	—30%
Steam	—30%	—35%	—12 1/2 %	—25%	—25%	—25%	—25%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/11 1/2 2/2 2/7 3/1 3/7 5/9 1/2					
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/1 1/2					
Shoes (each)	1 1/4 1/6 2/- 2/3 4/1					
Bends (each)	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11					
Heads (each)	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 3/10 6/11					
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/10 2/3 2/7 2/11 3/9 6/5					
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/5 2/8 3/3 4/- 4/9 7/7					
Single junction	2/3 2/8 3/3 3/9 4/6 7/2					
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11 1/12				
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10				
Angles and nozzles	—	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/5 1/6				
Stop ends	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 4d.				
O.G. gutter	—	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/6				
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8 1/2				
Angles and nozzles	—	1/8 1/8 1/9 2/3 7d.				
Stop ends	—	—	—	—	—	—

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super.
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

“Beauty begins where the light comes in.”

Specify PLATE GLASS for Windows

You are then certain that the Glazing of the house will be in accordance with the rest of your architectural plan, in keeping with the degree of richness, dignity, beauty and desirability you have in mind.

Plate Glass, as the pre-eminent glazing, is being advertised to the public, who are learning to appreciate the value of Plate Glass for the windows of their houses.

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“Plate Glass and the Home” is the title of a brochure being widely distributed among the public. A copy will be sent you free and post free on request. Write

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in any quantity

Eastwoods' Wellington Interlocking Tiles

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.							GLASS.								
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes		English sheet glass in crates, delivered		English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 upwards					
		2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Lead delivered	Unit	3/6	3/7	3/7	4/-	4/-		Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10d.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard							Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	9½d.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Run							Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	8½d.	1/-	—	—
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½		Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	7d.	9d.	—	—
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11		Cut to sizes, per foot super.							
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11		Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish							
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-		Rolled plate glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junctions	Ditto	3/3	4/-	4/9	5/7	6/5		Rough cast glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/9	6/9		Wired rolled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Wired cast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—								In plates not exceeding							
14 gauge	Galls.	25	50	100	150	200	250	Ordinary substance Polished							
12 do.	Galls.	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6	Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.							
½ in. plate	Galls.	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6	Ditto silvered plates all as last							
Hot Water tanks—	Galls.	20	30	40	50	60	70	Embossing							
½ in. plate	Galls.	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-								
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	Galls.	25	31	40	45	52	60								
½ in. plate	Galls.	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6								
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-									
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—								PAINTS AND VARNISH.							
		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.		Price.							
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—		Unit.							
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6		Aluminium Paint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—		Dryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—		Distemper washable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—		Enamel, best white	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Gold leaf, English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Gold size	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								White Lead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Linseed oil, boiled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Ditto raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Mixed Paint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Putty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Size	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Tar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Terebentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Turpentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Varnish, hard oak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Varnish, copal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Ditto flat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								Whiting Gilders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Park Lane Hotel

We regret that in our issue of February 4 we omitted to mention in the list of sub-contractors that Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., carried out the French stucco and fibrous plaster work in both Piccadilly and Brick Street entrance halls, and also in the lounge, of this hotel.

The Lead Paint Act

In a recent communication to the Press, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Wolverhampton, directs attention to some provisions of the new Act of Parliament, namely, "The Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, 1926," which is important to anyone employing any person in painting buildings whether lead paints are used or not. From the 1st inst. there is an obligation on each employer referred to above to: (1) Send to the factory inspector of the district in which his office is situated a notice of his name and address; (2) keep at his office a register of the persons employed in painting buildings and the work on which they are employed. This register (Form 92) can be obtained locally, or H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; (3) to report to the factory inspector and the certifying surgeon any case of lead poisoning which occurs among his employees.

Scottish Building Wages

Under the recent agreement with the Scottish Contractors' Association, bricklayers in the West of Scotland will receive an advance of one half-

penny an hour. A similar increase will be given on September 1, making the minimum then 1s. 9d. an hour.

Incorporated Church Building Society

At a recent meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society among grants made towards building new churches were: Bitterne Park, The Ascension, £500; Hapton, S. Margaret, £150; Blackpool, S. Stephen, £400; Rishworth, S. John-the-Divine, £150; Wigan, S. Stephen, £250.

Trade Notes

The Rawlplug Co., Ltd.

As a result of the damage caused by the recent storm in Scotland, the branch offices of the Rawlplug Co., Ltd., situated at 19 Wilson Street, Glasgow, were entirely destroyed. Arrangements have, therefore, been made for all Scottish business to be transacted through the Head Office of the Rawlplug Co., Ltd., at Rawlplug House, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

New Companies

MAYBURY & CO., LTD., (218,134) Private company. Registered December 11. Capital £15,000 in £1 shares. Object: To acquire the business as formerly carried on by J. Maybury, as "Maybury & Co.", at Dock Street, Newport, Mon., and to carry on the business of builders' merchants, ironmongers, &c. Solicitors: J. D. Adey, Station Chambers, Newport, Mon.

PETER HODKINSON, LTD. (218,138). Private company. Registered, December 11. Capital £5,000 in £1 shares. Object: To acquire the business of a builder, joiner and contractors now carried on by P. Hodgkinson at Manchester, as "Peter Hodgkinson." Solicitors: Crofton, Craven & Co., 36 Brazenose Street, Manchester.

HEMOCRAFT ESTATES, LTD. (217,984). Private company. Registered, December 6. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of builders and contractors etc. Registered office: 12 Clarges Street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (218,058). Private company. Registered, December 6. Capital, £5,000. Objects: To carry the business of contractors of public works, &c. Secretary (pro tem.): H. J. Gilbert. Solicitors: Strong & Co., 61-2 Gracechurch Street, E.C.4.

D. M. CROWTHER, LTD. (218,038). Private company. Registered, December 8. Capital, £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry the business of manufacturers and exporters of, and dealers in building constructional woodwork, &c.

GEORGE WARD (MOXLEY) LTD. (218,097). Private company. Registered December 10. Capital, £6,000 in £1 shares. To acquire from G. Ward the business carried on by him at Baggots Bridge Brickworks, Moxley, Darlaston, and to carry the business of brick and tile manufacturers, &c. Solicitors: Hall, Pritchard, Lichfield Street, Bilston.



Giving instructions

Draughtsman : The roof question of course is already decided upon ?

Architect : Yes ! "Vulcanite."

Draughtsman : Good. I suppose its economical and other good points is the reason why so many big roofing jobs are done with "Vulcanite."

Architect : That is so, but that is not the only explanation. From my 28 years' experience, "Vulcanite" is satisfactory in *every* way. Remember that it is impervious to all weather and is laid to resist fire. Then again, it's so durable and has such great flexibility.

Draughtsman : No wonder Architects recommend "Vulcanite" . . .

"VULCANITE" roofing is used under the London Building Act and the Bye-laws, etc., of all Borough and Urban District Councils; and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as an Insurance Tariff Roof

We shall be pleased to have your request for our Illustrated Booklet, and to supply detailed drawings and estimates free.

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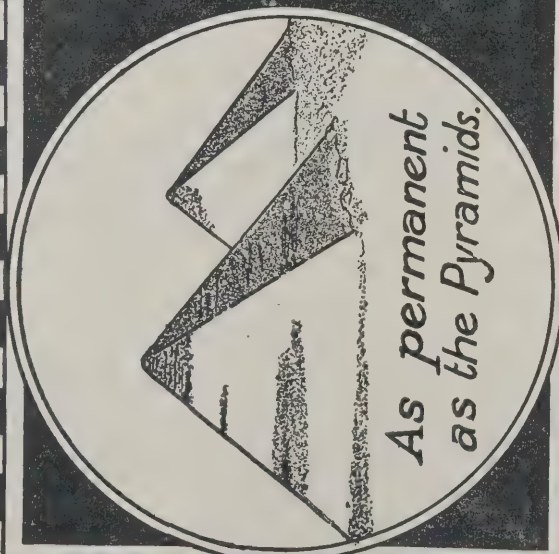
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CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.



CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	¾%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high ..	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¾th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/7
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. ..	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level ..	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load ..	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube	
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/- 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4. Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6 2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/- 2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	Earthware 4 in. 6 in.	Iron 4 in. 6 in.
Extra only for bends, each	2/6 3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/- 4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced	
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Flettons 616/-	Stocks 821/- Blues 1055/-
" " cement mortar	636/-	841/- 1075/-
Damp course		
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
¾-in. asphalt	9d.	1/-
Facings		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening ..		1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost ..	6/-
In rub and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run
uoin, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	½d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1/2
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall ..	

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super
Cement and sand	1 in. 3/- 1½ in. 3/5 2 in. 3/10 2½ in. 4/8
Granolithic	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4
Asphalte	7/- — — —
Tarmac	— — — —

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	Templates 12/6 Thresholds 16/6 Sills 22/6
Artificial stone	Stairs 9/- To Elevation generally 19/6
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	10/6
Bath stone ditto	

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square
	Countess Ladies
ROOFING.	
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two com-position nails to each slate	80/- 72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3 3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/-
Add for circular on face in elevation	25/-
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40/-
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius ..	66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—	
Size	Medium Grey Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/- 93/- Per square
20 x 10 in.	95/- 100/- Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/- 91/- Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/- 86/- Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	115/- Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	98/6 Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6 Ditto
Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super
Ridge tiling	Equal ½ foot super
Fixing soakers	1/10
	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/-
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 8/9
At per square	½ in. 1 in. 1½ in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 48/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	½ in. 1 in. 1½ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/- 40/- 50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 58/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 58/-
Sashes, per foot super	1½ in. 2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 2/10
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal casd frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ..	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	2 in. 4 in. 6 in.
Square frame both sides doors	Panel 2/3 Panel 2/5 Panel 2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d. 3½d. 4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4½d. 5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/-
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

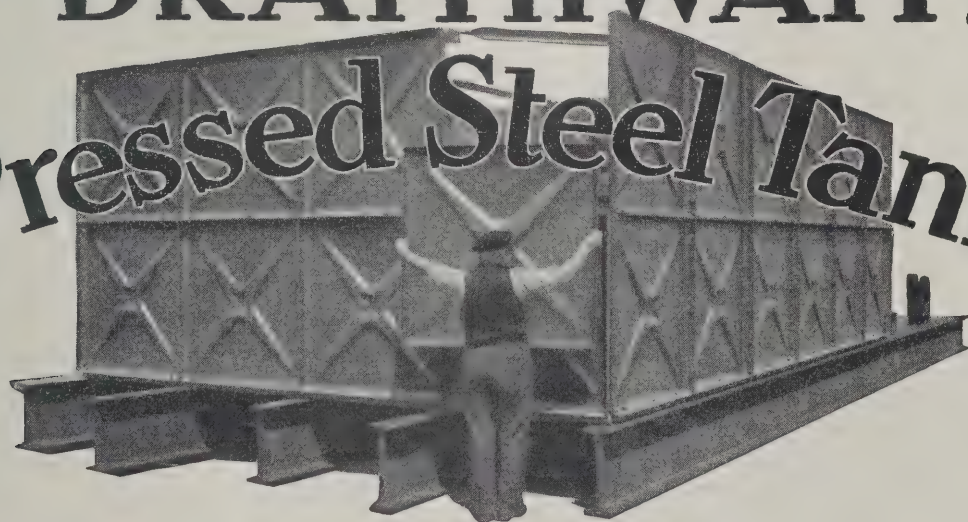
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Unit plates 4 feet or 1 metre square give tanks with capacities ranging from 220 to 1,000,000 or more gallons, for the storage of water, fuel oil and other liquids.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube							
	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.					
Deal newels, per foot run ..	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4					
	1/2	1/6	1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	8d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1 1/2
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9d.	11 1/2d.	1 0 1/2	1 2 1/2
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 2 1/2
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
	Groove or Bead				Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in.	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging	
						per 1 in.		
						Girth		
						Per Foot Run		
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.		
Labour and Screws only Fixing								
Barrel Flush Sash ..	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip	Springs				
Bolts Fasteners	Rim Mortice	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches			
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.		Above	
	Up to 1st Floor	1st Floor	1st Floor	Above
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6		
Compound girders	18/6	20/6		
Stanchions	20/6	22/6		
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6		
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-	
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-	
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6	
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-	
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-	
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-	
	Per Foot Run			
	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.
Rain water Goods				
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4	1/9	
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-	2/9	
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-	4/1	
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8	2/1	
Stop ends	2/1	2/9	3/5	
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1	

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings	Gutter
Milled lead and laying	48/6	57/6	58/6	
	Per Foot Run			
	Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Bossed Ends to Rolls 6d.
Lead service	1/8	2/8	2/10	3/8
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/-	2/4
Lead soil				5/8
	Each			
	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3
Indiarubber joints				3/-
Stop ends	2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9
Bends				2/-
Beaded ends				10d.
Single tacks				11d.
Double tacks				1/2
Brass sleeves				7/3
Lead traps				8/9
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-
Wire balloons				9d.

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints		
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1/2 in.	Gas 3/4 in.	Gas 1 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 2 1/2 in.	Steam 3 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Narrow				Per Foot Run			
	Per Yard	Per Foot	Per Foot	Per Foot	Flush or Staff	Flush or Staff	Flush or Staff	Flush or Staff
On Walls and Ceilings								
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1 1/2	0/8		
Do. do. Strapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3	0/1 1/2	0/8		
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2	0/2	0/9		
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2	0/2	0/9		
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3						
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2						
Screeing in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2						
	Per Foot Run				Per 1 in. Girth			
	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Per 1 in. Girth	Per 1 in. Girth	Equal to Value	Equal to Value	Equal to Value	Equal to Value
Moulding in plaster	0/2							
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3							
Do. do. fibrous	0/3							
	Partitions				Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..			
	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Per 1 in. Girth	Per 1 in. Girth	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-	6/-				

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.	From 100 ft. to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1	
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.				
Sheet Glass 21oz.	Figured 1/2 in.	Cast Glass 1/2 in.	Wired 1/2 in.	Metal bar
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10
0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop Distemper	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/2
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	If on Enriched Work Medium Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime				Paint Coats				Stain Size Varnish Enam.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-			
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1			
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5			
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8			
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6			
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2			
On large pipes or do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2			
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—												
On Moulded Work	20 per cent.											
On Enriched Work	150 per cent.											
In Party Colours												
Stippled												

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO!

It was, perhaps, too much to hope that the architects' Registration Bill would come before the Commons without a dissonant voice from the Profession—or the Art. We are told, however, that the prominent member of the younger school is to bombard Parliament and his Confreres with pamphlet opposition, and, having a facile pen, he may be expected to cloak defects of argument with literary polish. Professor E. S. Prior, however, is actually the first to enter the lists, consistent in opposition as when, thirty-five years ago he helped to compile "ARCHITECTURE: A PROFESSION OR AN ART." That lance, however, is too blunted and too archaic for the present sortie; and the Professor advances a much more subtle *argumentum ad minem* to catch the man in the street, but one which seems to have about as much to do with the registration Bill as the binomial theorem.

Let us come to grips with this question. No one wants Registration, *per se*. No sensible person believes that it will achieve miracles. No sensible person believes that it will create great architects, or prevent them from coming into existence. The most that it can accomplish is to ensure that the future votaries of architecture shall know something about that art; and that their training, in work of ever-increasing complexity, has, at least, been as thorough as that required for an engineer, a doctor, an accountant, a lawyer, or any other professional man who proffers his knowledge or skill to the public in exchange for money. Could we be assured that all future entrants to the architectural profession were budding Professor Priors, few people could be found to worry about registration.

But the brutal fact is that while Professor Prior and his coadjutors of thirty-five years ago were discussing Architecture on the Olympian heights, the Profession or the Art—which you will—was being swamped by thousands of unfitted and untrained men, who, after knocking about an office for a year or two, took a crammer's course, passed examinations and became fully-fledged members of the aforesaid art or profession, for which they had neither aptitude nor ability, but which they set out to bamboozle the public into believing they possessed. The very achievement for which the Professor pays tribute to the Royal Institute—"safeguarding the respectability of the profession"—led, under existing conditions, to the undoing of architecture. Had "architect" been a synonym for

"bohemian" or "scallywag", the respectable fraternity would have passed by, and only those impelled by temperament or inward urge would have become votaries of the Mistress Art, to her gain if to the loss of respectability. As things were shaping, while the bulk of the architecture before 1790 was a precious and graceful thing, in 1890 we had reached a point in this country when the buildings worth a second glance might be put at 1 of one per cent. of those erected.

We are not arguing against respectability. No Society under a Royal Charter can disdain that virtue, nor conduct its affairs except with dignity and decorum. The painter or sculptor may be as bohemian as you like; your respectable public buys his work through a dealer or from a gallery and is under no compulsion to meet him. Personal relations between an architect and his client, however, are inevitable: the architect may need to meet his client's wife or family; he may have to act in close touch with highly-respectable committees; he acts, too, in a fiduciary position. But this only makes it all the more necessary for the Royal Institute to ensure that the call to the rank of architect is not the desire for a polite occupation but the urge of a compelling talent. And we see no other way of doing this, saving by precluding the title of architect from all save those who, by their training and abilities, have demonstrated their right to use it.

The Registration Bill deprives the public of no practical privilege that it at present possesses. The young man of family or influential connections will still be able to design buildings for them without the necessity of thorough training. The man in the street can still employ the jerry-builder to design his dwelling, or, imitating the fool of the legal profession, design it himself—if the local by-laws permit. The one thing that will be denied to him is, and should be, the title of architect.

The gravamen of Professor Prior's protest is based on a letter in his possession. We might venture a guess at the name of the "late P.R.I.B.A." who signed it, but we take leave to doubt whether the signatory is, or ever was able to bully his clients as alleged, or as Professor Prior suggests Registration will enable all architects to do. What this particular architect's attitude to his clients, however, has to do with the Registration Bill is beyond us. We wish Professor Prior would explain the joke.

Notes and Comments

Rural England

The C.P.R.E. (the Council for the Preservation of Rural England rather favours the abbreviation, we believe) has made a public appeal for annual subscribers, signed by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, Vice-President, and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, the Hon. Secretary. They estimate that an income of at least £1,000 per annum is required in view of the important work they are anxious to undertake. The constituent societies are subscribing towards their means, and individual members of the public are asked to assist in the work. Minimum annual subscriptions of £1 1s., or donations to any amount, are invited. The Council's principal expenses will naturally be in the direction of staff, offices and postage to deal with a large correspondence, and with expenses incurred in forming and keeping in touch with the local committees, who will constitute the Council's watchers in the rural districts. Subscriptions or donations will be gratefully received by Mr. H. G. Griffin, the Council's Assistant Hon. Secretary, at their offices, 33 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

River Pollution

A deputation from the Joint Committee of the British Waterworks Association, which was received by Lord Balfour this week, requested the Government to give urgent attention to the pollution of rivers, and suggested the setting-up of a co-ordinating authority under one of the existing departments, preferably the Privy Council, to deal with the matter. On this the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, the rivers boards, navigation and fishery boards and local authorities would be represented. Originally this question of pollution mainly excited the owners of fishing rights; but the increased fouling of streams by factory wastes and sewage effluents is becoming a grave matter as affecting not only agricultural crops and cattle, but the sources of water supply for many towns and villages. Research into methods of dealing with pollution cheaply, and without undue interference with industry, are thought to be necessary. The destruction of bird and fish life, although regarded as rather negligible matters when put in the balance against the necessities of industry, have often far-reaching consequences. They entail a disturbance of the balance of nature from which agriculturists have often to suffer through the prevalence of some pest no longer kept in check by its natural enemies.

The Brainworker and Privilege

The recent meeting of the British Confederation of Arts was remarkable for the claim put forward for special privileges on the part of the native art worker. The notion has its inception in the very substantial practical gains obtained by the French branch of the International Society for the Protection of the Artist and Brainworker, of which, we gather, the British Confederation is an affiliated body. One of the visible results of the French body is a reduction in the tax on paper; another a standard form of contract imposed upon and accepted by all the French publishers. The municipal authorities of Paris are to build blocks of flats on the site of the old fortifications, some of which are to be specially reserved for brainworkers, and some, with studios, are to be erected for artists. How far claims by the British "intellectuals" for special privileges will be met by the body politic here remains to be seen. At present privilege, in many directions, seems to be the prerogative of the "worker," by which, of course, the "manual" worker is meant. We doubt, however, whether any

category of workers should be favoured above their fellows; and a grant to one class would, inevitably, be followed by irresistible demands from others.

Spencer House

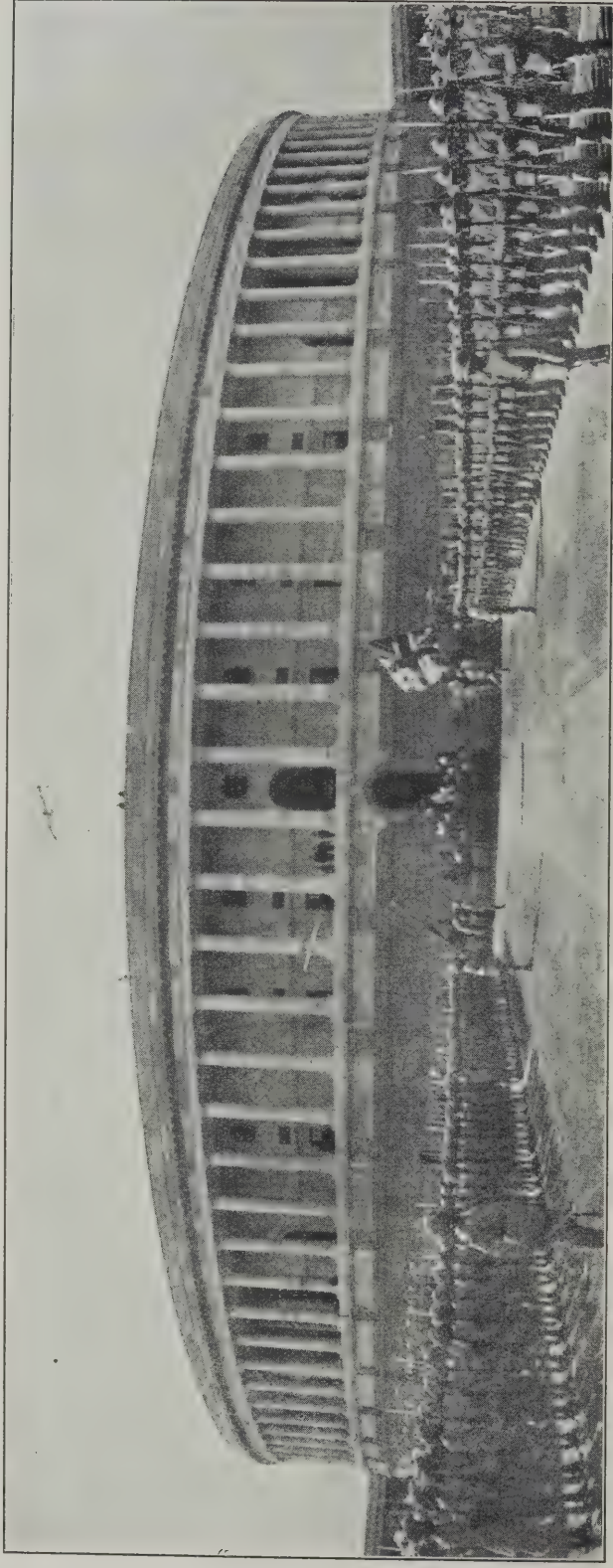
Some time has elapsed since we chronicled the impending conversion of Spencer House, St. James's into a ladies' club; but next month the Ladies' Army and Navy Club moves into the town house of Earl Spencer. It is well that these mansions of a past day, when entertaining was practised on a scale that no longer consorts with modern ideas or purses, can be turned to a useful purpose, and one, moreover, that still preserves their architectural treasures. The large reception rooms which they possess need no alteration for their future use as club-rooms. Only in the upper storeys, which, as a rule, were not specially decorated, is some alteration needed, as at Spencer House, to provide the large number of bedrooms and bathrooms which a modern club must contain. The proposed "glassing-in" of the terrace facing the Green Park, to provide a sort of Palm Court tea-room, would be, however, a regrettable addition, reminiscent of the commercial hotel, against which we must register a protest. However great an asset it may appear to the club, it must inevitably ruin Vardy's classic façade.

London Lungs

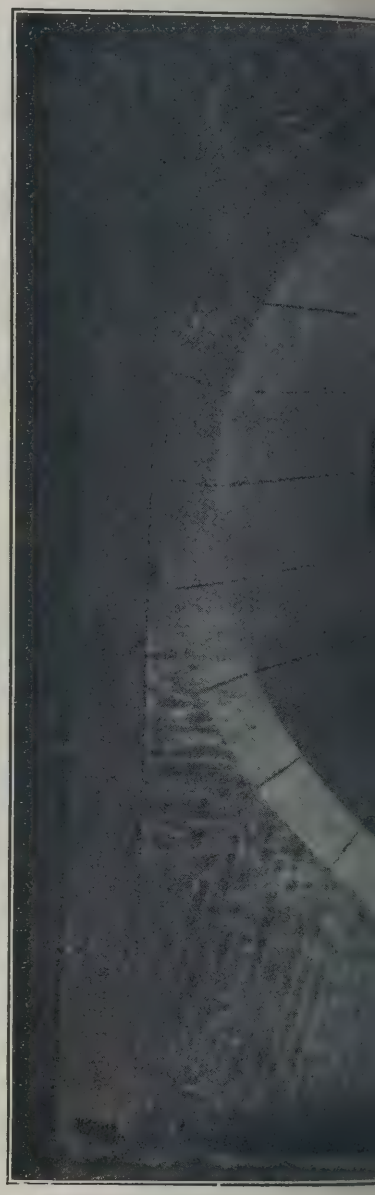
It is a hopeful sign that Mr. Hunt's paper on the London Squares, reported in our last issue, has brought a widespread endorsement of his view that they must be preserved as open spaces. Mr. Harold Swann, writing to *The Times* from the County Hall, states that one of the first results of Mr. Hunt's paper has been the resolve of one owner, possessing squares in the West End of London, to agree to their being preserved unbuilt upon for all time, under the provisions of the Act of 1906. In regard to the Foundling Estate squares, a development has been the addition of the Chelsea Borough Council to the list of opposers of the Covent Garden Market Bill. A letter of protest also from the nineteen doctors resident on the estate has been sent to the Minister of Health. In addition to the seven public authorities opposing this Bill, there are the two Garden Square Committees, the Covent Garden Tenants' Association and others, the British Florists' Federation, the Retail Fruiterers' and Florists' Association, the London and Provincial Fruit Buyers' Association, and the National Farmers' Union.

Windows

A leader writer in *The Times* has lately fallen to musing on the subject of windows, and does not disguise his preference for the sash variety. It is a good many years now since the country cottage craze raised something of a controversy over the respective merits of the sash and the casement, and a long, low window for low rooms led many architects and their clients to favour the claims of the casement over those of its Queen Anne rival. Our *Times* leader writer opines "that lattice windows, with leaded panes, may look sweetly rural"; but he finds that they are a fruitful source of draughts, admitting the outer air directly into the body of the room, instead of, as with the sash window, admitting it discreetly at an upper level. "Doubtless we must endure something if we are determined to live æsthetically, and to certain rarefied spirits a casement window overhung by eglantine is cheaply bought at the price of occasional influenza." Whether the assertion in this leader that the casement "has fallen a good deal out of favour" is accurate, we should hesitate to support.



IMPERIAL DELHI, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING : GENERAL VIEW





IMPERIAL DELHI, SECRETARIATS: DETAIL OF VAULTING, SOUTH CENTRE BLOCK AND COURTYARD

SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., *Architect*

SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A.

On Monday last, the Council of the R.I.B.A. nominated Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., for election for the Gold Medal for Architecture for this year.

Born in 1862, Sir Herbert was educated at Tonbridge: there it was apparent that he was in many ways conspicuous among his fellows, and the qualities which make a man Captain of his XI, however much some may dispute it, were undoubtedly necessary to produce a mind capable of excelling in a game even more difficult to play than cricket. He was trained in that happy combination of school and office, served his articles in the normal way with Mr. Arthur Baker, and attended the Royal Academy Schools, when, as a student in 1889, he won the Ashpitel Prize, a prize awarded to the most distinguished student in the final examinations of the R.I.B.A.

As "one of Ernest George's young men," he received that same sound training in the essentials of architecture which characterised that office, from which so many prominent architects have emanated. Here, too, he evidently acquired that habit which was to continue with him through life and to stand him in such good stead, the habit of careful measuring and understanding sketching. It is from such a scholarly monograph as his survey of the Old Conway Palace of Plas Mawr and his sketch-books crammed with delightful studies of English and Continental detail that we are able to recognise that rare admixture of the antiquarian and the artist, without which no truly great architecture can be. Flamboyant exuberance, after all, seldom produces but the architecture of the exhibition, just as too much patient research and scholarship is bound to have a deadening and devitalising influence on the work produced. It is, when we remember these

things, that we try to imagine a mentality halfway between a Vanbrugh and a Chambers: architecture which can show the boldness and life of Castle Howard with the grace and scholarship (which even borders on pedantry) of Somerset House. It was with such a mentality as this that Herbert Baker was equipped when, in 1892, he set out for South Africa, a land developed at that time only to the extent of a mining camp, but a land of infinite promise, although architecture so far was represented only by the tin-shack. Here this brilliant young architect and idealist, who never allowed his visions to interfere with his practical common sense, was hailed by Cecil Rhodes as a kindred spirit. For Rhodes, too, was an idealist and, with all his vast dreams of Empire, longed for an architecture worthy of the country which to him was as his heart's blood. And he knew, moreover, that he had found someone who could give it. And so it was that Herbert Baker was to design and build so much in South Africa, where, in all his work, he recreated a national style, a style distinctive

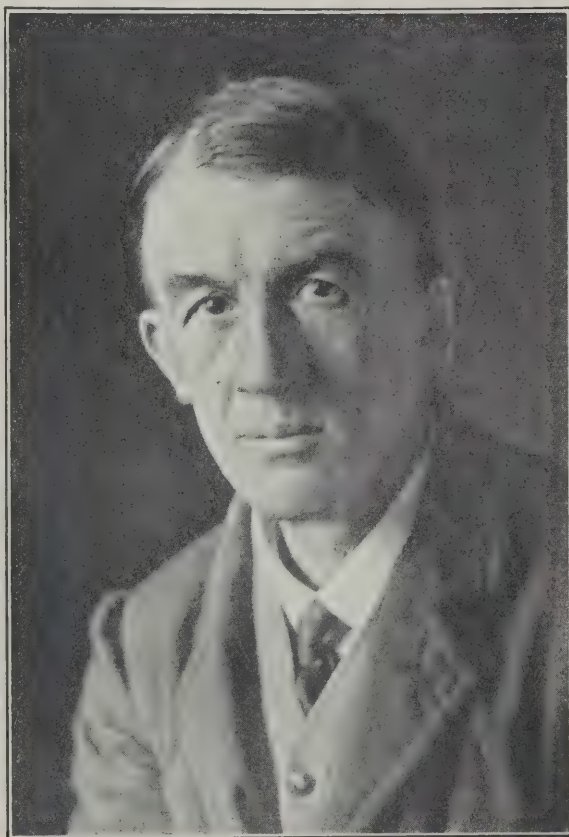
of the buildings of the early Dutch settlers of the seventeenth century, and succeeded here, as later he was so to do in India, in infusing national characteristics and feeling into every building he designed, such as no man had done before or since. Of his bigger buildings, the best known to his own countrymen are the Union Buildings, Government House, Railway Station and the Cathedral at Pretoria, the Cathedral, Salisbury, Rhodesia, the Cathedral at Cape Town (with Mr. Masey), and the South African Institute of Medical Research and the Union Club at Johannesburg (with Mr. H. L. F. Fleming), and all the time he was busy with villages and farmhouses, churches, and homes for coloured labourers and mineworkers, busy until and for many years after the saddest building he ever worked upon for his patron and friend. This, the Rhodes Memorial, on Table Mountain, he placed on the spot which had for

so long been Rhodes' home retreat. A bust of this great Empire builder is enshrined in a little temple overlooking the wide horizon. Four great bronze lions guard the steps leading to the summit, where Watts' magnificent statue, Physical Energy, stands strangely emblematic of the immense vitality of the man in whose honour the structure is built.

Sir Herbert Baker had been for more than twenty years in South Africa, when it was decided to construct a New Delhi as the future capital of India. In this project he was to collaborate with Sir Edwin Lutyens, and this vast proposal might have intimidated many an architect of Baker's age at the time, wholly unfamiliar with the country and its building conditions. But to an enthusiastic idealist who had left his mark on a continent from the Cape to the Zambesi the idea, naturally enough, appealed. And so, at the age of fifty,

he embarked with an old friend and an artist of universal appreciation upon one of the greatest building achievements of the age, and to Sir Herbert fell the Secretariat and the Legislative Building, immense buildings designed to house all the administrative departments of the Government of India. In England he has been responsible for many fine commemorative buildings, the beautiful Kent County War Memorial at Canterbury, the War Memorials of Harrow and Winchester, and, incidentally, a charming memorial to W. G. Grace at Lords. Sir Herbert is at present, among other works, engaged upon the reconstruction of the Bank of England, one of the most difficult and most interesting rebuilding schemes ever undertaken.

Sir Herbert was elected an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1890, a Fellow in 1900. In 1922 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1926 he received a knighthood for his service to art. The award of the Gold Medal is the crowning recognition of an amazing career, which will, we trust, see no diminution of its rich creative impulse for many years to come.



SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: MAIN ENTRANCE FRONT.
The late PROF. HACK KAMPMANN, and AAGE RAFN, HOLGER JACOBSEN and H. J. KAMPMANN, Architects.

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT COPENHAGEN

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

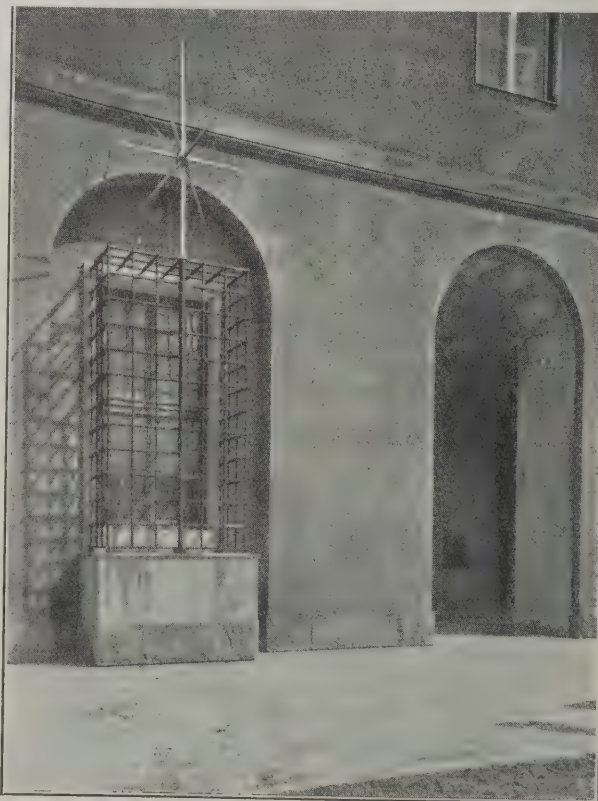
It would be difficult to find any building, old or new, which contains a more striking combination of qualities and defects, of agreeable surprises and sorrowful disappointments, than the building for the Police Headquarters in Copenhagen.

The whole scheme and character of the plan form, which, of course, dominates the articulation and armature of the building throughout its several storeys, appears in itself to be an anomaly. Its luxury of shape, the great circular courtyard, the rotundas in which are formed the corridor junctions and the secondary staircases, the great open colonnaded atrium which provides a histrionic climax to the courtyard, all these things suggest some great Italian Palazzo rather than the headquarters of a citizen force which has no especial claims towards being housed in so spectacular a fashion. While the inspiration of the plan and the main feature of the circular courtyard is fairly obvious, that in itself would offer no handle to criticism; but after a visit to the building, it seems almost impossible not to credit the rumour that it has been wasteful in planning, in first cost of construction, and in subse-

quent upkeep. And the reproach of wastefulness implies inconvenience of working.

No less amazing than the adoption of a scheme of this type, involving features of grandiloquent uselessness, is the actual relationship of character between the several parts of the building, though it is only fair to explain at this stage that Professor Hack Kampmann, under whose guidance the building was planned, died in 1920, and the work was subsequently completed by the architects Aage Rafn, Holger Jacobsen, and H. J. Kampmann. The taking over of an unfinished building of this magnitude would almost inevitably affect its character, but even so it is difficult to reconcile the various moods and manners of which the design and details seem to have felt the successive influences.

The exterior of the building is uncompromising and rather dull, having proportions which are clumsy without being impressive. The tone is that of the drab stucco, which is unrelieved by any real colour, and it is only on the front elevation that a hint of cheerfulness is given by two rather sprightly reminiscences of an instrument of crime transformed into finials



DETAIL FROM MAIN ENTRANCE FRONT.

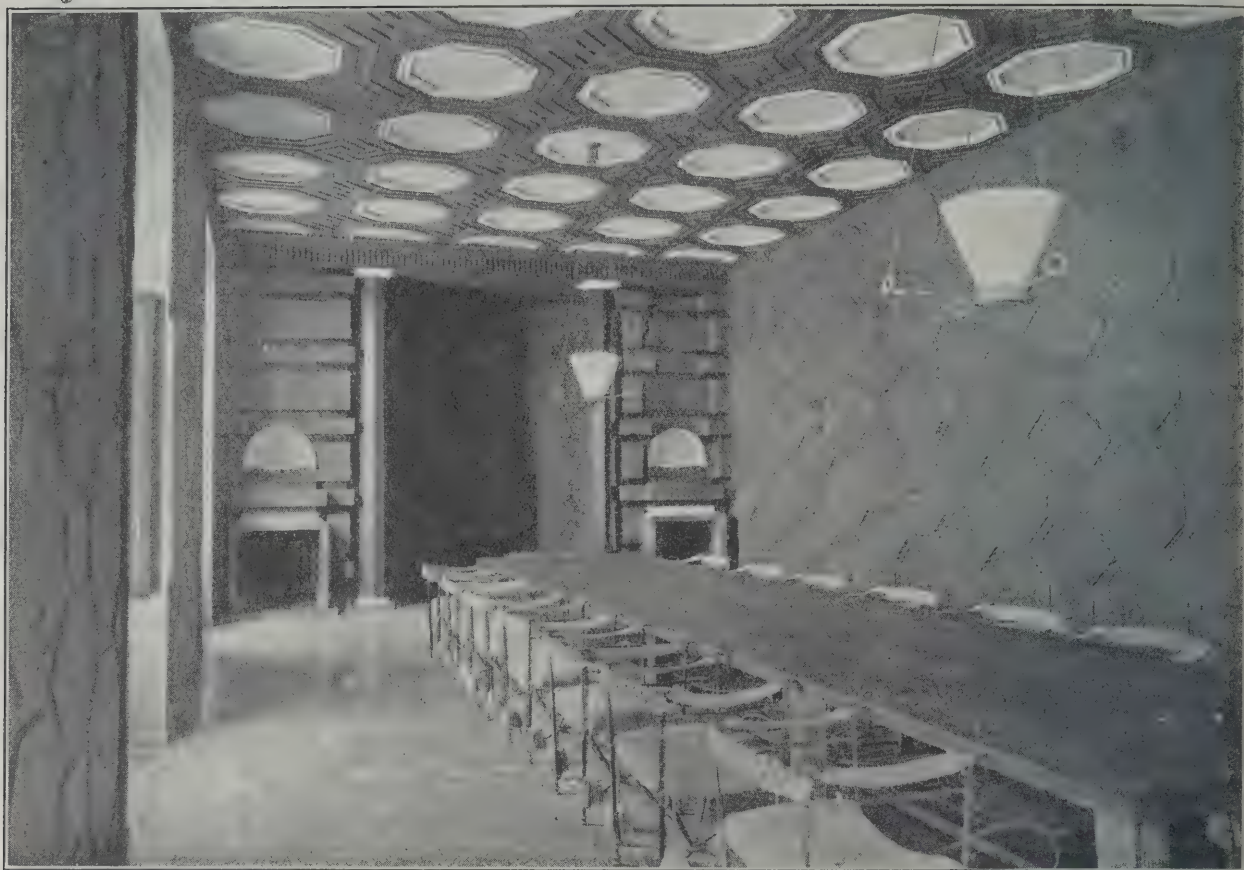


POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: THE CIRCULAR COURTYARD

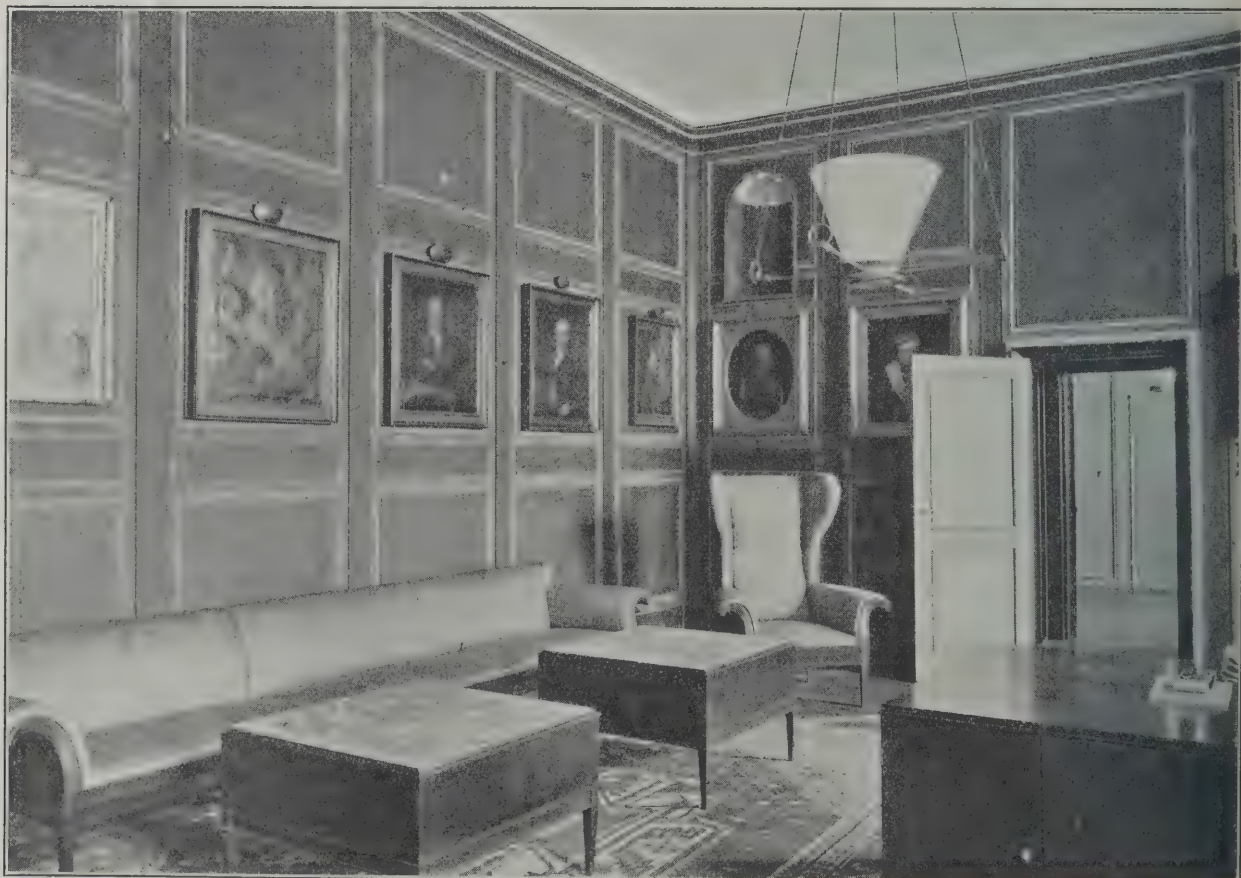
The late PROF. HACK KAMPMANN, and AAGE RAFN, HOLGER JACOBSEN and H. J. KAMPMANN, Architects.

to the window grilles which flank the arches. There is, however, character in these façades, a hint of law and order, and, in the big wall surfaces and blank looking windows, an expression which is appropriately forbidding. But what shall the visitor say when, after passing through a vestibule which is worthy of any modern Danish building of refinement, he emerges through a not too generous opening into the great courtyard,

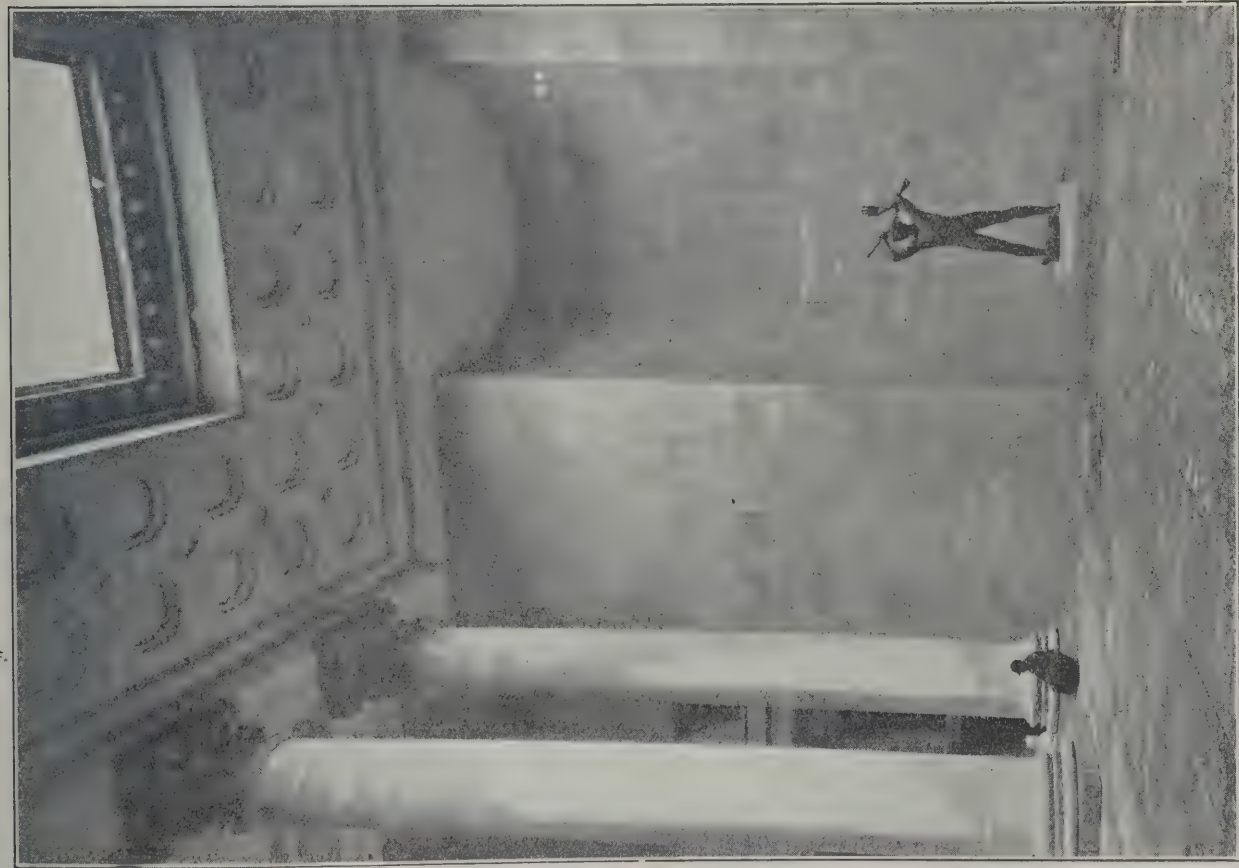
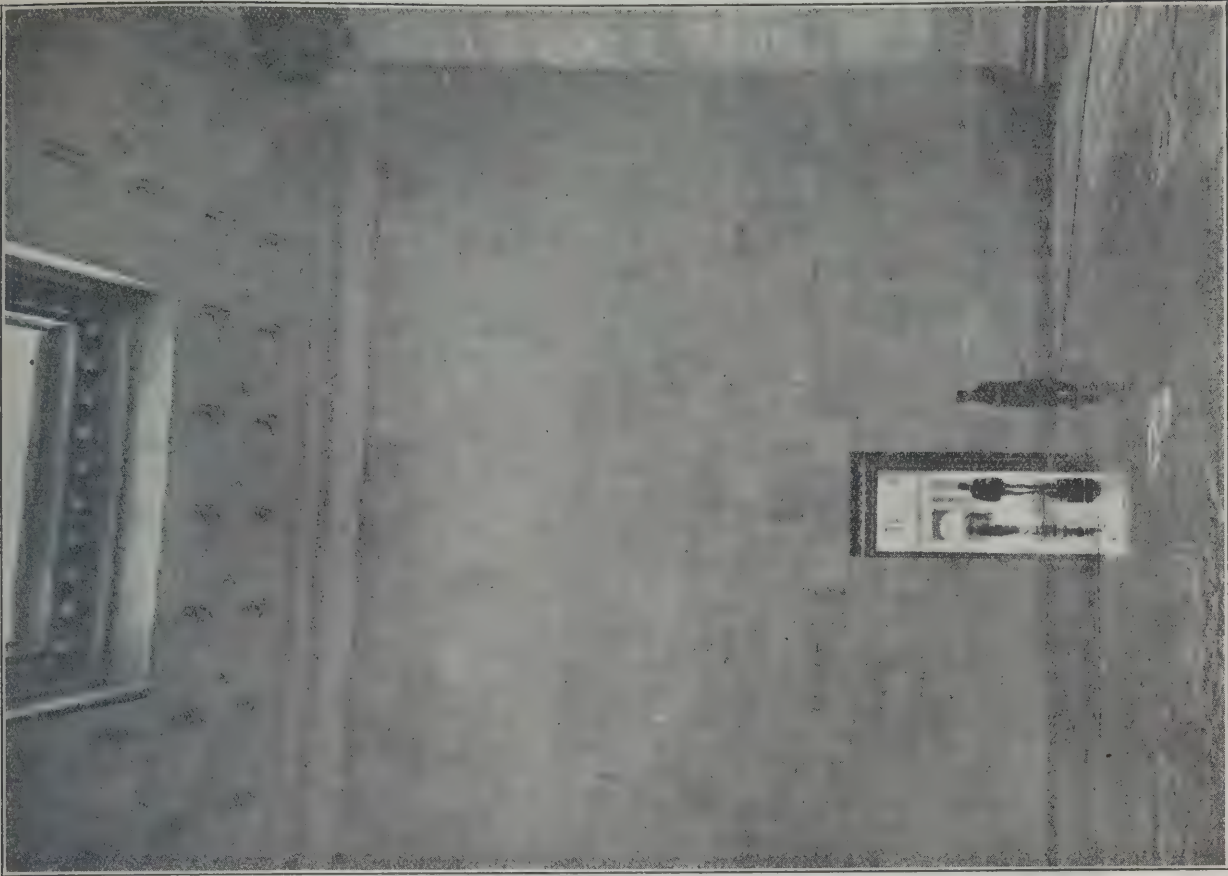
paved all in stone and presenting the emotional spectacle of an essay in the most "full-blown" grand manner, yet ruined by the most elementary blunders in proportion. The colour of the stone, the play of light and shadow, the uninterrupted sweep of the great circle are all present to help in the achievement of an effect of generous magnificence, but the equalities of the horizontal divisions, the repetition of similar cornices at different heights, the combination



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: THE CONFERENCE ROOM



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: THE CHIEF'S OFFICE
The late PROF. HACK KAMPMANN, and AAGE RAHN, HOLGER JACOBSEN and H. J. KAMPMANN, Architects.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: THE ATRIUM
The late Prof. Hack Kampmann, and Aage Rafn, Holger Jacobsen and H. J. Kampmann, Architects.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: THE ENTRANCE TO THE OFFICE BLOCK
FROM THE ATRIUM

The late PROF. HACK KAMPMANN, and AAGE RAHN, HOLGER JACOBSEN and H. J. KAMPMANN, Architects.

of weakness and clumsiness in the fenestration and the balustrading, are defects which are hard to forgive when they occur on such a scale.

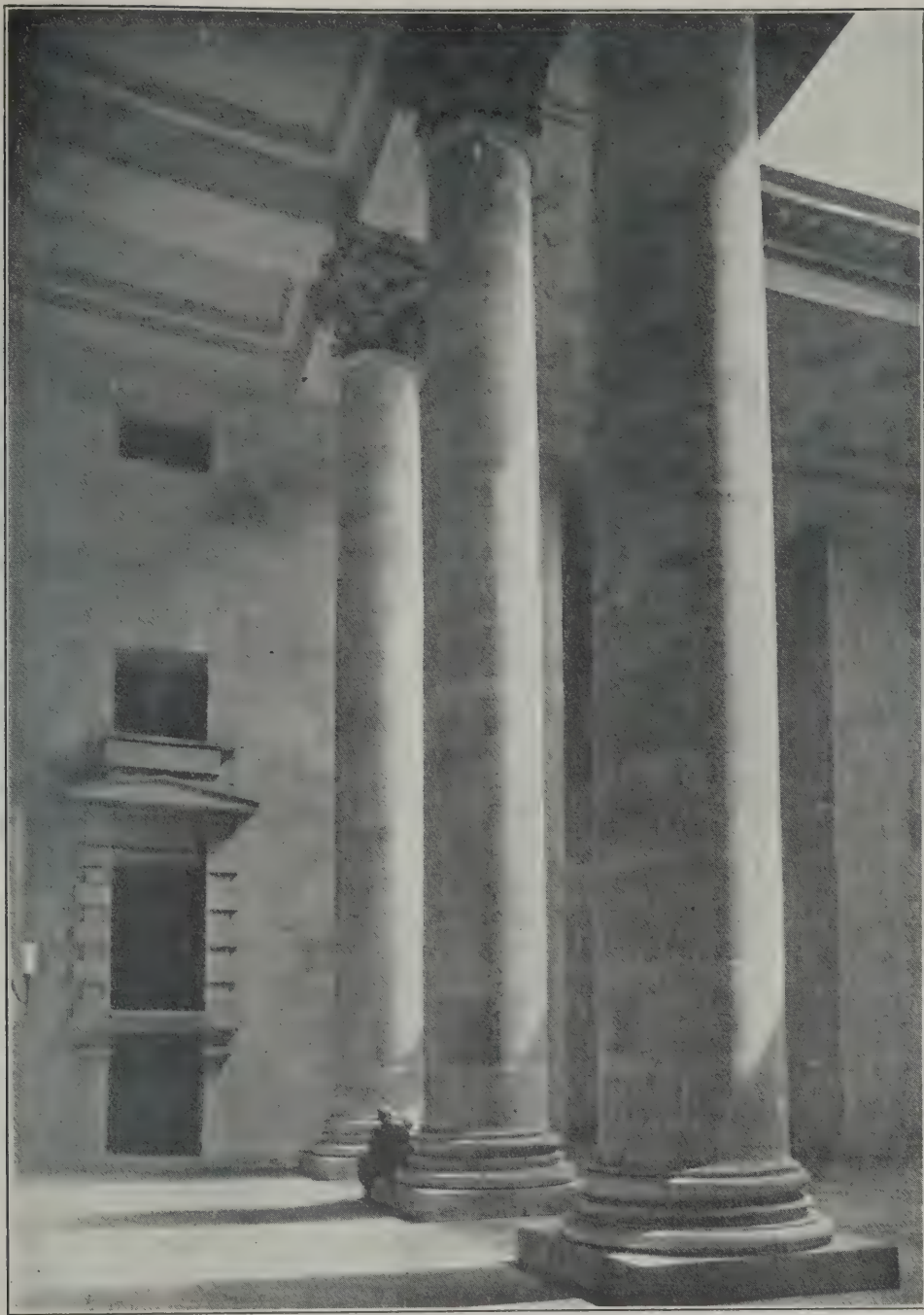
The most interesting feature of the plan is not this courtyard, in spite of its ample size, but rather the pillared atrium with its open stone ceiling, in which is framed a brilliant rectangle of sky. The great walls of plain masonry, the Corinthian columns soaring to a height of at least 40 feet, make this atrium into a space of awe and grandeur. It is a piece of architecture revealing an intense appreciation of the dramatic.

The access to this space is small, perhaps wilfully reduced in order to increase the sense of scale, but from the bigger standpoint of the conception of the building plan as a whole it is really insufficient. A similar charge of insignificance can be levelled against the two doors which connect the atrium with the back block of the building, for they are not only small, but rather hard to find. Perhaps, again, there is purpose behind this planning, but the purpose does

not excuse the inconsistency of meagre communications between spaces of noble amplitude.

So much for major criticisms; and now one may say that these would not be so harsh were it not that the design, both in the mass and in detail, contains so much of merit that one is all the more inclined to cavil at mistakes.

In the first place, the building as a whole is a work of architectural distinction. It is important in size, which means very little, but it is also important in character. It contains much that is typical of the best modern Danish movement towards a revival of a pure classic spirit. There is not, either in the conception or its working out, a single hint of vulgar or commonplace thought. There is, on the contrary, a fine feeling for refinement and selection in the expression of civic character which has been imparted to all those sections of the building to which the public normally has access. And, in addition, the building has humanity in detail, for there is gaiety in the bright greens and blues and reds with which



POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT COPENHAGEN: THE ATRIUM

The late PROF. HACK KAMPMANN, and AAGE RAHN, HOLGER JACOBSEN and H. J. KAMPMANN, Architects.

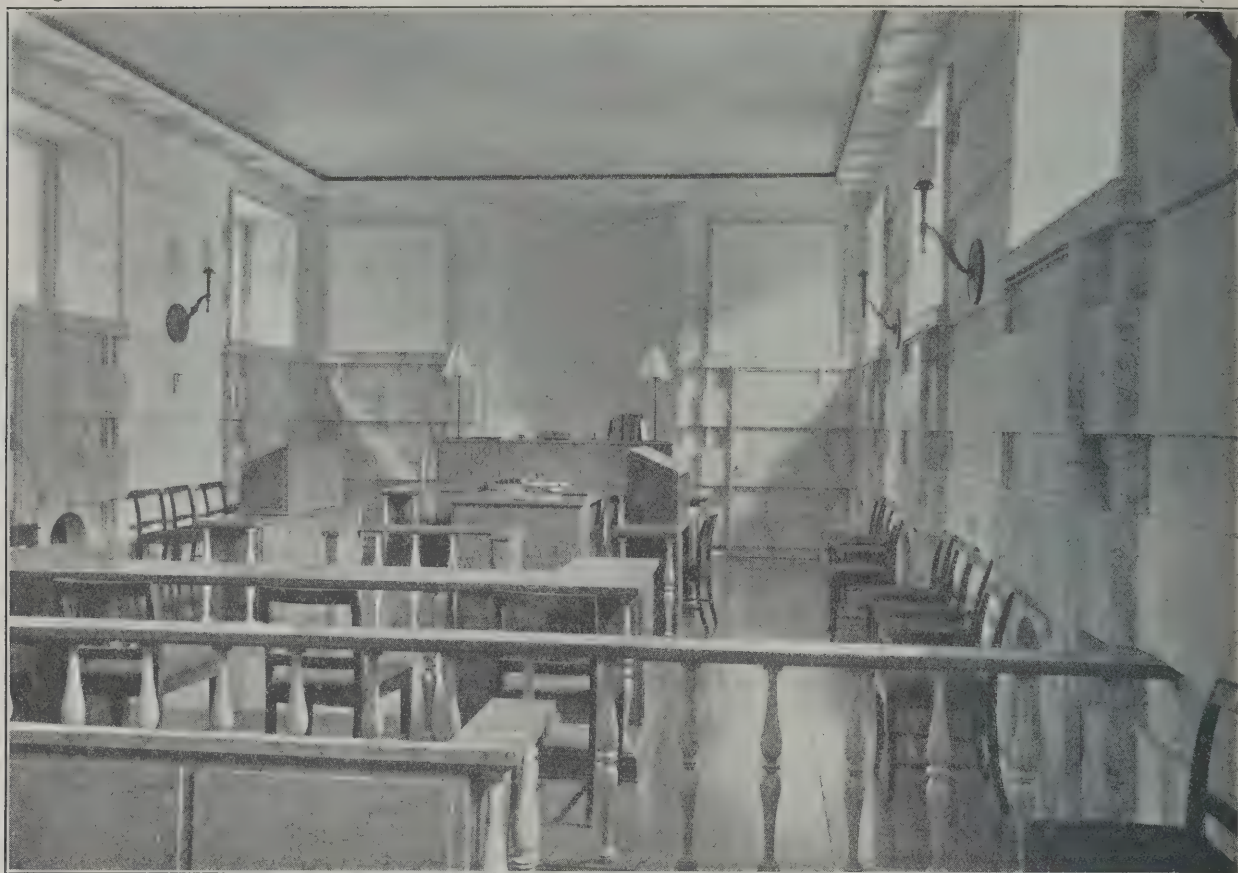
the corridors are painted, and there is evidence of subtle enjoyment such as, for example, the bronze furniture of the Police Conference Room. This latter room is used for periodic conferences of the various police chiefs. It has a grey marble floor and walls of a chocolate-coloured stucco, with the two columns flanking the end recess in yellow—a not too happy combination. The bronze seats are upholstered in a string-coloured material.

There is freshness in this detail work. The visitor cannot but enjoy its excellence in design and material, but the taxpayer might legitimately grumble at the obvious expenditure of time and money involved in the more utilitarian services of the building, such as the cloakrooms and lavatories. They are well designed, but one can almost hear the chuckle of the draughtsman as he elaborated their expensive little subtleties.

The lantern lights to the circular staircases, the bronze lighting fixtures, the grilles to the radiators (which in many cases are set in the deep jambs of the windows), and the design of the interiors

generally, are the points which most strongly impress. In nearly every case there is that feeling, which is typical of the best modern Danish work, that nothing is drawn, still less executed, which is not subjected to a rigorous selective scrutiny. The resulting distinction, and the atmosphere of restraint, do not, however, preclude a spirit of freshness, and even joy.

This Police Headquarters building offers, as we have said, strong contrasts. On the one hand is a plan which is a determined, but nevertheless somewhat weary, effort in the grand manner, and a façade which is clumsily appropriate. On the other, is a fresh young modern spirit, enjoying freedom within the limits which the building gives, and expressing itself in detail with a lightness of touch which shows that the interpretation in architecture of the majesty of law is all the better for a little of the Gilbertian spirit. One cannot but feel that in interpreting the programme of the Police Headquarters the joke has been a little bit on the Police, and much more on the Public. But the result is a building which alone is worth a visit to Copenhagen.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COPENHAGEN: THE COURT ROOM
The late PROF. HACK KAMPMANN, and AAGE RAFN, HOLGER JACOBSEN and H. J. KAMPMANN, Architects.

Notes in Brief

Wythenshaw Park, Manchester's new pleasure ground, is to be opened next month. The park, which was a gift to the city by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Simon, and which includes the mansion and old-world garden, is, on the advice of the Manchester Parks Superintendent, to be preserved very much as it is.

At a meeting of representatives of local authorities in South-East Sussex, including Hastings, Bexhill, Rye, Battle, Rye and Ticehurst, the formation of a joint regional planning conference was decided upon. Mr. G. L. Pepler represented the Ministry of Health, and Mr. Thomas Adams attended as town-planning adviser to the County Borough of Hastings.

The latest pronouncement about Harrington House, the old mansion in Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, asserts that it is hoped to preserve the façade and the staircase as part of the new telephone exchange building which the Government is about to erect on the site.

The Committee of the Willett Memorial announce that they have now secured 71 acres of Petts Wood, Chislehurst, for dedication to public enjoyment as a memorial to the late William Willett. They still hope to secure further donations towards a further sum of £4,000 required to secure the remaining 16 acres of frontage land. The wood is being conveyed to the National Trust, and the opening, this spring, is to take place with the advent of summer time.

The War Memorial on the Mount of Olives, which takes the form of a chapel in the War Cemetery at Jerusalem, will be unveiled by F.M. Lord Allenby on May 7 next. The architect is Sir John Burnet,

R.A., the mosaic work has been designed by Dr. R. Anning Bell, R.A., and the sculpture is by Mr. Gilbert Bayes, F.R.B.S.

Sir Oswald Stoll, at the recent Brighton Licensing Sessions, obtained a renewal of the provisional licence for a proposed theatre and restaurant in West Street. He stated that the delay in proceeding with the erection of the building was due to inability to get possession of the site which had been bought, and to the great rise in the cost of building materials, about 1s. per cubic foot, since the scheme was started. He believed that he would get his chance to proceed in 1928, when the housing subsidy was likely to come to an end.

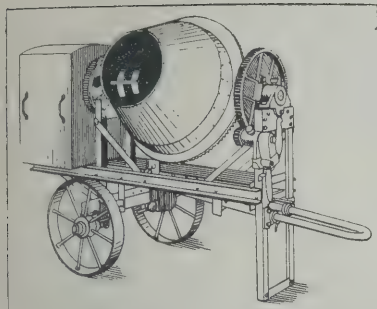
A strike of building labourers at Glasgow is probable on March 1, the Scottish Contractors' Association having notified a reduction of 1½d. per hour, bringing the rate down to 1s. 1½d. from that date. Negotiations between the respective parties have so far broken down.

The provision of efficient footpaths on existing main roads is a policy confirmed by the Surrey County Council on a recommendation by the Abinger Parish Council. Pedestrians in rural districts incur grave danger in walking along roads where no footpath exists, especially at night. Footpaths are generally included in schemes for new main roads, but the existing main roads, especially those running between high banks, are in great need of this safeguard for the pedestrian traffic.

The Housing Committee of the London County Council has decided to prohibit the keeping of dogs and cats by new tenants in the Council's tenement dwellings. The rule, in the case of existing tenants, is "to be enforced with discretion."

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*

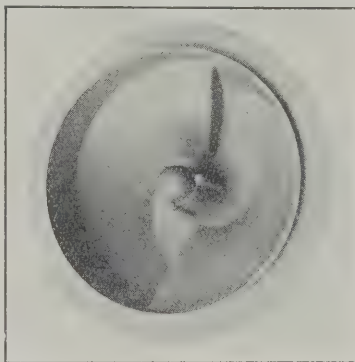


The New "Winget" Open Drum Mixer.
(Winget, Ltd.)

A New Concrete Mixer

Three new models in concrete mixers of the open drum type have just been placed on the market by Messrs. Winget Limited, of Winget House, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. These mixers, which we illustrate, are provided with a special form of drum—known as the "Burn-Lancaster" Drum—in which a semi-helix at the bottom combines with the centre-pin, and the top blades of the drum itself, to produce a continuous churning action which is *actually* mixing the charge whilst the machine is working. By this means, no matter how long mixing is allowed to continue, separation of the materials cannot possibly take place, as in open drums of the ordinary type, where the large aggregate may be brought to the top and the small aggregate is sent to the bottom. The 5½-4 cu. ft. model, shown in our first illustration, can be supplied with or without elevating hopper; a smaller machine of similar design, 3½-2½ cu. ft. batch capacity, is also made. In the former machine the drum measures 30 inches diameter x 31½ inches deep, the opening being 18 inches. The drum shaft is fitted with a bottom ball thrust washer, and is grooved and recessed for lubrication, whilst the drum opening is reinforced with a steel rod over which the edge is beaded. The frame-work of the machine is constructed of steel channels and angles, mounted on two steel road wheels of 3½-in. face,

and fitted with a drawbar which can be pushed back into the frame when the mixer is working. The drum is evenly balanced, and can be thrown over into any position by operating the tilting wheel, a positive locking device being fitted, so that the drum can be loaded or discharged on either side as desired. This 5½-4 cu. ft. model is driven by a 2½ h.p. Lister hopper cooled petrol engine, totally enclosed in an all-steel housing, and giving a drum speed of 17 r.p.m. The 7-5 cu. ft. machine, shown in our second illustration, has an average daily output of 60-70 cubic yards, according to the consistency of the mix. In this unit the hopper can be elevated by power without oscillation, the pivot being designed to remove all strain from the machine when the hopper is being raised. The high angle obtainable at charging point is also a feature which provides for a clean and quick discharge. Power is

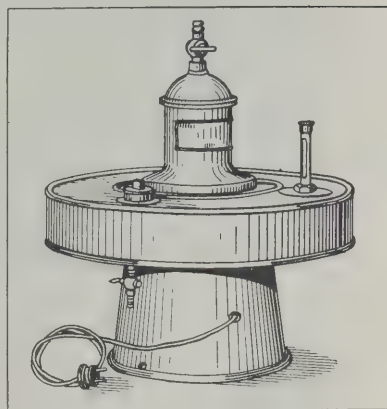


The Burn-Lancaster Mixing Drum Bottom.
(Winget, Ltd.)

supplied by means of a 5 h.p. Lister petrol engine, which, as in the other models, is totally enclosed in an all-steel housing, and gives the same uniform drum speed of 17 r.p.m.

Petrol Gas on a Small Scale

A small electrically driven petrol gas plant, providing sufficient gas for an ordinary sized cooker or two or three gas fires, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. The Aerogen Co., Ltd., of 36 Bolsover Street, Great Portland Street, London, W.1. In this plant the electric motor is no larger than that of a vacuum cleaner, and consumes from one to two units per week, or an amount of current equal to that taken by an ordinary 50-watt lighting bulb. This motor drives a small air fan, which forces air under pressure to a chamber where it is carburetted with petrol vapour, an ingenious device being employed to control the supply of air and vapour in the necessary proportions to give a gaseous mixture suitable for heating purposes. The production of gas is discontinued the moment all gas taps are turned off, even if the motor is accidentally left running. The complete unit, which we illustrate, is

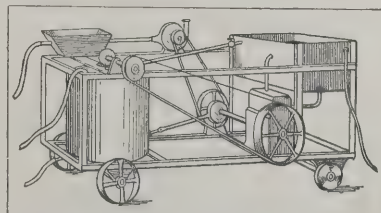


The New "Aerogen" Petrol Gas Plant.
(The Aerogen Co., Ltd.)

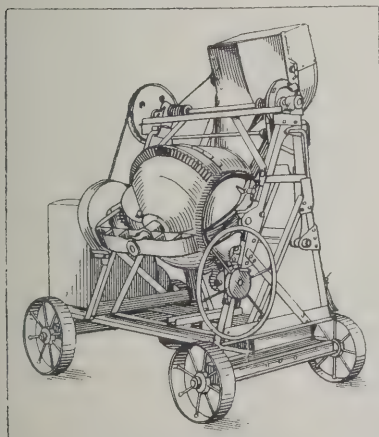
especially adapted for small country houses already equipped with electric light but lacking a supply of gas. It is 18 inches in diameter x 20 inches in height, the petrol tank having a capacity of 2½ gallons, and can be placed in any convenient outhouse or wall box cupboard where only an ordinary electric plug point need be provided. The housing of the plant should, however, be as close as possible to the appliances served by the gas, and the wiring and switch should be so arranged that the motor can be controlled from some point within easy reach. "Aerogen" gas, as made by this plant, is a uniform mixture of air and petrol vapour, the latter being in a pre-determined proportion of from 3 to 5 per cent., according to the quality of the gas required.

A Portable Rough-casting Machine

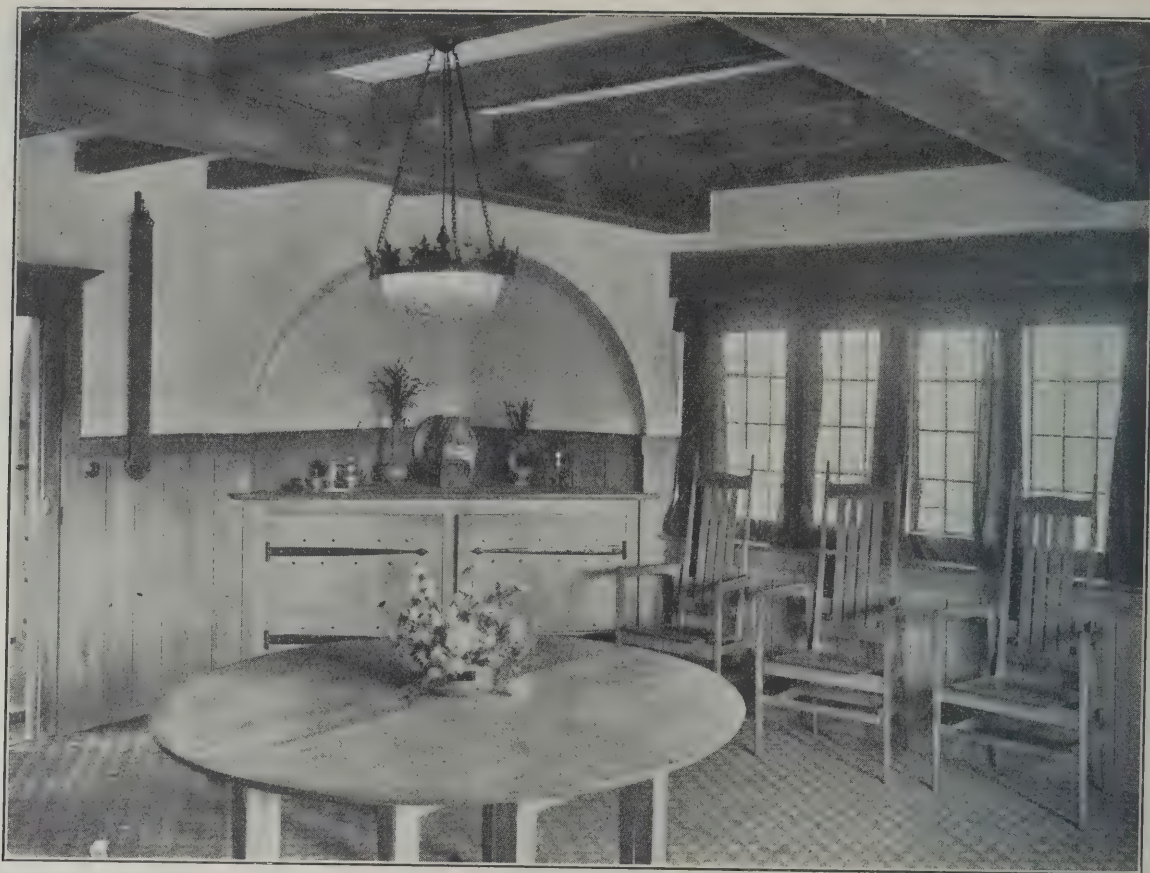
Messrs. R. C. Birtley, of 121 Salters Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have sent us particulars of a new Plastering and Rough-Casting Machine which has just been placed on the market. This machine is entirely self-contained, and is driven by means of a small petrol engine, which supplies power to the mixing gear air compressor and spraying pump. The mixing of the cement and sand is carried out in a cylindrical tank provided with rotating blades, water being drawn from a storage tank from which it is forced by the action of the pump through a length of flexible armoured hose and spread over the surface of the walls. Fine gravel for the rough-cast finish is supplied from the storage hopper, from which it is blown on to the cement by means of compressed air.



Portable Rough Casting Machine.
(R. C. Birtley.)



The "Winget" Open Drum Mixer with
Charging Hopper.
(Winget, Ltd.)



AN INTERIOR AT FRINTON-ON-SEA

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY

The Man and His Work—IV

It is the exception to find an artist who gives first place to those of his works for which he is best known and which most strikingly commemorate his peculiar gifts. I think it is with Voysey as it is with many artists in many fields of Art: he does not truly estimate his own achievement; it is rather usual for him to esteem highly works which do not most effectively represent him, and to think little of those which signalise his genius; or even to be impatient of the attention given to what cost him little thought or trouble. It is the case with every true artist that each achievement is the jumping-off ground for the next; each work is a reaching out for something beyond the "old joy," a new adventure; and in looking back upon his own performance a man is apt to set most store, if not upon that which cost him the most pains, at least upon that in which he solved the most difficult problems, adventured most, and aspired furthest. On the other hand, a man does best what he performs with most ease; and the task which calls for the greatest effort is often merely the means by which he is enabled to accomplish another and simpler one with masterly accomplishment.

Voysey's directive impulse or principle is, as we have seen, simplicity; his individuality is identified with a logical elaboration of that motive of simplicity; and the perfection which is reached in some of his designs, and touched in many, is, in my opinion, identified with those works in which this sentiment of simplicity is most strongly presented. In some of his buildings the number of the features or parts seem to elude the architect's capacity to combine them into one comprehensive design. Of these designs it is to be said that they are not simple. Our perception of them is confused; their unity is not apparent; some of them even lack a beginning, a middle and an end; they are not remembered as an idea—as an identity—

but as an agglomeration of parts which veil or confuse the conception of an idea. It is true that there are many mediæval buildings—Penshurst, for instance—which have this quality and which yet delight us; but the pleasure we receive from them is not of the building as a design, or even as a building: it depends upon the building having happened, and upon its various happenings being redolent of history, of traditions of building craft, of bygone life. This appeal cannot be claimed by a new building. When, for instance, Bentley built the Convent at Hammersmith, he produced a rambling mass of buildings which, although seeming entirely unpremeditated, yet constitute one complete and definite design which has an identity and in no way impresses us as an agglomeration of separate parts.

I have purposely overstated what I deem to be a defect in some of Voysey's more ambitious designs in order to make a clear comparison with those designs which I think signalise his important contributions to modern architecture, and in order that I may be obliging in following Voysey's instructions to "say what you don't like about my designs." I have not, however, included any illustrations of what I consider to be the culprit buildings, in spite of the invitation to "say how bad they are," but the house at Combe Down, which is illustrated at the head of the second of these articles, will serve to instance the particular in which I think the architect sometimes loses touch with his characteristic motive of simplicity. I chose the example for illustration because it is a stone house, because it represents Voysey in close relation to tradition, and because it is in many ways a charming design. It is a building which will improve with time. When it has stood for a hundred years and its origin on an architect's drawing-board has been veiled by mossy eaves and weather-stained



AN INTERIOR AT BEACONSFIELD

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect

ashlaring, it will convey a different meaning; but this similitude to the adventitious ways of mediæval builders, which no doubt coloured the mind of its designer, serves to illustrate what I have spoken of as a weak point in some of Voysey's work. Whether we approve of the system or not, the only way to produce a work of architecture in these days is by employing an architect, and it is impossible to estimate any architect's work except as design. So regarded, I object to this Combe Down House because there is no expressed reason why it should end where it does. It has the effect of being part of a house: in years to come it might seem that a ruined church tower has at some time been reconditioned and adapted to the needs of a cottage. The design is not simple; it is illusive: the motive seems to me not simple, but oblique. The architect was not, I think, here concerned only to let simplicity express itself; there was, and I deeply regret to have to say it, a less chaste motive involved. I am afraid Voysey revelled a little in this design: but as my window cleaner said the other day, "We can't all be perfect."

I do not place this building among Voysey's most successful designs, although it remains a memorable little house. It would be an arresting and delightful thing to come upon unawares, and although it falls away from Voysey's principles and differs from other work of his with which I am acquainted, no one would have any difficulty in recognising its authorship.

I said in speaking of the Chorley Wood House that it would be difficult to imagine anyone wishing to alter a single detail of it except possibly the buttresses. I will not say that I object to the buttresses in this house, they seem to belong to it and they complete the idea it expresses; but as a purist I am not as fond of buttresses as Voysey is, although Voysey is a greater purist than I. I have badgered Voysey about his buttresses, for they were characteristic of his work at one time; they had not before been used as he used them; he left off building them, and the feature has not been adopted by other architects. The occasion for these buttresses is

related to the roughcast walls they fortify. It must be remembered that thirty years ago there were scarcely any good hand-made facing bricks. I believe I am right in saying that Sir Edwin Lutyens was largely responsible for galvanising our brickyards into producing the delightful varieties of beautiful bricks that are now at the disposal of everyone, and that he did this by importing Dutch bricks, to the consternation of British brickmakers. When Voysey began to build, the only bricks readily to be obtained were of the deadly machine-made kinds, which are still represented in standard specification clauses of the text-books, which exactly describe all that bricks and brickwork should, for nearly every purpose, never on any account be. Voysey used roughcast because he found that clients who came to him wanted inexpensive houses, and because an 11-in. hollow wall "isn't a wall at all." A 9-in. brick wall, roughcast, was the cheapest weathertight wall that could be built, and buttresses were introduced to restore to the wall the stiffness which it lacked. That stiffening by buttresses was probably not so much an actual constructive need, in an engineering sense, as an expression of the architect's aesthetic sense of a solid and adequate construction. The wall was reduced in thickness below what was the general practice, and the architect sought to correct the weakness this innovation caused. In these days when the schools of architecture appear to justify any architectural feature for the sake of its part in a composition, or because of its association with another feature, it would be unfair to ask Voysey to show the constructive need of every buttress he introduced into his designs, although he had to face that criticism in the more discerning days when they first saw the light.

I have so far said nothing of the insides of Voysey's houses, yet Voysey's insides are, in more than one sense, the most lively and entertaining thing about him. Schools of architecture not having at that time set their cloven hoof-mark on principles, and taught mankind that a house should be designed from the outside and that the scullery window may balance that

of the drawing-room in order to give the building the appearance of being something it is not, it was the custom to make the outside of a house conform to its individual inward needs; thus the strict logic of Voysey's approach to house design found particular opportunities for expressing itself within doors. In these pages photographs are shown of certain interiors in which not only the finishings, but the furniture, fabrics and wallpapers, are of Voysey's design. I shall speak of this part of his work in my next and concluding number, and will only here call attention to the cheerfulness and freshness and practical efficiency of the interior finishings. To understand the force of the originality displayed, it is necessary to recall what was customary at the time these ideas were made common property, for since they have become common property and all architects, when they set about designing small houses are, whether they know it or not, Voysey's heirs, and follow as by nature the path he showed them, the vigour of the leader who showed them that path is obscured. Voysey's case is very parallel to that of Kipling: no one who does not remember the appearance of "Plain Tales from the Hills" can have any adequate idea of the force and original genius of the writer, for the atmosphere he created has since seen the vital element of all short story writers. In the same sense that Kipling invented the short story, Voysey may be said to have invented the small house. Ironmongery, the east-iron mantel register, joinery, the use of all kinds of materials in new ways—in these matters Voysey was not only prolific in ideas, but set architects in a new relation to their work. It is not only the things he did, but more particularly the spirit in which he addressed himself to his tasks, which places architects and architecture in his debt. How fundamental are his teaching and his practice is shown by the eagerness with which the whole fabric of his design has been seized on by foreign nations. Not once but several times publications in Holland, Germany and elsewhere have been specially allocated to the display of his work in elaborate and costly productions. It always seemed to me that the short-lived and ill-inspired "l'Art Nouveau" had its inception in a hurried misinterpretation of the new Voysey vogue. I have, however, no justification for saying this except the impression I received when I visited Paris, Switzerland and North Italy twenty-five years ago.

Competition Notes

Meanwood Park Colony

The Corporation are inviting Mr. John Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Board of Control, to act as assessor in connection with the architectural competition for the extension of the Meanwood Park Colony.

Oxford Elementary School

The Education Committee are inviting selected architects to submit plans for the new secondary school for boys.

Practical Homes Competition

This competition is open to everyone holding or acquiring before May 8 the freehold or leasehold interest in a vacant plot of building land at Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex. Any reader proposing to build a house or bungalow shall be entitled to enter that house or bungalow for the competition as soon as a copy of the necessary building plans, duly approved by the local authority, have been submitted to the editor of *The Lady*. For the preparation of these building plans competitors are at liberty to employ any architect that they may select. The following prizes are offered: (Class A)—Houses or bungalows costing not less than £1,200—Prize: £250;

(Class B)—Houses or bungalows costing not less than £800 nor more than £1,200—Prize: £150; (Class C)—Cottages or bungalows costing not less than £500 nor more than £800—Prize: £100. Full particulars from "Moirs" at *The Lady* Offices, 39 and 40 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Bognor Town Hall

The President of the R.I.B.A. has chosen Mr. Austen Hall as assessor in connection with the judging of the designs for the new Town Hall for the Urban District Council.

Berwick-on-Tweed

The architect for the developments proposed at Berwick-on-Tweed by the Berwick Theatre, Ltd., Bank Buildings, Berwick, is Mr. Albert Schofield, F.R.I.B.A., of 30 Houghton Street, Southport, who resides at Ainsdale. Mr. Schofield was successful in a "limited" competition, a number of architects having been written to and invited to submit plans. The scheme, it is understood, comprises the erection of a modern cinema theatre, to accommodate about a thousand persons, the construction of shops, an arcade and a café.

Coming Events

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, February 18.—Annual Dinner.

The Architectural Association.—Monday, February 21.—Mr. Howard M. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Architecture in America." 35 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Monday, February 21.—Mr. W. A. M'Cartney, A.M.I.C.E., on "Some Things We Might Do Better."

Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.—Wednesday, February 23.—Mr. G. F. Barwick on "Directory of Sources of Specialised Information." At the Rooms of the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. 6.30 p.m.

South Wales Institute of Architects.—Wednesday, February 23.—Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., on "The Work of Sir Christopher Wren."

Liverpool Architectural Society (Inc.).—Wednesday, February 23.—Miss Mary Adshead on "Modern Decorative Painting." (Lantern slides.)

The Surveyors' Institution (Northumberland and Durham Branch).—Thursday, February 24.—Mr. Wm. Townend on "Valuation of Licensed Properties."

The Geffrye Museum.—Thursday, February 24.—Mr. H. Woodman on "Silks and Other Materials for Furnishings." Kingsland Road, E.2.

The Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (Metropolitan Division).—Thursday, February 24.—A visit to the new premises of Messrs. Austin Reed, 113 Regent Street. At the address, 6 p.m.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants (Midland Counties Division).—Friday, February 25.—Mr. B. J. Aston on "A Review of Modern Wall Decoration." Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

The London Society.—Saturday, February 26.—A visit is intended to the new headquarters of the British Medical Association. It is hoped that Sir Edwin Lutyens will be back in time from India to attend this visit.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, February 28.—Mr. Harvey Corbett on "Organisation and Cost of the Building Industry in America." 8 p.m. Conduit Street, W.1.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.



NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, EDGWARE.
MESSRS. SUMNER & YOUNG, Architects.

Correspondence

SIR,—I do not at all mind being told that I write journalese by a writer who shrinks from using so coarse a word as “cart” and prefers to put the “vehicle before the horse,” but otherwise I am tempted to reply in full to my friend Maurice Webb’s boisterous letter, for he is so closely identified with the schools of architecture that he is entitled to regard any disparagement of them as adverse criticism of himself. This justification for his spirited protest is, however, a justification for my excusing myself from accepting his challenge. I could only do the thing at some length, and the affair would raise “tally-wack and tandem,” as they say in Ireland. I have had a try, and I know! I can only say that I have no wish, on any grounds, to alter a word which I wrote, and have no apology to make to our friend Voysey, who without question, although I have no

authority to say so, agrees with my remarks. My assailant’s strong objection to the passage in question is not explained—although his logical method may be—by his finding no meaning in it; but the fact that it has no meaning for him is not conclusive of its having no meaning for other readers, but, in my view, rather confirms my contention that the schools of architecture, which are admitted to be identified with my opponent’s bias of mind, neglect the practice of thinking and feeling.—I am,

Yours faithfully,

“THE WRITER OF THE VOYSEY ARTICLES.”

The death took place recently of Mr. Arthur Wells, F.R.I.B.A., whose work during the development of Hastings over the past half century is to be seen in the Gaiety Theatre, the White Rock Baths, St. Helen’s Secondary School, Palace Hotel, and other buildings

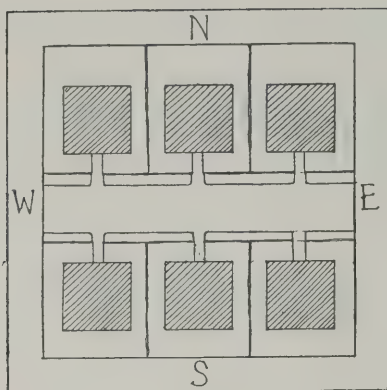


Fig. 19

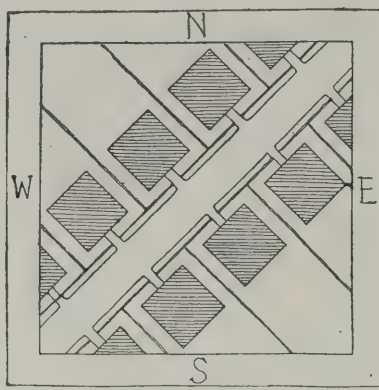


Fig. 20

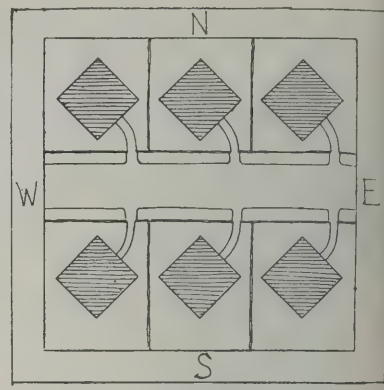


Fig. 21

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

VI.—Ventilation and Sunlight

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

Before discussing in detail the various types of housing accommodation and the plans and elevations which may be associated with each type, it was necessary to undertake this preliminary analysis of the effect which the modern standards of hygiene have had upon architecture. It is not unlikely that in times to come the historian will single out as one of the characteristics of the 19th century that it was pre-eminently the century of fads. Every kind of faddist flourished in that period, and among faddists were a certain number who turned their attention to architecture. Now a faddist is a person who gets hold of some aspect of the truth and exaggerates its importance, with the result that other aspects are neglected. It is notorious that hygiene is a subject very dear to the faddist, who will not only exalt hygiene at the expense of manners and other spiritual attributes worthy to be cultivated by men and women, but will even exalt one element of hygiene at the expense of another equally necessary to our health and well-being. In the realm of dress the hygiene faddists get short shrift, for the simple reason that the art of dress is well understood to be subordinate to social convention, and people are not entitled to divest themselves of their clothing at will or to don garments which are designed with no other object than to promote the health of the wearer. The rules of dress, of course, take account of climate and of the occasion on which any particular costume is worn. For instance, costume designed by people indulging in violent exercise differs from the ordinary every-day habiliment used by those engaged in sedentary occupations. But, nevertheless, dress serves not only health, but manners, and it is for this latter service that most of its ritual and ceremonial is devised. Similarly in architecture hygiene cannot be allowed to vanquish manners, and I am venturing to assume that the designers of the 20th Century House will eventually free themselves from all the various fads and narrow sectarian views which are often characteristic of the enthusiasts for hygiene.

I have devoted four articles to the formulation of a method whereby it will be possible to prevent the smaller domestic offices necessary for cleanliness and sanitation from showing themselves too obtrusively on the façades of buildings. With this object I gave a number of illustrations of an architectural feature called the "recess," which was shown to be capable of assuming a diversity of form. It was necessary to multiply the examples of this feature in order that its range and flexibility might be established; for otherwise, if the recess had seemed to be confined

to one or two standard types to be repeated *ad nauseum*, its usefulness and popularity would have been greatly diminished. It may be mentioned here that in addition to screening sanitary pipes and bathroom and closet windows, the recess may also accommodate rain-water pipes, flues from geysers, and ladders for fire escape.

Having mastered that element of hygiene symbolised by the recess, and having made it subordinate to manners, what other hygienic factor is there which has a decisive influence upon the forms of building? Obviously there remains to be considered the problem of giving to all the rooms of a house the requisite amount of ventilation and sunlight. Now here, unless we guard ourselves against it, our love of sunlight may easily lead us to commit architectural offences of a serious nature—just as, in our ordinary lives, the pursuit of health, when indulged in by people altogether devoid of a social sense, may lead to abuses. I propose to examine some of these architectural offences which the "sun-worshippers" may unwittingly commit, not with the object of belittling the value of sunlight, but in order that it may be possible to reconcile the claims of hygiene with other architectural values which cannot be neglected. The 20th Century House should be a mature conception, utterly free from "crankiness" or faddism.

Let us start with the assumption that it is desirable to provide every room of the house with as much sunlight and ventilation as possible. There is no need to enlarge upon the curative properties of sunlight; its power to purify the atmosphere and to vanquish the germs of disease are already an established fact. It remains for the architect, however, to plan houses and streets in such a fashion that the maximum of sunlight will penetrate into the rooms, and especially into what are called the living-rooms of a dwelling. Certain main facts about the sun are, of course, known to everybody, namely, that it rises in the East and sets in the West, that it is due South at mid-day, and that it reaches a higher altitude in summer than in winter. If in their planning of houses architects were invariably to take account of these simple facts our homes would be very much more pleasant to live in than they are. But it behoves an architect to know much more about the incidence of sunlight than this, and before we examine house-planning in any detail it may be of advantage if we consider a few additional facts concerning the sun in so far as they have a bearing upon domestic architecture. Some of these facts are encouraging and others are discouraging. Let me take the latter first, in order that architects

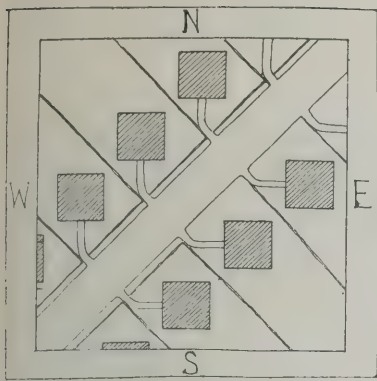


Fig. 22

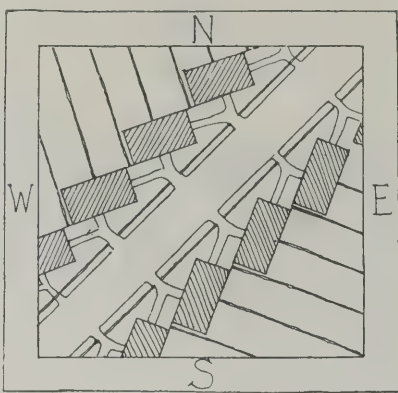


Fig. 23

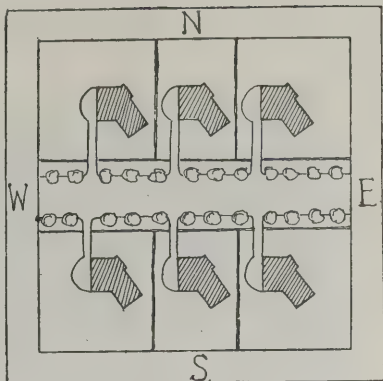


Fig. 24

may not be blamed for a state of affairs which is due to his own inability to make a hygienic plan. Some of the devotees of sunlight expect a little too much from the architect, and imagine that he can provide a plan in which the direct rays of the sun can exert their purifying influence over all the rooms of the house. Unfortunately this is not the case. For the destruction of germ life it is only the direct ray which is powerful in this respect, and the illumination which merely comes from the sky, though it makes a room habitable and to a certain extent even cheerful, has not this property in the same degree. It is important, therefore, to distinguish between sky-light, *i.e.* the light obtained in a room from such part of the sky as is visible from the windows, and the ray which comes direct from the sun unobstructed by cloud or other atmospheric conditions.

Statistics given in "Whittaker's Almanac" show that while even in June the sun shines on the average for less than half the day, in December, when the day itself is very much shorter, the average period of sunshine is less than a tenth of what would be possible but for clouds and mists. Moreover, the altitude of the sun at mid-day in December is only 15 degrees, so even at the most favourable time of the day no direct sunshine could penetrate into the rooms unless there was an unobstructed view of the sky below a plane cutting through the window-sill and making an angle of 15 degrees with the horizontal. This means that in a street running East and West, an ordinary cottage on the South side of the street, with ground floor and one upper floor, would need to be 70 feet away from a similar sized cottage exactly opposite it in order to obtain a passing glint of the sun at mid-day (and even this is on the improbable assumption that the sun happened to be shining at this particular moment). A continuous street running North and South could not possibly obtain any direct sunshine worth talking about except between May and July, for the simple reason that when the sun happens to be opposite the windows it is so low that it will be obscured by the houses on the other side of the street unless these are very far away. I cite these facts in order that the difficulties of the architect's problem may be realised. But there is no need to paint the picture in too gloomy colours. In summer time and even at the equinoxes we are blessed with quite a considerable quantity of sunshine in this country, and from the hygienic point of view, if only we allow this sunshine to penetrate into the streets, that should be sufficient to purify the air inside the houses, provided they be well ventilated.

It may be admitted that in order to obtain the maximum of sunlight and ventilation which is possible a house must be detached and at a fair distance from the neighbouring houses. Figs. 19 to 24 show in diagrammatic form certain possible dispositions of houses placed in alignment with roads. While the detached house in its own extensive grounds is a

highly desirable thing, we have to take account of the fact that the vast majority of houses are destined to be set on comparatively small plots of ground, and for convenience of access and economy of drainage they will be arranged in straight lines, as in Figs. 19 to 24. It will be observed that while Figs. 19 and 20 show examples where the houses are close together, and in the former case direct sunlight will only penetrate the houses on the South side (except at mid-summer), while in the latter the South-East aspect will be the most favoured. In Figs. 21 and 22, however, although the houses are just as close together, their configuration is such that they have some of the advantages of complete detachment in open country. No matter what the orientation of the road may be, houses arranged as in these two examples are favourably situated as far as sunlight is concerned. The example shown in Fig. 23, where pairs of houses are disposed in a similar fashion, provides for each house three sides with unobstructed views. It is highly questionable, however, whether a formation which is so lacking in architectural cohesion, and which, in providing no façades parallel to the road, discourteously ignores the common thoroughfare, is to be commended. If such an arrangement were to become the rule, if this jerky diagonal formation were characteristic of a majority of suburban streets, we should rebel against it, and insist upon a lay-out which did less to offend our æsthetic sense. Fig. 24, which shows houses especially designed with their principal rooms facing South-East, is another abortion, for it expresses a complete disregard for every other architectural consideration except sunlight. Such a lay-out is the creation of cranks and faddists. In the next article I propose to consider how sunlight and ventilation can best be brought into houses which in plan and lay-out are devoid of eccentricity.

Obituary

Sir Wilfred Stokes.

We regret to announce the recent death of Sir Wilfred Stokes, K.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., the eminent engineer. Sir Wilfred, who was 66, was a brother of Leonard Stokes, the architect and former President of the R.I.B.A., who died in 1925, being the youngest of the five sons of Scott Nasmyth Stokes, of whom only Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A., now survives. Sir Wilfred had a wide experience in the design of bridges, dock sluices, cranes and other machinery. He will probably be best known to posterity as the inventor of the Stokes gun, the famous trench mortar that proved so valuable in the Great War, and for which he received his knighthood. Among architects, artists and lovers of London, he will always be remembered for his spirited defence, as Chairman of the Conference of Engineers, of Waterloo Bridge.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—VII

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



Fig. 1.—THE PULPIT, MORDEN COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Morden College, Blackheath, founded and endowed by Sir John Morden for decayed merchants of the City of London, was built to the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, under "his able and honest master mason, Edward Strong" *circa* 1695-1702. The chapel is furnished in oak, panelled, inlaid and carved in the manner of Grinling Gibbons, although his name is not associated with the work. The oak is entirely unstained and unvarnished, and is a model of what oak should be in its natural colouring. Fig. 3 shows the interior of the chapel, through the elliptic-headed doorway, with its beautifully carved key block and spandrels. The detail of the moulding enrichments is also very fine. Fig. 1 brings out the quality of the pulpit design and detail, while Fig. 2 shows parts of the altar and sanctuary rail. The shelf above the altar is modern. One cannot fail to be impressed by the interesting inlay, all of the same oak as the framing but set with grains running in different directions.

THE CARPENTER AND ALLIED CRAFTS

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.

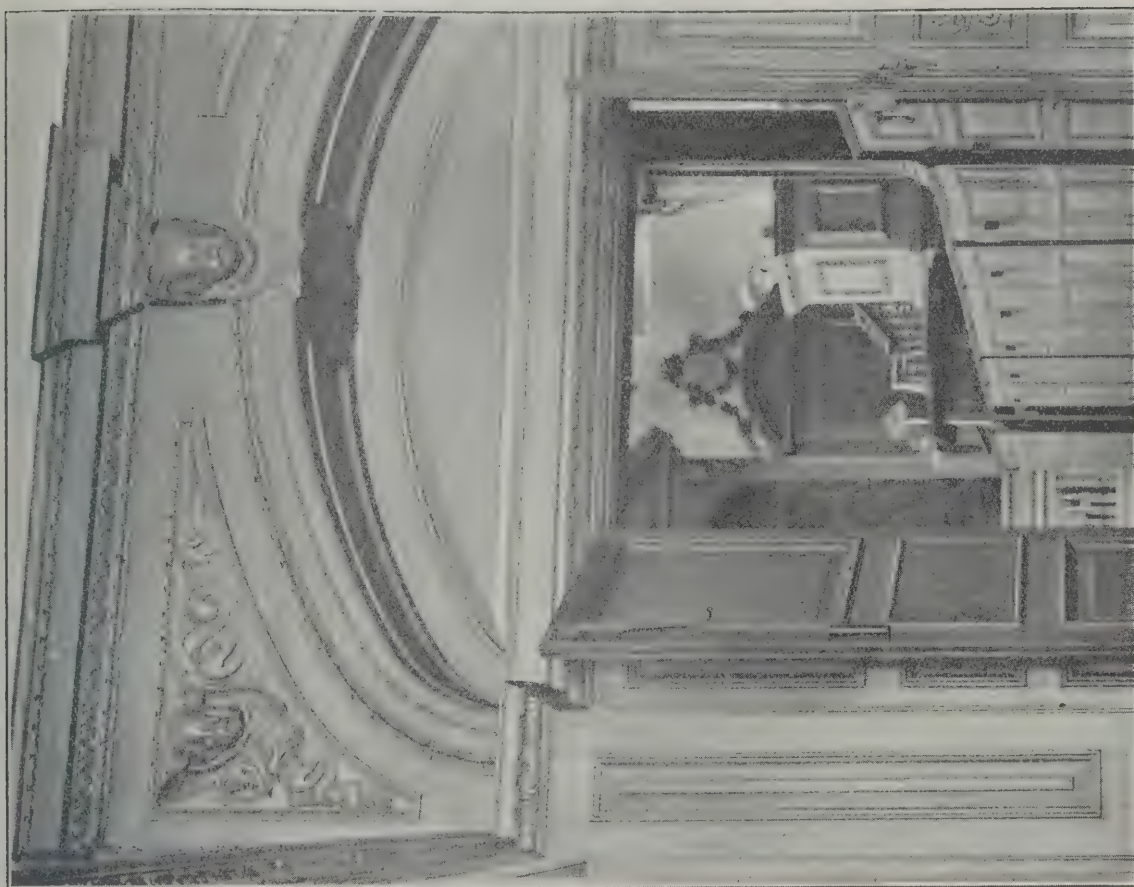


FIG. 3.—ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO MORDEN COLLEGE CHAPEL.

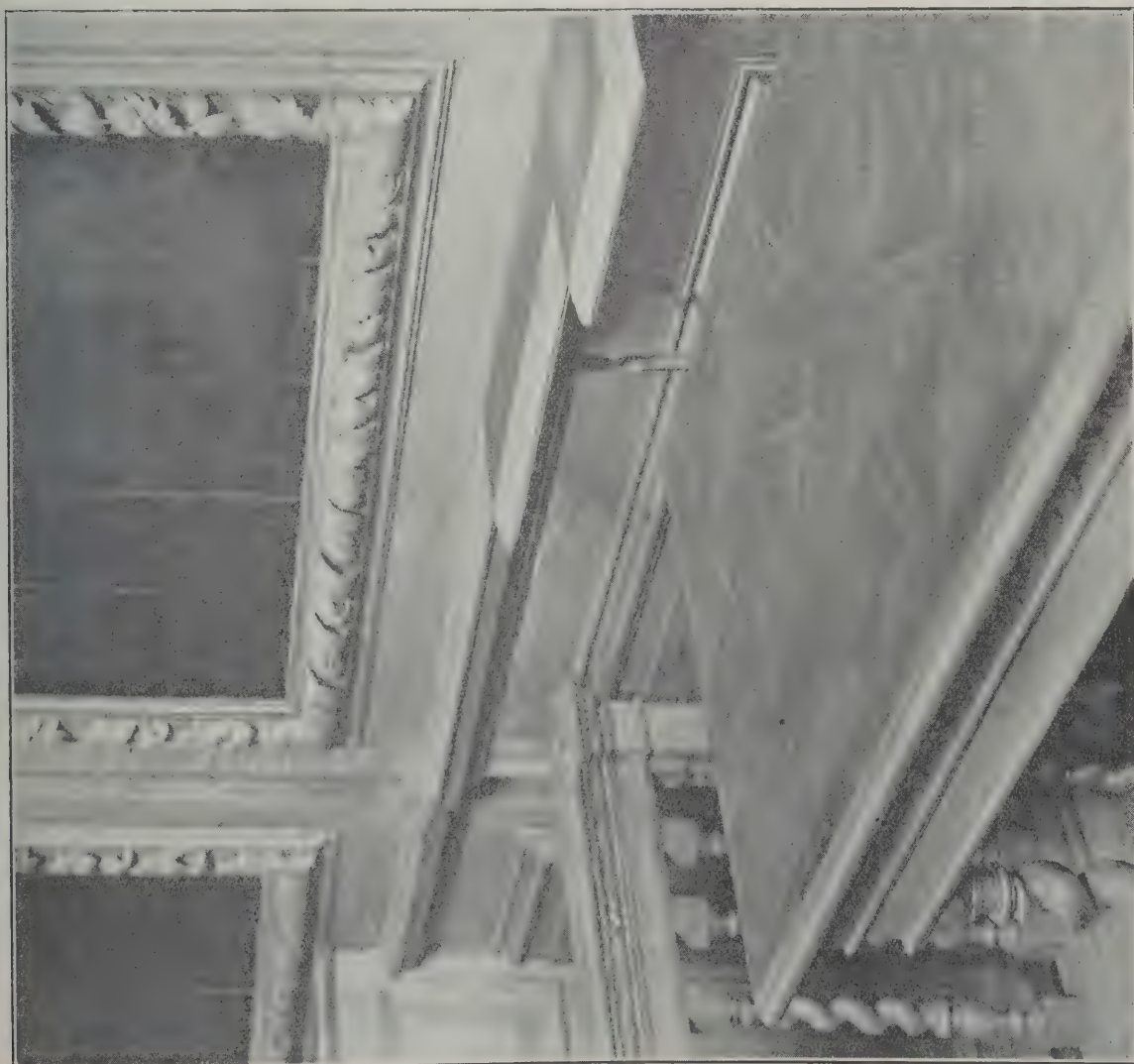


FIG. 2.—THE SANCTUARY RAIL, ALTAR, AND ENRICHED BEREDOS PANEL MOULDINGS.

London Building Notes

BLACKFRIARS.—The Peabody Donation Fund are proposing to sell, for development purposes, a piece of land in Webber Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E., having an area of about 450 sq. ft. and a frontage of 33 ft. Business premises, it is understood, are to be built.

CLEVELAND STREET.—Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 256, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., have in hand the construction of the foundations, etc., of the new Courtauld Institute of Bio-Chemistry, to be built for the Middlesex Hospital in Cleveland Street, S.W.1. The sub-contractors for the excavation work are Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., Haggerston Road, E. The architect is Mr. A. W. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 17 Southampton Street, W.C.

COVENT GARDEN.—The Governors of St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden, W.C., propose to acquire an adjoining block of business property in order to enlarge their institution. Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Fox, of 86 Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

DOLLIS HILL.—The Governors of the St. Andrew's Hospital have decided to increase the number of beds, provide a children's ward, and build a home for the nurses and staff, at a cost of £30,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. T. H. B. Scott, 11-13, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

GREAT PORTLAND STREET.—A building to be used as offices and show-

rooms is being erected upon the corner site in Great Portland Street and Langham Street, W.1, the builders being Messrs. Perry & Perry, of Woodstock Road, W. The plans have been prepared by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-12 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

HAMMERSMITH.—Building operations have recently been commenced in connection with the proposed erection of a number of houses on the Wormholt Estate, Hammersmith, W., for the L.C.C. The contractors are Messrs. Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Clarence Street, Wolverhampton, whose tender was accepted at £433,000. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—It is proposed to build a new hall and institute in connection with St. George's Church, to involve an expenditure of about £8,000. The architect is Mr. C. A. Farey, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Bedford Row, W.C.

HOUNSLOW.—A block of premises is to be erected in Hounslow High Street for the Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd., for use as a branch depot and show-rooms. Mr. H. Austen-Hall, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 8 Old Jewry, Cheapside, E.C.2.

KINGSLAND ROAD.—An expenditure of over £60,000 is involved in the new additions which are being erected at the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, N. The builders are the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., 57 Ashburton Grove, N.7, whilst the building

has been designed by Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, W.C.

MILLBANK.—A corner site at the junction of Millbank and Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has been leased by the L.C.C. for building purposes. The new lessees propose to erect a block of residential flats with a total street frontage of about 150 feet. Mr. Matthew J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 11 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

PORTLAND PLACE.—In connection with recent property transactions on the Portland Estate, a block of residential flats is to be erected at No. 73 Portland Place, W.1, to replace the old Victorian town house which previously occupied this site. Messrs. Wills & Kanla, architects, 3 Southampton Street, W.C.

REGENT STREET.—In connection with the enlargement—to cost over £250,000—of the Regent Street Polytechnic Institute, W.1, it is announced that the building programme will include the following:—Mrs. Quinton Hogg memorial wing (Women's Club), £30,000; school of commerce, £20,000; new motor body building and motor engineering school, £15,000; new architectural school, £15,000; school for professional examinations, £10,000; new chemistry laboratory, £10,000; new library, £7,500; new tailoring school, £5,000. The first section of the new buildings is being carried out by Messrs. Nox, Ltd., Praed Street, W.1, under the direction of the architect, Mr. F. J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

Competitions Open

BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE

Competitive plans are invited, not only from this country but abroad, for the development of the future civic centre of Birmingham around the Hall of Memory. The assessor is Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. First premium £1,000 and a further sum of £1,000 will be divided among other competitors on the recommendation of the assessor. Sending-in day, June 30, 1927. Conditions can be seen at this office.

INCORPORATED ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

This competition is open for the Rowand Anderson Medal and £100, for a City Art Gallery and Museum; the Rutland prize of £50 for Study of Materials and Construction; prizes of £10 to £15 for Third Year Students in Scotland and a Maintenance Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years. Particulars from the Secretary of the Incorporation, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

PETERBOROUGH MUNICIPAL COMPETITION

In connection with the £200,000 scheme to widen Narrow Street, Peterborough, the Peterborough Town Council are considering proposals for the provision of municipal buildings on the upper floors, and at the rear of the new premises to be erected in the newly constructed street. The Council propose offering a prize of 250 guineas for the best plan submitted. A second prize of 100 guineas, and a third prize of 50 guineas will also be offered. The city engineer estimates that the erection of shops and offices will cost £82,800, and the erection of municipal buildings and shops £158,308.

NEW TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY, LEITH

The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh invite architects, resident or practising in Great Britain, to submit designs for a hall and library. The sending-in date is April 30, 1927, and conditions may be had on application to A. Grierson, S.S.C., Town Clerk, Edinburgh, or may be

seen at the offices of THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. The assessor for the competition appointed by the Corporation is Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A., Edinburgh.

RAWMARSH MEMORIAL

The Rawmarsh and Parkgate War Memorial Committee invite architects to submit designs for this Memorial. The cost, inclusive of fees, not to exceed £2,000. The successful competitors will be invited to act as architects for the erection of the Memorial. A plan of the site may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Surveyor's Office, Parkgate, Yorkshire.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Designs are invited for buildings to cost £150,000, to include great hall, offices, etc. Premiums of £300, £200, and £100 are offered respectively. Closing date, August 23. Conditions will be obtainable about the end of January from the Agent-General for Western Australia, 115-116 Strand, W.C.2.

SHAKESPEARE NATIONAL MEMORIAL THEATRE

The Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre invite architects to submit designs for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. The competition will be open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch designs only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors: Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President, R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the National Academy of Design of America (who will both act in an honorary capacity), and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Conditions of competition, with site plan, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, on payment of a deposit of £1 ls. Preliminary designs must be delivered to Stratford-on-Avon not later than June 15, 1927.



"TRICITY RESTAURANT," STRAND, LONDON: THE VESTIBULE AND THE RESTAURANT.
MESSRS. IMRIE & ANGELL, Architects.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, February 16.

During this Session of Parliament it will be as difficult to get measures other than first-class Government Bills on to the Statute Book as it would be for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. The Government are resolved that the Session is to finish about the end of July, so that the next session may begin, under the reformed system, in November. Thus there will be no autumn continuation of the present sitting of Parliament, as was the custom during many recent years, and the time at the disposal of Members must be relatively short. The Government have been very chary in their promises of legislation, and they give no undertakings beyond saying that, "if time permits," certain Bills may be dealt with. It may be assumed that the expected measure in reference to slum clearances comes within this category. When he was questioned yesterday on this matter, Sir Kingsley Wood, speaking for the Minister of Health, said the Government have the subject of slum clearances under consideration, but he did not think it would be practicable to introduce a Bill this Session.

This restriction upon the Parliamentary time-table must react upon the prospects of private Members' Bills, including the measure to provide for the registration of architects, which has been presented by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke. The second reading has been fixed to take place on Friday, April 8. If the sponsors of the Bill succeed in persuading the House of Commons to give it a second reading, the Bill will have to go to one of the Standing Committees, and there the speed of its passage and the likelihood that it will reach the Statute Book this year must be determined by the opposition, if any, which it encounters.

No decision, apparently, has yet been reached by the Government with regard to the report of the Royal Commission on Waterloo Bridge. The Prime Minister said yesterday that he was not in a position to make any statement. He added that, in response to a request which he had received, he hoped to meet a deputation from the London County Council on an early date. It is almost certain that the question of the London bridges will be debated again in the House, probably during an early part of the Session.

Another subject which is certain to cause many questions to be directed to the Minister of Health is the housing subsidy. Mr. Chamberlain committed himself last Session to the opinion that the greater the subsidy, the greater becomes the cost of erecting State-aided houses. Attempts will no doubt be made to subject this opinion to the test of fact, as reflected in the price of buildings on which the reduced subsidy is paid.

The private bill which has been promoted by a Trust Company, proposing to remove Covent Garden Market to the old Foundling Hospital site at Bloomsbury, was presented and read a first time in the House of Commons. As there is considerable objection to this measure inside the House, it is probable that its second reading will be deferred for a considerable time.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre

In a report recently presented at Stratford-on-Avon Town Council it was stated that Alderman Flower had reported to the General Committee that the Governors of the Memorial Theatre had decided to erect the new theatre on the old site and on the portion of the Bancroft now approximately occupied by the bandstand enclosure. It was agreed to make the suggested exchange with the Governors of the Memorial Theatre.

The Royal Sanitary Institute

The Henry Saxon Snell Prize for 1927, offered by the Royal Sanitary Institute, will consist of fifty guineas and the Medal of the Institute, and is offered for an essay on "Sanitary Accommodation, Appliances and Fittings, for Hotels and Flats, with suggestions as to proper placing, arrangement, ventilation and lighting, particularly where there are no external walls in which windows can be placed." Full particulars from Mr. E. White Wallis, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

"Tricity Restaurant"

Fourteen years ago was established "Tricity House" in Oxford Street, where "everything was done by electricity." The founder, Mr. A. F. Berry, realising that the identical principles might be worked on a much larger and better scale, has now established a new "Tricity Restaurant" at the top of Savoy Street, in the Strand, where the whole of the lighting heating and cooking is effected by electric power.

The restaurant itself has been carefully designed to give a rich yet restful effect. The detail is full of interest, and has been designed with the principles of modern electric lighting in view, in this case a diffused light, the colour of which can be completely controlled at will. Messrs. Imrie & Angell were the architects for this singularly modern restaurant.

Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, of London, consulting architect to the London and North-Eastern Railway Co., has been appointed architect to the Lancashire County Council in succession to Mr. Henry Littler, who has retired after 30 years' service.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABRAM.—At the monthly meeting of the Abram Council the Council approved that the clerk seal the contract for the erection of 40 non-parlour houses on the Bickershaw site. The amount involved is £17,280.

ANSTRUTHER.—At Anstruther Dean of Guild Court plans were submitted for a new golf cleek factory, to be erected on a field opposite Station Road. The Court unanimously passed the plans.

BARNET.—The Governors of the Barnet Hospital and Institution propose to carry out improvements to their buildings, including the reconstruction of the casual wards, etc. Messrs. Trant, Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 332 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

BARNESLEY.—The T.C. have built 1,650 houses, and a further 213 are nearing completion. Barnesley Corporation proposed to convert the ground floor of the old Corn Exchange into three shops, at an estimated cost of £3,600.

BARNESLEY.—Revised plans are being prepared for the erection of the proposed Mining College and Technical Institute. The cost of the latest scheme submitted by the architects, Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool, was £100,000, and they have now been asked to modify the scheme.

BECONTREE.—A new cinema is being erected at Dagenham for Mr. John Kay, of Oxford Street, W.1. referred to in THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS of November 19, 1926. The contractors are Messrs. F. Greenwood & Son, Mordaunt Road, Harlesden, N.W. Mr. Ed. Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., Architect, Goodmayes, Essex.

BERKHAMSTED.—The U.D.C. are to build 55 houses on the Sunny Gate Lane Estate.

BINLEY.—The Colliery Co. propose to erect over 300 houses within the next twelve months.

BRIGHTON.—The Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., 95 London Road, Brighton, have decided to build new branch departmental stores on a site in Islingward Road. Plans have been approved, the architects being Messrs. Bethell & Swannel, 16A John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

BROWNHILLS.—The magistrates recently sanctioned the plans of a new picture palace in High Street, Brownhills, which were presented by H. Jervis, of Walsall Wood. This has been designed to seat 500 and is to be built of brick and steel.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Burton-on-Trent T.C. recently referred back to the Housing Committee for further consideration a proposal to buy 43 acres at Rosliston Road to build 300 houses. The cost of the site was £7,500, and the objections were that the site was unsuitable, and that the town could not

afford the additional burden of another housing scheme.

CARDIFF.—Upon a site at the junction of Dumfries Place and Queen Street, Cardiff, a cinema is to be erected by Mr. A. E. Abrahams, of 25 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1.

CHATHAM.—The foundation stone of the £38,987 extension of the hospital at the Medway Poor Law Institution at Chatham was laid recently by Alderman H. J. Cloke, Chairman of the Guardians. The additional buildings will provide accommodation for 120 beds, a small isolation block for 8 beds, and a tuberculosis block for women with 12 beds will also be erected, in addition to the main building. Mr. C. W. W. Thompson, F.R.I.B.A. (Rochester), architect.

COLWYN BAY.—At an estimated cost of over £100,000 a Lancashire syndicate propose to erect on the sea front a pavilion, with concert hall, dance hall, winter gardens, swimming pool, and ornamental grounds.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—Plans have been prepared by Sir Brumwall Thomas, F3 The Albany, Piccadilly, W.1, for the erection of a new town hall for the Clacton U.D.C. The new building will cost about £65,000.

CROYDON.—Croydon licensing justices recently granted an application for the building of a new hotel at Croydon Aerodrome. The building, equipping, and furnishing of the hotel will cost at least £50,000, and will provide accommodation for every class of person, those leaving and arriving by aeroplane, pilots, staff of the aerodrome, and a large number of other people.

DUNFERMLINE.—Plans were passed at Dunfermline Dean of Guild Court recently for alterations at the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital. The probable cost of the extension is £50,000, including equipment.

EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh Housing and Town Planning Committee of the T.C. are proceeding with the Craigentinney scheme. The burgh engineer in his report on the matter said the Corstorphine area of approximately 8,000 acres seemed to be ready for a scheme, as also was the Colinton and Craiglockhart area of about 5,000 acres.

EPSOM.—At a cost of £514 each, 120 Epsom Council houses are to be built.

FORRES.—The proprietors of Forres Lyceum Picture House purpose erecting a new picture house, building operations for which are expected to commence shortly.

FLEETWOOD.—It is proposed to erect new club premises on a plot of land in Copse Road, for the local branch of the British Legion. The estimated cost is £3,000.

GABRAM.—Contracts have been entered into for the erection of 40 non-parlour houses on the Bickershaw site, to cost £17,280.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Corporation Housing Committee recently agreed to recommend that the construction of the roads and sewers at Knightswood No. 8 housing scheme be carried out by the Housing Department. The Committee also approved of the scheme recommended by the Sub-Committee on Insanitary Areas to demolish 1,020 slum dwellings in various parts of the city.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation Housing Committee have decided to erect 50 B type and 50 C type houses on the Kings Farm Estate.

GRAVESEND.—Messrs. Marks & Spenser, Ltd., the bazaara proprietors, are about to rebuild their branch business premises in New Road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. E. Batger, A.R.I.B.A., 36 Ebury Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

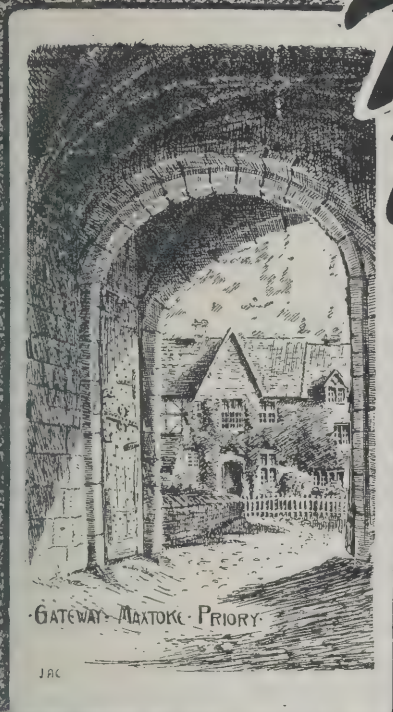
HAMILTON.—With the approval of the Scottish Board of Health, offers are being invited for the demolition of sections of Castle Street, Hamilton, and the building of new blocks of houses for the reconstructed "old town." In approving the proposals for the "old town" scheme, and those for 160 new houses to be built in School Street area to replace 166 uninhabitable houses in the burgh, the Scottish Board of Health has directed attention to the fact that in the past there have been many overcrowded houses in the town, and has requested the local authority to see there is no overcrowding in the new houses to be erected. More three-apartment and four-apartment houses are therefore to be built than two-apartment houses. In connection with other housing schemes in the burgh, the Board has now approved of plans for 66 houses at Newfield and Linnhouse and 14 houses at "The Yews" to be proceeded with under the Housing Act, 1924. At a meeting of Prestwick T.C. it was reported in connection with the housing scheme that the cost of the two-apartment houses worked out at £353 10s. per house, and of the three-apartment houses at £427 10s. per house, and it was decided that the rents should be £18 and £25 respectively. Over 220 applications for houses, it was stated, had been received. Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court granted warrant in 19 out of 49 petitions, including a bungalow at Ferniehill Road, Gilmerton, and a villa at Braid Hills Road, Liberton.

HANWELL.—The Ealing T.C. have approved (subject to certain conditions) the erection of 96 houses by the Great Western Land Co. in Beechmount Avenue, Hanwell.

HOVE.—The Council propose erecting 100 houses in Old Shoreham Road, at a cost of £47,444.

HULL.—It is proposed to build a large parish hall and institute in connection with St. Jude's Church, Hull, at a cost of about £4,000. The archi-

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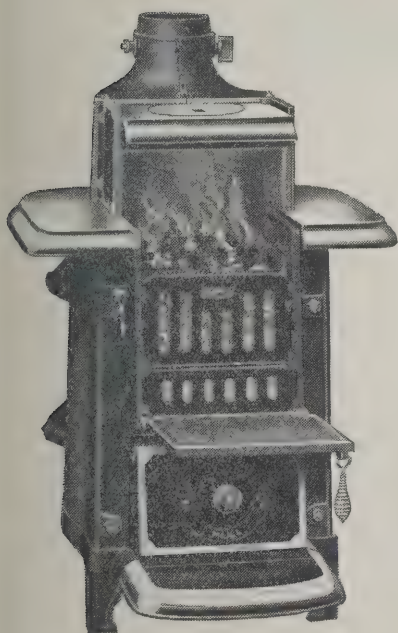
* * *

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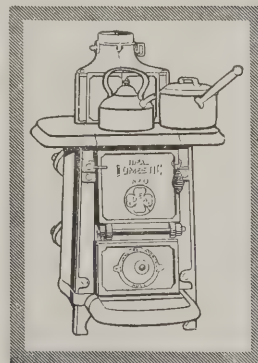
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tect is Mr. C. D. Aldridge, A.R.I.B.A., Imperial Chambers, Bowllally Lane, Hull.

LINCOLN.—The Council recently approved the scheme for the erection of a Town Hall on the Cattle Market site.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., builders, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, have acquired additional land at Manley Road, St. Werburgh's Road North, Egerton Road and Stamford Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, from Lord Egerton of Tatton, where they propose to erect 56 houses. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Westcott, architect, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester, which provide for brick dwellings of the subsidy type, to be erected in pairs.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. G. W. Boardman, builder, 72 Church Street, Newton Heath, Manchester, has acquired a site with frontages to Boardman Road, Grosvenor Road, Dales Avenue, Wilton Road and Hadden Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, where he proposes to erect 46 houses. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Dalby, architect and surveyor, 156 Horton Road, Rusholme, Manchester, which provide for dwellings of brick construction of the subsidy type.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. T. Fogarty & Co., builders, Tyson Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, has acquired an estate at Grange Park Road, Grange Drive and Lea Drive, Blackley, Manchester, where they propose to erect 140 houses. The plans have been prepared by Mr. E. L. Doyle, architect, 36 Esmond Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, which provide for semi-detached dwellings of brick construction of the subsidy type.

MANCHESTER.—A new Congregational Church is to be erected at Claremont Road, Moss Side, for the Congregational Union. Plans have been approved for 16 houses at Sylvan Avenue and Upper Chorlton Road for the Artistic Building Co.; 56 houses at Manley Road, St. Werburgh's Road North, Egerton Road and Stamford Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for Messrs. J. Lane & Sons, Ltd.; 120 houses at Grange Drive, Grange Park Road, and Lea Drive, Blackley, for Messrs. T. Fogarty & Co., Ltd.

MIDDLESEX.—The Gramophone Co., Ltd. (H.M.V.), have decided to carry out a scheme of development at their factory at Hayes, Middlesex. The factory will be greatly enlarged, one "shop" alone receiving 60,000 square feet additional floor space, and more than £207,000 will be spent on new plant and machinery. The building work will be begun immediately, and orders for plant and machinery are now being placed in the Midlands and the North.

NELSON.—Mr. J. P. Earnshaw has submitted plans for the erection of 24 houses at Berkley Street.

NEW ELTHAM.—It is reported that 60 acres of land having frontages to both sides of the Eltham by-pass road, and also in Green Lane and Southwood Road, will shortly be developed. Immediate preparations, it is stated,

are being made for new roads to be cut through the estate, and some 750 houses are to be erected. It is proposed to lay out the estate on the garden city principle to the plans of a well-known firm of architects and surveyors, and each house will be given a garden, with roadways at the side and rear of the house for motor garages.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect an additional 152 houses, two-bedroomed type, on their housing site.

PERRANPORTH.—Particulars of a scheme for the erection of a hotel, costing £25,000, at Perranporth were submitted at West Powder Brewster Sessions recently. Mr. H. L. Wislem, of Coventry, applied for a provisional grant of a licence on behalf of Capt. Kenneth Leeming, managing director of Perranporth Bay Hotels.

PICCADILLY.—The owners of the new Park Lane Hotel in Piccadilly, W.1, have purchased the premises of the Savile Club, adjoining, and intend to utilise the site for the erection of an annexe to the hotel, to be used as a ballroom, etc.

PORTMAN SQUARE.—Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard, and Messrs. H. & R. L. Cobb, 4-5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1, have just sold two large sites, Upper George Street and Seymour Place, 60,000 square feet, and Hill Street, Regent's Park, 30,000 square feet, and are now conducting negotiations for the disposal of a further 144,000 square feet, much of it cleared land, in Portman Square. On one of the sites sold large blocks of flats, with shops on the street level and mezzanine floor, will be built.

PUTNEY.—At a recent meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England, held at Church House, Westminster, it was stated that the plans for the building of the new Whiteland's Training College for Clergy were still under consideration. The architect is Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2.

READING.—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., have decided to enlarge its branch premises in the Market Place, and for this purpose have acquired the adjoining "Broadfact Hotel." J. P. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.

RESINGTON.—A United Methodist church is to be built at a cost of £6,000.

RICHMOND.—The projected reconstruction of the premises of Messrs. John Cockburn & Co., jewellers, on George Street and Church Court corner is to be put in hand shortly.

RICHMOND.—It is understood that the local lodge of Oddfellows are considering again the question of the erection of an Oddfellows' Hall for the district. A suitable site was selected some years ago, and plans were prepared by Mr. Edward J. Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, Richmond.

RICHMOND.—The Council is to build 65 houses on the Manor Road Estate at a cost of £33,700. At a cost of £30,000, St. Andrew's R.C. Hospital, Fellis Hill, N.W., is to be enlarged.

RISHWORTH.—Plans for a proposed new church at Rishworth were submitted and passed.

RUNCORN.—The postal authorities have acquired part of the Bank Chambers Buildings, Runcorn, for a new General Post Office.

ROMFORD.—The Essex E.C. propose to erect new buildings for the Royal Liberty School at Romford, at a cost of £51,000. Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., is the Committee's architect.

SALFORD.—The minutes of the Salford City Council for their meeting contain proposals that two new schools be built.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., laid recently the foundation-stone of the large Gaumont Studios which are to be erected at Shepherd's Bush, W., for the production of British cinematograph films by the Gaumont Co.

SOUTH LONDON.—South London Hospital for Women, Clapham Common, has been promised by an anonymous donor £20,000 towards the £180,000 rebuilding scheme, provided that four other similar donations are received by the end of the year. The rebuilding scheme includes a new out-patient department, to take the place of the totally inadequate temporary premises, additional accommodation for nurses, and a new X-ray installation.

ST. ALBANS.—The R.D.C. are to build 20 houses at Wilkins Green, Smallford.

ST. PANCRAS.—Four blocks of flats, consisting of 50 self-contained suites, are being erected on a piece of land in Clarendon Street, N.W. The builders are Messrs. Rowley Bros., Tower Works, West Green, N.15. The flats, which range in size from two to four rooms, with usual offices, have been designed by Mr. A. J. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., of Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

STAMFORD.—The T.C. recently agreed to submit to the M.H. for approval plans for the erection of a further 28 houses of the non-parlour type upon the north-east portion of the New Cross Road housing site.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation are to extend the small-pox hospital at Cwmllwyd, at a cost of £2,650.

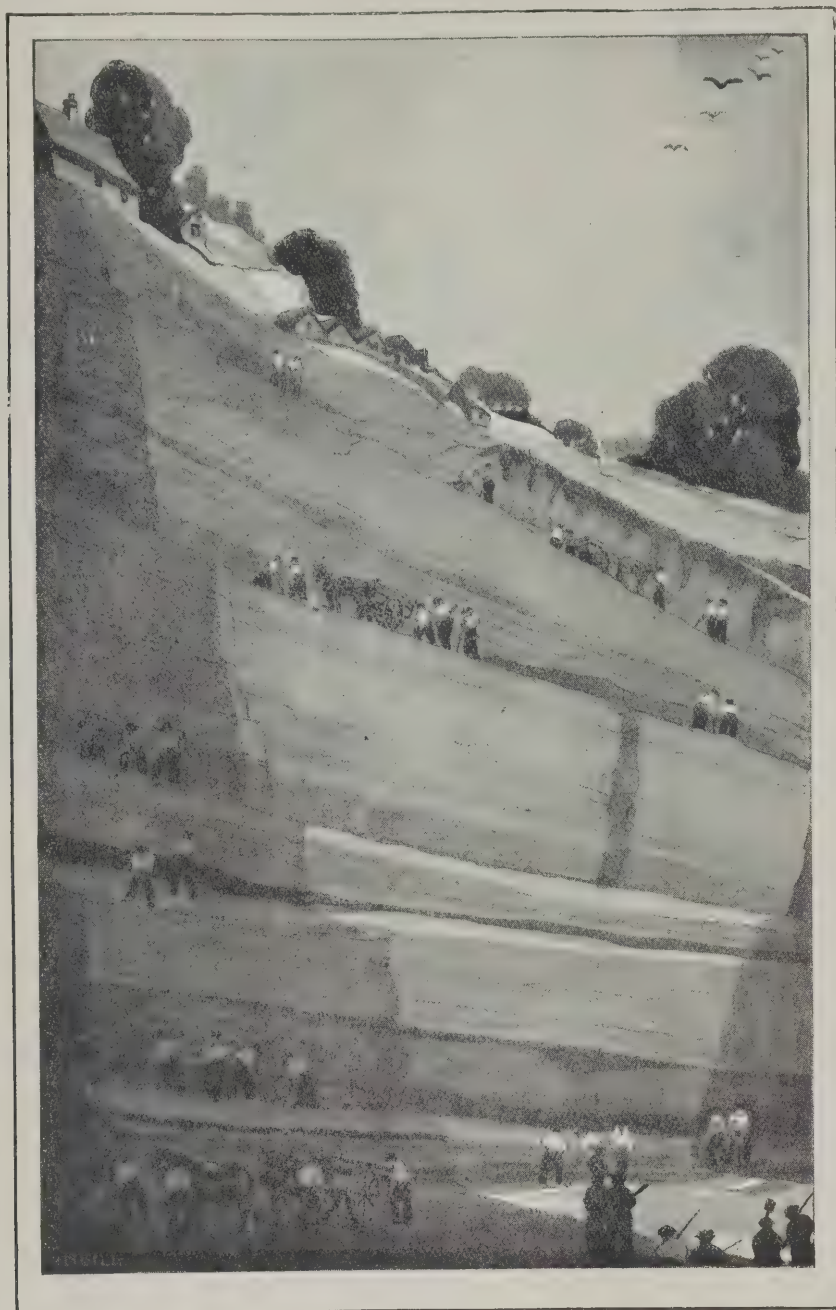
TADCASTER.—The Licensing Justices have approved plans submitted by Mr. B. Wilson, architect, High Street, for the erection of a new hotel at Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, estimated to cost about £7,000.

TRAWDEN.—The U.D.C. have approved the lay-out plans for the erection of 24 houses on the Council's housing site.

TWICKENHAM.—The Council is to build 52 houses and 16 tenements on the Colne Lodge estate, at a cost of £38,656.

WANDSWORTH.—Arrangements have been made for commemorating the completion of the 1,000th house erected by Wandsworth B.C. under its housing scheme. The erection of a further 80 houses, at a cost of £537 per house, has been sanctioned by the M.H.

WESTMINSTER.—A building scheme is to be carried out by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., brewers, in



No. 1.

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MARSEILLES
ROOFING — TILES

Princes Street, S.W.1, where it is proposed to pull down, rebuild and enlarge, the old "Phoenix" public-house.

WESTMINSTER.—Among the various plans now being considered by the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, are those for the reconstruction of one of the old wards as a children's unit. This would cost a considerable sum, towards which Mr. Bernhard Baron has given £15,000. Mr. A. W. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, 17 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.

WHISTON.—Lancashire County Council has decided to erect new central and infant schools, at a cost of just over £20,000.

WHITCHURCH.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect 60 more houses of the smaller type, and a provisional agreement has been made for the purchase of land at Highgate.

WORCESTER.—The City Council have decided upon the erection of 118 houses on the Droitwich Road and Checketts Lane housing sites, and to accept a tender of £47,496 for their erection.

Scottish Wages

The Scottish Regional Joint Committee of the building industry, at a meeting in Edinburgh, confirmed their adherence to the national joint agreement, and declared that the attempt of the Scottish Contractors' Association either to increase bricklayers' wages or to decrease the wages of builders' labourers was unwarranted. It was decided that, should it become necessary to take action against the Contractors' Association, every effort should be made to restrict such action, in order that the operations of Federated employers might proceed as smoothly as circumstances permitted, and, in particular, that housing activities should not be interrupted.

A.A.S.T.A. (Metropolitan Division)

Members of the Metropolitan Division of the A.A.S.T.A. recently inspected the Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, Shooter's Hill, now in course of construction. The buildings visited form the first section only, and it consists of four wards of 25 beds each, a maternity unit of eight beds, and two isolation wards. In addition to the administrative offices and central station, there are sunlight and electric therapeutic departments. Two more sections remain to be constructed before the scheme is complete, and when finished the area covered by the hospital and grounds will be 13½ acres. The architects are Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather, and the builders Messrs. Foster & Dicksee.

Housing Subsidy

In a recent circular issued by the Scottish Board of Health it is stated, with reference to the use by some contractors of damp-proof courses of inferior quality, that reports continue to be received by the Board from their housing inspectors to the effect that this practice is still prevalent.

more particularly in the case of houses being erected for sale by private enterprise with the assistance of subsidy from local authorities. It is stated that not only is the material used frequently of inferior quality, but also that it is improperly laid. In either case the danger of damp supervening in the houses is very real, and effective remedial measures after a house has been erected are usually impracticable. The quality and laying of damp-proof courses are matters to which the Board attach the greatest possible importance. In order to participate in State subsidy, the materials used must be of good quality, such as is ordinarily specified by a local authority in a contract for working-class houses.

The Board have instructed their inspectors to give particular attention to the provision of damp-proof courses so that State subsidy may not be paid in respect of any house in which they find that the materials and workmanship are not in accordance with the requirements of the Board as set forth herein. It is for the local authority, therefore, if they wish to ensure that State subsidy will not be withheld, to take immediate steps to see that these requirements are fulfilled in all cases.

Edinburgh Housing Exhibition

Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, in a recent lecture at the Housing and Building Exhibition in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, spoke on the subject of "Housing the Citizens of Edinburgh."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. MacRae said it was difficult to over-estimate the advantage to be gained by reducing the density of the houses, though it was quite easy to go to extremes in both directions. The Board of Health method of calculating density included the whole area of the ground and the half of the surrounding roads, and on this basis the present standard was 12 houses per acre for cottages, 16 for flats, and 24 for tenements. Measuring on the same standard some of the streets on which tenements were built in the nineties, *i.e.*, within the last 40 years, the density was found to be over 120. The average density of the whole of Greater Edinburgh was 13.1 to the acre. In some of the most congested parts of the Old Town the density was much greater. Much discussion was centred round the question of the tenement house, and there was little doubt that the excessive size and bad planning of old tenements, due to the traditional repetition of old type plans, had brought the pre-war tenement into disrepute. The detachment of view given by the stoppage of building during the war, and the need for reconsidering planning from first principles when housing started again, had been the means of so improving the modern tenement that it could not be considered in any sense unsatisfactory. The number of houses built by the Corporation since the war, and completed, was approximately 2,800, and at present 2,440 were in hand or on

the way, apart from reconstructions in slum areas which were being arranged for, and this gave a total of 5,240 houses, housing a population of something like 26,000 people, about a third of the total population of Edinburgh a century ago. During the present year it was expected that each month fully 120 houses would become ready for occupation, providing accommodation monthly for about 600 people, this year reaching the high water mark of progress since the war. Apart from new housing schemes, a good deal of work had been done in the reconditioning and reconstructing of slum property in position, and the Town Council had a large programme in view for this type of work. It was generally conceded that there was here scope for activity. It was hoped that when the present programme in the Cowgate-Grassmarket area had been completed the general improvement would result in a restoration, to some extent, of the former interest and glory of these historic streets. At the risk of being charged with repetition, he would say again that anything that could be done to remove slum conditions and prevent their recurrence was worthy of all the efforts which Edinburgh citizens could put into this work, and it should be stated that the results already noticeable of new accommodation provided for former slum dwellers had been an immense amelioration of ill-health and a general improvement in the social outlook of those re-housed.

Keighley Experimental Flats

The Keighley Corporation have erected an experimental block of four flats on the Broomhill Housing Estate. These flats, which are now completed, were recently inspected by the Chairman (Mr. W. Bland) and members of the Keighley Corporation Housing Committee, and they are to be opened later in the week for inspection by the public. The four flats are all in one block, two on the ground floor and two above. Each flat is self-contained, and has its own separate entrance. The accommodation consists of a living-room, scullery, bathroom, two bedrooms, pantry, and coal-house. The flat is lighted throughout by electricity. The rent has been fixed at 11s., including rates, but the Chairman of the Housing Committee stated that if a large number of flats were built the rental would, as a result, probably be reduced. The present block of four flats has been built at an approximate cost of £1,600.

If the flats are considered a success, similar flats will probably be erected on the Guard House Estate in West Lane, Keighley, to re-house the people from the Westgate area.

Steel Houses

It has recently been stated that the Scottish Board of Health has decided to invite tenders for the erection of a further thousand steel houses in the industrial areas, where the need of new accommodation is most acute.

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ALFORD.—February 25.—For the erection and completion of three pairs of houses on a site in Parsons Lane, Alford. The Surveyor to the Council, Caroline Street, Alford. Deposit £2.

AYRSHIRE.—February 21.—For the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange at Prestwick, Ayrshire. The Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

BOLTON.—February 21.—For the erection of 118 houses intended to be built on the Paulhan Street Estate and 312 houses on the Moorfield Estate. The office of the Housing Department of the Corporation, 51 Victoria Square, Bolton. Deposit £2 2s.

BURY.—February 28.—For the erection and completion of 200 houses of eight types upon land adjoining Hornby Street, and 24 houses of two types in White Street, Buller Street, and Kitchener Street, adjoining the Bolton Road Housing Scheme, all within the borough. Mr. J. Ainsworth Settle, the Borough Engineer, Bank Street, Bury. Deposit £5.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—February 26.—For the erection of 16 non-parlour type houses at Buxton Road, Fernilee. Mr. T. Dinsdale, Inspector and Surveyor, Council Offices, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Deposit £2 2s.

CHESTER.—February 21.—For the erection of 16 parlour type houses on the Handbridge Housing Estate. Mr. Charles Greenwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Chester. Deposit £3 3s.

CHESTERFIELD.—February 21.—For 68 A3 type and 32 A2 type houses on the Highfield Hall Estate, for the Chesterfield Corporation. Mr. Bailey Deeping, architect, Glumah Gate, Chesterfield, and Messrs. Rollinson & Sons, architects, Corporation Street, Chesterfield. Deposit £1 1s.

COWLEY.—March 1.—For the erection of 436 semi-detached houses, comprising 396 parlour 3-bedroom type, and 40 non-parlour 3-bedroom type on the Bullington Field Housing site, for the Headington R.D.C. Mr. Wm. Page-Webb, architect and surveyor, 23 High Street, New Headington, Oxford. Deposit £3 3s.

DRUMCONDRA.—February 21.—For the proposed additions to St. Columba's National Schools, Iona Road, Drumcondra, for the Very Rev. Fr. Nolan, P.P. Messrs. Morris & Kavanagh, Quantity Surveyors, 68, Harcourt Street, Dublin. Deposit £3 3s.

HORBURY.—For separate trades in connection with the erection of 28 houses in Junction Lane, Horbury. Mr. W. Sugars, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Horbury.

HINDLEY.—February 28.—For the erection of 24 brick houses in France Street and Margaret Street. Mr. O. P. Abbott, Surveyor, Council Offices, Hindley. Deposit £3 3s.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD.—February 21.—For the erection of 68 houses of non-parlour type upon the Council's building site. Mr. L. Dodsey, Public Offices, Kirkby-in-Ashfield. Deposit £3 3s.

LEEK.—February 21.—For the erection of 34 non-parlour houses on the Novi Lane Housing Site, Leek. Mr. W. E. Beacham, Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Leek.

NORTH BERWICK.—February 24.—For the following works: Mason and brickwork, slater and roughcast work, plumber work, carpenter and joiner work, plaster work, fences and gates, painter work, in connection with the erection of four blocks of 3-apartment houses and four blocks of 4-apartment houses at Lochbridge Road, North Berwick. Mr. A. Robertson, Burgh Surveyor, North Berwick.

ROCHFORD.—February 26.—For the erection of a new block of buildings at Rochford, for the Rochford Guardians. Contract Guarantee Bond. Mr. Norman Evans, L.R.I.B.A., 41 High Street, Southend. Deposit £1 1s.

SLIGO.—February 28.—For building a new Parochial Hall at John Street, Sligo. Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox Street, Sligo.

SOUTHMOLTON.—February 21.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses on a site in Mill Lane. Mr. G. K. Foster, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Southmolton. Deposit £2 2s.

SOUTH STONEHAM.—February 21.—For the erection of 64 non-parlour houses. The work is divided into sections, as follows: Section 1, five blocks of four and one of two houses; section 2, five blocks of four and one of two houses; section 3, five blocks of four houses. Mr. W. R. Cowell, "Fernlea," Hedge End, Hants. Deposit £2 2s.

STALYBRIDGE.—For the erection of 106, or a smaller number, of non-parlour houses (two types), on land between Ridge Hill Lane and New St. George's Church, The Hague, Stalybridge. J. N. White, Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Stalybridge. Deposit £2 2s.

STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD.—March 3.—For the erection of three pairs of non-parlour type cottages and two pairs of parlour type cottages, in the parish of Steeple Bumpstead. Mr. H. Brown Thake, 10 High Street, Haverhill.

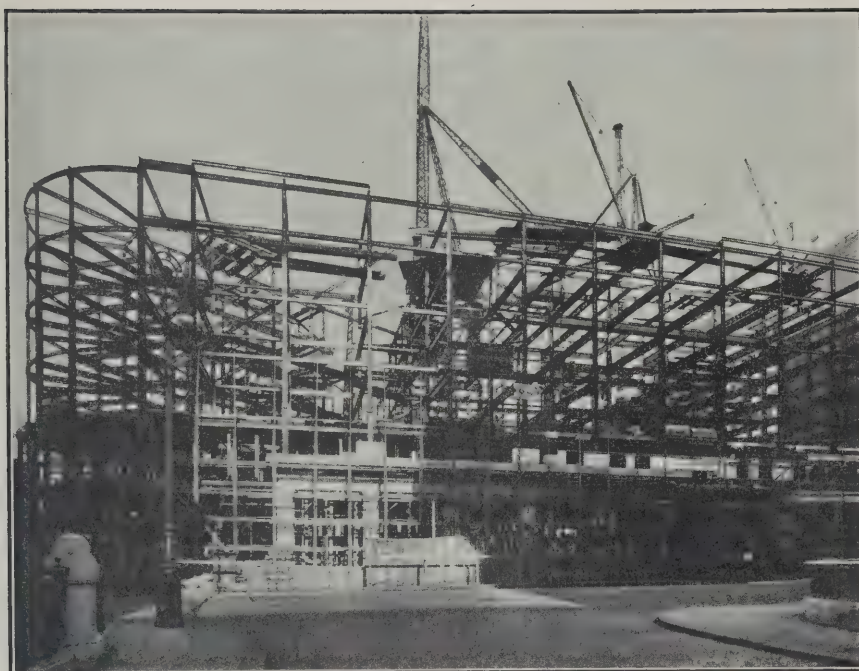
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—February 25.—For the erection and completion of 100 dwelling-houses, parlour and non-parlour types, to be erected in pairs and blocks of four.

(1) Central Section, 36 houses; (2) Northern and Western Boundaries Section, 42 houses; (3) Southern Section, 22 houses; (4) Roads, pavements and sewers. Messrs. Warner & Bock, Architects and Surveyors, Mansfield Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield. Deposit £3 3s.

The College of Estate Management

The session of Special Post Graduate Lectures at the College of Estate Management, Lincoln's Inn Fields, came to an end recently, when Mr. Sydney A. Smith gave his second lecture, and dealt with the valuations of factories and flats. Mr. Smith said that in the first consideration in the case of a factory was position, and in respect to position the most important thing was the vicinity of labour, skilled or unskilled, according to requirements. If there was not ample labour in the neighbourhood, a newly-established factory had to build its own houses for its work-people, which was a costly procedure and earned only a small return, although, of course, on the other hand good housing meant a contented staff. A factory must also be situated in a place where adequate power was available, which in this country was coal, and must have access to gas and electricity supplies. Another great desideratum was that the factory should be in the neighbourhood in which its own raw materials were found—a beet sugar factory, for instance, should be near where beet was grown. Water supply was another important consideration in many manufactures, though it did not follow that a works which had a river frontage could take up unlimited water from the river for nothing: some firms paid rather heavily for this privilege. Flats, again, were valued in the same way as other property. It was a problem simply of finding the net rent and multiplying it by a number of years' purchase. In the case of flats, the matter was relatively simple because, as a rule, there was only one class of purchaser of a block of flats, namely, the investor. Mr. Smith indicated the various outgoings which had to be borne in mind in the upkeep of a block of flats, and how planning was of greater importance in the case of flats than in almost any other property. Situation also was important, and the kind of aspect from the windows had to be regarded. It was a serious drawback to a flat if most of the windows looked out upon a wall between blocks. If there was a passenger lift, practically all the flats above the ground floor carried the same rental; if there was not a lift, the first floor carried the highest rental, and above that each floor might be considered approximately 10 per cent. less than the floor immediately below. Flats were very expensive to build, and rather difficult to finance in buildings. The valuer had to try to get down to a fair average rent, and one which was likely to be maintained in future, as the basis of his valuation.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
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Contractors :
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St. Andrew
Steel Works.

GLASGOW
Westburn, Newton.
Office: 19 Waterloo St.

BIRMINGHAM
Office:
47 Temple Row.

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE
Office:
Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Building Tenders Accepted

BERMONDSEY.—For a school for tuberculous children at Fort Road, Bermondsey, W., and the supply of the necessary furniture. The following tenders for the necessary work have been received:—Triggs & Co., Lambourn Works, Mackay Road, Clapham, S.W.4, £5,687 (accepted); W. Simms, Commercial Road, E.1, £5,725; W. J. Dixon & Son, Bermondsey, £5,895; W. S. Barton & Co., Chancery Lane, £6,038; Thomas D. Leng, Deptford, £6,079; Albert E. Symes, Stratford, £6,123; T. Brown & Son, Herne Hill, £6,179 8s. 6d.; Harry Groves & Son, Greenwich, £6,185; Whitby's, Ltd., Eagle Street, W.C.1, £6,350; John Garrett & Son, Balham Hill, £6,382; Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd., Eagle Street, W.C.1, £6,479; H. W. Spinks, Tooley Street, S.E.1, £6,509 14s. 9d.; H. H. Hollingsworth & Son, Peckham, £6,640; Hill & Gurr, Bromley, Kent, £6,645; W. Harris, Ltd., N. Woolwich, £6,679; Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd., Museum Street, W.C.1, £6,750; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone, £6,792; Henry Kent, Hither Green, £6,994; Wm. Harbrow, Ltd., S. Bermondsey, £7,194; Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, £7,215.

BURSLEM.—The tender of Messrs. Godwin & Son, Hanley, £39,023, has been accepted for the erection of the new George Hotel at Burslem for Messrs. Parkers' Burslem Brewery, Ltd. Building operations are to commence almost immediately. The new Plough Hotel in Campbell Road, Stoke, also for Messrs. Parkers' Burslem Brewery, Ltd., which is being erected by the same firm of contractors, is making rapid progress. These hotels have been designed and are being carried out under the direction of Messrs. R. T. Longden, F.R.I.B.A., and W. J. Venables, L.R.I.B.A., of Stafford Street, Hanley, and also of Leek. The same architects have designed a new centre for a orthopaedic treatment and children's welfare work in Leek.

EPSOM.—For the erection of 120 Council houses near the junction of Hook Road and Long Grove Road, the tender of Messrs. Perry's (Ealing, Ltd.), Ealing, has been accepted, at £61,746.

ESSEX.—The E.C. recommend the tender, £5,540, of Mr. T. J. Bailey, of Chelmsford, for the enlargement of the Great Bursted Elementary School.

FARNHAM.—The U.D.C. have provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. Punter & Le Clercq for the erection of 40 houses at East Street, at £16,766, and 12 at Upper Hale, at £4,440.

FEATHERSTONE.—Eighty-two subsidy houses, for the District Council. Mr. B. Hawley, of Sheffield, £37,200.

GOOLE.—The U.C. have accepted a tender of Platt & Featherstone, Ltd., of Goole, for the erection of a further eight houses for £501 each. The Council have completed 183 houses, and have in course of erection or contracted for a further 58.

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Arthur Cole, of Luton, for £4,575, for the erection of 10 houses in Highfield Lane.

HENDON.—Hendon Council has accepted a £16,401 tender for widening work between Brent Street and Ridgeway, Mill Hill.

HORSFORTH.—For the erection of 54 houses at Horsforth for the U.D.C. Messrs. J. N. Walker, Ltd., The Green, Horsforth.

LEWISHAM.—The tender of Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., Lewisham Bridge, S.E.13, for fencing and gates to housing scheme at King's Farm Estate, Gravesend, has been accepted by Gravesend Council.

MIDDLESEX.—For work at the following schools, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—Enlargement of West Drayton Council School: G. Challis, Brentford, £8,729 (recommended for acceptance); H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, £8,796; Ferris Bros., Acton, £8,914; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, £8,923; G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £8,930; Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge, £8,947; W. S. Try, Cowley, £8,970; A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall, £9,160; Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £9,172; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £9,375; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £9,495; E. Plaistowe & Sons, Ltd., Southall, £11,000. Enlargement of Townfield Council School, Hayes: Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge, £10,697 (recommended for acceptance); W. S. Try, Cowley, £10,705; H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, £10,747; Ferris Bros., Acton, £10,865; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, £10,920; G. Challis, Brentford, £10,929; W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London, £11,152; Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £11,182; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill, £11,193; G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £11,250; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £11,479; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £11,678. Adaptation as secondary school of "Bishopshalt," Hillingdon: W. S. Try, Cowley, £30,407 (recommended for acceptance); G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £30,850; Ferris Bros., Acton, £31,129; Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £31,767; H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, £32,342; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, £32,567; A. Monk, Edmonton, £32,660; Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge, £32,784; W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London, £32,839; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £32,868; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £32,876; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill, £32,991.

SEDGLEY.—The U.D.C. Housing Committee recommend the tender, £4,220, of Messrs. Worton & Blackham, of Upper Gornal, for the erection of 10 houses at Eve Lane.

SHEFFIELD.—Featherstone D.C. have decided to build 82 more houses on the Ackworth Road site, and have let the contract to Mr. B. Hawley, of Sheffield, for £37,200.

SHOPSLED.—From seven tenders for the erection of a new Roman Catholic Church at Shopshed, that of Messrs. Atkin Bros., Ltd., at £8,882, has been accepted.

SHREWSBURY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. J. C. Vaughan, Oswestry, Salop, for the erection of 26 houses at £10,549, and that of Mr. W. Higley, Shrewsbury, for the erection of 25 houses at £10,219.

ST. HELEN'S.—For the erection of a new Parochial Hall on a site adjoining the Presbytery in Corporation Street, St. Helens. Architects, Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, 199, Deansgate, Manchester, and 64, Rodney Street, Liverpool. Messrs. Hallwoods, Bennett Street, Hyde, Cheshire.

STOKE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,400, of Mr. G. C. Hill, of Hanley, for heating apparatus at the Hartshill Maternity Home.

STRET福德.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £29,190, of Messrs. Grimshaw & Thomas, Ltd., for the erection of 82 houses on the Hancock Street site.

TAVISTOCK.—For the erection of 24 houses on the Whitechurch Road site, the T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Kerswill & Sons, at £11,824, subject to the approval of the M.H.

THELWALL.—Cheshire C.C. have accepted the tender, £2,548, of Messrs. R. & T. Howarth, for the reconstruction of Thelwall Brook bridge.

TOTNES.—The tender of Messrs. Harris Bros., of Exmouth, has been accepted for the new Post Office at Totnes.

WEST MERSEA.—For the erection of 10 houses for the U.D.C., Messrs. C. White & Co., Colchester, £3,957.

WITHAM.—For the erection of 20 houses at Witham for the U.C. Mr. W. H. Connell, Brentwood, £7,915.

WORTHING.—For the erection of 100 houses for the B.C. Messrs. S. Willmore Phillips & Co., Estate Office, Grand Avenue, Worthing, £46,474.

YORK.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender, £35,712, of Mr. A. V. Clerey, of Sunderland, for the erection of 42 houses on the Tang Hall Estate.

Sadler's Wells Theatre

Work is shortly to be commenced on the conversion of the Sadler's Wells Theatre in Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1, into an "Old Vic." for North London. It is hoped to commence the structural alterations and the provision of a new roof, advised by the architects, Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C., by April or May next. The cost is estimated at about £60,000.

Demolition is now complete on the final section of the premises of Messrs. Bourne & Hollingsworth, in Oxford Street and Berners Street, W.1. The foundation works are now being constructed by Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, S.W.15, whilst the steel framework will be put in hand by Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1. Messrs. Slater & Moberley, A. and F.R.I.B.A., architects, 46 Berners Street, W.1.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
4-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
4-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocrete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	28/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime ..	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	53/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto ..	55/3	Ditto [Station]
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	68/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto ..	105/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto ..	99/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station]
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers ..	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks ..	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in. Ditto 3in.	2/- 2/10	Per yard super delivered. Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

Material.	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3	2/3 per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9	6/9 each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3 20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto	—10% or +20% delivered on site.
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 9/7	ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/- 10/-	ditto	

IRON—	Prices.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe ..	4in. 6in.	
Ditto bends	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto junction	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto gully and grating..	9/3 19/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	20/-	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw ..	3/6 25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers				
coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 7
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 6
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 0
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0		Per 1,200 delivered
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6		Ditto
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9		Ditto
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3		Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2 ..		8 3 9		Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9		Ditto
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9		Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Price.	Unit.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles		Per 1,000
Hip and valley tiles	£5 12 6	F.O.R.
Red asbestos tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Grey ditto	16 0 0	Per 1,000
	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting ..	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	Per standard delivered
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31 £29 £26 £25 £22 £22 £21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—	
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55 £50 £49 £48 £47 £46 £45

BOARDINGS—per square	4in.	5in.	6in.	8in.	10in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	..	..	..	..	..
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	..	..

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt
Scotch glue	60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—

Oak, Austrian	17/-
Ditto Japanese	15/-
Ditto American	14/-
Ditto English	12/-
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-
Ditto Cuban	26/-
Teak	10/-
Ditto Moulmein	14/-

Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/8 in.	1/2 in.	5/8 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Qualities
Birch
Alder
Oregon Pine
Gaboon Mahogany
Figured Oak (1 side)
Plain Oak (1 side)

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

Per Cwt. delivered to job.

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	1/1	1/4 1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10 4/8
Tees (each)	1/	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1 5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7 10/6
Sockets diminished (each) ..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4 2/-
Discounts off above—						
Gas	—45%					
Water	—40%					
Steam	—35%					
		Fittings		Galvanized		Galvanized
		—42 1/2 %		—30%		—35%
		—37 1/2 %		—23 1/2 %		—30%
		—32 1/2 %		—17 1/2 %		—25%

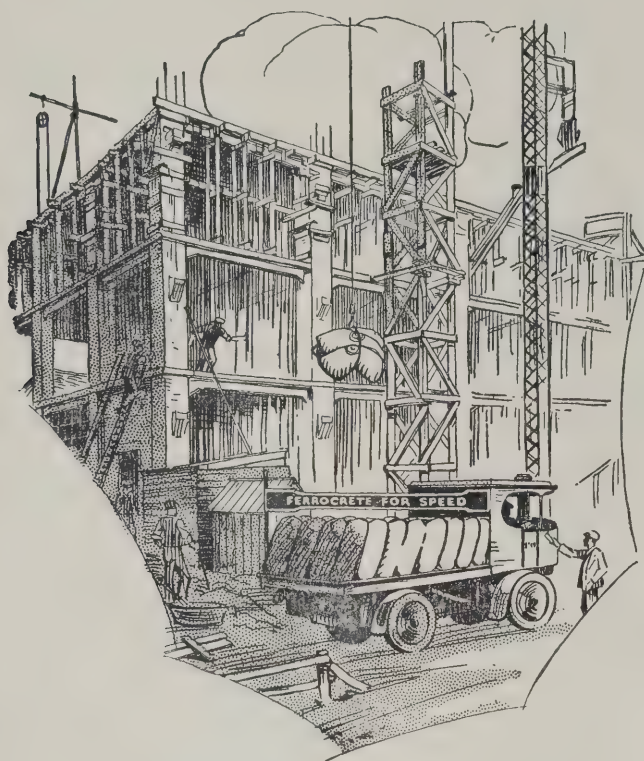
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

Round pipes with ears, per yard	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	1/11 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/7 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/7	5/9 1/2
Shoes (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/1 1/2
Bends (each)	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Heads (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	3/10	6/11
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each) ..	1/10	2/3	2/7	2/11	3/9	6/5
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/5	2/8	3/3	4/-	4/9	7/7
Single junction	2/3	2/8	3/3	3/9	4/6	7/2
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard .. .. .	..	..	1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11/16
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. .. .	..	..	1/6	1 7/16	1 8/16	2/2
Angles and nozzles .. .. .	..	..	1/1	1/2	1/4	1 7/16
Stop ends .. .. .	..	..	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter .. .. .	..	..	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. .. .	..	..	1/11	1/11	2/1	2 3/16
Angles and nozzles .. .. .	..	..	1/8	1/8	1/9	2/3
Stop ends .. .. .	..	..	5d.	5d.	5d.	7d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

Wood sawn laths	Price	Unit
Metal lathing	2/9	Per bundle
Sirapite, coarse	1/-	Per Yard
Ditto finish	69/-	Per ton
Plaster, coarse, pink	77/-	Ditto
Ditto coarse, white	60/-	Ditto
Ditto finish	72/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	132/6	Ditto
Ditto White	115/-	Per ton
Plaster slabs	120/-	Ditto
Chalk lime	2/6	Per yard super.
Hair	59/9	Per ton
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	43/-	Per cwt.
White Portland cement	from 8/6	Per yard super.
Lath nails	300/-	Per ton
	31/-	Per cwt.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.							GLASS.							
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes		English sheet glass in crates, delivered							
		2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 ft upwards							
		35/6		36/—	39/—									
Lead delivered		Unit					Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE		Per yard						3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		run						4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths								7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/—	1/1
Bends		Ditto						6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—
Svannecks, 4½ in. projection		Ditto												
Ditto 9 in. ditto		Ditto												
Junctions		Ditto												
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws		Ditto												
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25	50	100	150	200	250							
14 gauge		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.							
12 do.		26/9	36/7	56/—	67/3	80/12	102/6							
½ in. plate		30/—	43/6	62/6	76/—	97/—	115/—							
Hot Water tanks—		33/6	47/—	70/6	90/—	107/—	123/6							
½ in. plate		20	30	40	50	60	70							
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.							
½ in. plate		40/—	47/6	55/6	62/—	71/—	80/—							
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		25	31	40	45	52	60							
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.							
		57/6	61/—	68/6	74/—	80/—	86/6							
		½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.							
		1/9	2/—	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/—							
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.							
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks		4/—	6/—	9/—	—	—	—							
Ditto stop cocks		4/6	6/6	10/6	20/—	28/—	54/6							
Brass ball valves		4/9	6/9	12/—	—	—	—							
Plumbers unions		1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—							
Boiler screws		8d.	11d.	1/7	3/—	—	—							
Caps and screws		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	6 in.							
		1/—	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—							
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1½	1½	2	3½	4								
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)		2/5	3/—	4/2	8/6	11/—								
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)		2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6								
Rubber cones		1/2	1/4	—	—	—								
Brass sleeves		—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9								
Ditto thimbles		—	—	1/—	2/3	3/6								
Plumber's solder		—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.								
Tinman's solder		—	—	—	1/6	Do.								
Copper nails		—	—	—	2/—	Do.								

Four European Fairs

Within the next few weeks four European nations will be holding commercial and industrial fairs. Great Britain leads off with fairs in London and Birmingham simultaneously. These open on February 21 and continue until March 4. Leipzig Fair opens on March 6, and the Fair at Vienna opens a week later, March 13, and continues till March 19. The fourth, the Basle Fair, opens for ten days, on April 2.

Official Publications

The British Engineering Standards Association have recently issued a Specification for Switchgear Cells and Cubicles constructed of moulded stone. (B.S. Specification No. 268-1926). The Specification is divided into two parts indicating the principles to be followed in the construction of (1) Cubicles constructed from pre-cast units; (2) Cubicles constructed in place. Copies of this new B.S. Specification may be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Price 2s. 2d. post free.

Northern Housing Conference

Delegates of rural district councils in Lancashire, Cheshire, and the North generally, will attend a Manchester conference in the Memorial Hall, on March 3, arranged by the National Housing and Town Planning Council. The chief subjects will be rural housing and the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act. Prof. Patrick

Abererombie, of Liverpool University, will describe the work of the recently formed Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Professional Note

The firm of Gall & Hay, architects and surveyors, 177 Union Street, Aberdeen, of which Mr. Robert Robb Gall, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. George Morrison Hay, L.R.I.B.A., are the only partners, has been dissolved by mutual consent. In future, Mr. Hay and Mr. Gall are to carry on business separately on their own individual accounts—in the meantime at the same address.

Change of Address

Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., announce that on and from January 1 their address will be Medway House, 11 and 12, Old Cavendish Street, W.1. Telephone No.: Mayfair 3614 (3 lines).

Trade Notes

Betonac Steel Concrete

There has recently been put on the market a new metallic aggregate called Betonac. It consists of particles of pure steel, scientifically graded for use with cement as a matrix. As no stone can equal the harder metals in durability, it follows that there can be no more durable concrete than that made with the new aggregate. In fact tests, it is claimed, have shown this to be the case, and the makers of Betonac recently published a pamphlet describing the results of experiments made with the new aggregate by the National Physical Laboratory.

New Architectural Books

We have received from Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., a copy of their new catalogue, which has just been put into circulation. It contains descriptions of over 480 books on Architecture, Building, Engineering, Applied Science, Art, Social Life, Furniture, Decoration, Handicrafts, etc.; and in addition there are 32 pages of photographic illustrations taken from the books.

Trade Catalogues Received

The National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. A new catalogue (No. 251B.), dealing with National Horizontal Heavy Oil Engines.

Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. A new Price List, No. A.30, describing the well-known "Century" single phase repulsion induction motor, which is constructed for all frequencies between 25 and 100 cycles, and in various sizes between ½ and 40 h.p.

The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., have just published a miniature edition of their catalogue of B.T.H. Electric Wiring Supplies and Domestic Appliances. Except for its size, this new edition, which measures 6½ in. by 4½ in., is an exact replica of the 120 page catalogue published a few weeks ago.

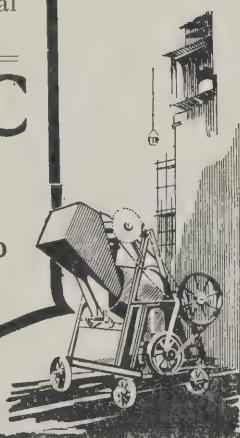
Hans Renold, Ltd., Manchester. This little leaflet, "The Power of the Press," has been specially compiled for the printing trade, and concise reasons are given as to why chain as a power of transmission should be used in a printing factory.

EXPANSION IN STEEL CONCRETE

The cohesion of Betonac Steel Concrete is permanent. Betonac, the new metallic aggregate, possesses the same coefficient of expansion as the mix of which it forms part and the same vital bonding characteristics as the steel reinforcing rods in Reinforced Concrete. Betonac gives the strength of steel to concrete; it is waterproof, and practically dustless; it is durable, non-skid and impervious to frost. Lay Betonac Steel Concrete for all wearing surfaces. Send for samples, prices and copy of National Physical Laboratory Tests.

BETONAC STEEL CONCRETE

FRANCOIS CEMENTATION COMPANY, LTD
Betonac Department, 5 Bentley
Works, Doncaster.



LAFARGE WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT



An example of Artificial Stone in Lafarge White Cement.

Delivered ex London Stock by

THE ROM RIVER CO., LTD.,
7 WHARF, AMBERLEY ROAD, PADDINGTON, W.9
Telephone: PADDINGTON 2192



When it is possible to produce better cement than "Kaye's" Portland Cement, we shall be the first to make it. Are you using "Kaye's," one of the oldest British Portland Cements?

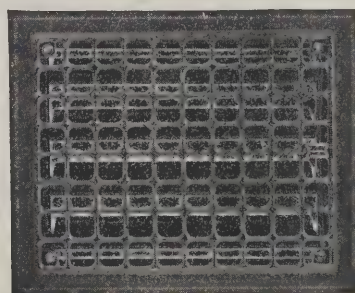


KAYE'S PORTLAND CEMENT

To builders requiring an efficient binding material which costs less than Portland Cement, we recommend "Kaye's" BLUE LIAS LIME, prepared from the beds of the Lower Lias formation. Write to:—

KAYE & CO., LTD., Southam Works, nr. Rugby
Stocks: BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, COVENTRY,
LEICESTER, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

H & C WROUGHT STEEL VENTILATORS



YEARS of experience in the manufacture of Ventilators made from Wrought Steel have resulted in many and important improvements being effected, chief of which is increased capacity for the free transmission of air. We have reduced the area of fretwork obstruction and thereby largely increased the size of openings in our Ventilator faces, with added strength.

The air capacity of H. & C. faces will be supplied on request, together with sizes of Ventilators stocked. Made of heavy gauge steel to ensure rigidity and durability. Of all Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants.

Wm. E. PECK & CO. of London Inc.,
31, Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.1

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

[COPYRIGHT.]

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities 6d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Planking and strutting	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking, strutting and shoring	4d. per foot super.	1/-	" "
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Holsting
	29/6	36/6	2/6
	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in ground floors	3/-	4/-	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels			
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Earthenware		Iron
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in. 6 in.
Extra only for bends, each	2/-	3/-	3/- 4/6
Ditto for junctions, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
" " cement mortar	616/-	821/-	1055/-
	636/-	841/-	1075/-
Damp course	Per Foot Super		
	Horizontal	Vertical	
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3	
1-in. asphalt	9d.	1/-	
Facings	Per Foot Super		
	Flemish bond	English bond	
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.	1d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super	
Weather joint in cement		2 1/2d.	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening		1 1/2d.	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	1d.
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	6/-
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

Cement and sand	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	5/4
	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	7/4
	7/-			4/8	6/6
Granolithic					
Asphalte					
Tarmac					

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in holsting and fixing	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
Artificial stone	12/6	16/6	22/6
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	9/-	8/-	11/-
Bath stone ditto			To Elevation generally 19/6 10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	80/-	72/-
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/7
	2/3	3/4
ROOFING.		
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers		60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/-
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66 2/3%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6
Cuttings—Eaves		Per Foot Run
Ridge and abutments		Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling		Equal 1/2 foot super.
Fixing soakers		9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	..	..	..	..	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	..	..	..	..	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	..	..	..	..	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9

At per square	..	..	..	..	..
Deal close boarding	..	..	1 1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Battening for slates	..	..	31/-	38/-	48/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	..	..	10/-	11/-	12/-
	..	..	12/-	20/-	

JOINER.

Per square	1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	53/-
Sashes, per foot super			
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares		1 1/2 in.	2 in.
		1/10	2/-
Windows, per foot super			
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	Very small	Small	Normal
	11/-	5/-	3/6
			3/-
Doors, per foot super			
Square frame both sides doors	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Add for each side moulded	2/-	2/3	2/5
Add for each side bead butt	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	4 1/2d.
	4d.	4d.	5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.			
Staircase.			
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super			2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super			2/-
Housing steps to strings, each			9d.

"MURAPRIME"

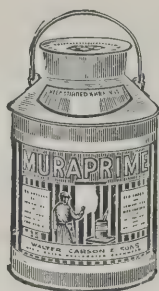
"JAPOLITE"

"MURALINE"



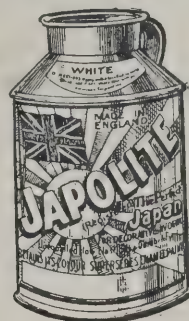
THE PERFECT WATER PAINT

Sanitary, Artistic, Durable. Requires only the addition of water to make ready for use. In 40 shades. Sold in a dry powder.



THE PRIMING FOR MURALINE

and all washable water paints and distempers. Also for use over wallpapers to fix colours before applying distemper, and to prevent absorption.



THE PERFECT JAPAN WHITE

Elastic, Brilliant, and Durable. Flows evenly and is unequalled for the very highest class decoration. Made in White, Ivory White, and Blue White.

THE CELEBRATED WHITE UNDERCOATING



One Coat transforms Black into White. Ready for use in five minutes.

PURE LIQUID PAINT



NON-POISONOUS AND READY FOR USE

Specially manufactured for the finest Interior and Exterior Decoration. Extensively used by Corporations, District Councils and Unions throughout the United Kingdom.



HARD GLOSS FINISHING PAINT

Specially prepared to dry with a Hard, Glossy Surface in about 8 hours. Suitable for all Exterior and Interior Work.

"VITROLITE"



THE GREENHOUSE AND DECORATIVE WHITE PAINT

Superior to white lead in colour, covering power, and durability. For all Interior and Exterior Work. Specially suitable for Greenhouse Work.

Patterns, Prices, and Full Particulars of above and other Specialities on application to:—

WALTER CARSON & SONS

GROVE WORKS,

BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W. 11

Telegrams: "CARSONS, BATT, LONDON." AND AT BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

Telephone: BATTERSEA 1630 (2 lines).

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube							
	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1½ in.	1½ in.					
		1/3	1/1					
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4					
	1/2	1/6	1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.		1/6	1/8					
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4		1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5		1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging				
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.				
—Labour and Screws only Fixing—								
Barrel Flush Sash ..	1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-
Bois Fasteners Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

			Per Up to 1st Floor	Cwt. Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists .. .. .	..	..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders .. .. .	..	..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions .. .. .	..	..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns .. .. .	..	..	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses .. .. .	..	..	Light	Medium Heavy
Chimney bars .. .. .	..	..	32/6	80/- 27/-
Tie rods and ring bolts .. .. .	..	..	36/-	34/- 32/-
Bolts and nuts .. .. .	..	..	47/6	45/- 42/6
Handrail and balusters .. .. .	..	..	45/-	40/- 35/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	..	..	55/-	50/- 48/-
			22/-	21/6 21/-

			Per 2 in.	Foot 3 in.	Run— 4 in.
Rain water Goods					
Pipes fixed with pipe nails .. .. .	..	..	1/1	1/4	1/9
Bends or shoes, each .. .. .	..	..	1/6	2/-	2/9
Junctions, each .. .. .	..	..	2/3	3/-	4/1
Gutters fixed with brackets .. .. .	..	..	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Outlets and angles .. .. .	..	..	1/4	1/8	2/1
Stop ends .. .. .	..	..	2/1	2/9	3/5
			10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter	
Milled lead and laying	47/6	56/6	59/6	
	Each			
	Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Soldered Dots 2/-
	Per Foot Run			
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/-	2/8
Lead soil				5/8
	Each			
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3
Indiarubber joints				3/-
Stop ends	2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9
Bends				2/-
Beaded ends				2/6
Single tacks				5/6
Double tacks				6/3
Brass sleeves				1/-
Lead traps				1/4
Boiler screws				7/3
Bib cocks				8/8
Stop cocks				12/8
Ball cocks				22/6
Wire balloons				26/1

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead		
caulked joints	2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Gas 2 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/6

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot	Per Foot Run			
			Bounded	Quirk	Flush or Staff	
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1 1/2	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3	0/1 1/2	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run		Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2		Equal to Value	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		of 1 foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3		moulding	moulding

Partitions	Per Yard Super		
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	2 in. 5/-	2 1/2 in. 5/6	3 in. 6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 10 to 25 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/0	5/1	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.				
Sheet Glass, 15oz. Figured 1 in. Cast Glass 1 in. Wired 1 in. Cast Glass 1 in. Metal bar	0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9
Rolled 3 in. Cast Glass 1 in. Cast Glass 1 in. Patent Glazing	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/2
Add per Yard Super for the following				
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime			
	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5	2/1
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-
Do., on large do., each ..	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/3	1/-	2/-	2/8
Do., on large, do., do. ..	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1	0/1 1/2
On large pipes or do. ..	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—				
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled	
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	2d.	

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

Proprietors: Gilbert Wood & Co., Ltd.

Managing Director: William L. Wood

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SETBACKS AND DRAWBACKS

Of recent years, British Architects have devoted considerable attention to the doings of their professional brothers on the other side of the "herring-pond." It would be hard to say exactly when this native curiosity anent the achievements of the American Architects became manifest. No doubt there was a preliminary era of travellers' tales, all drawing attention to the quality of building work being done in the United States; but the culminating point of interest came when the Royal Institute staged, some years ago, a rather remarkable exhibition of American architecture, representing the fine flower of the work of the preceding twenty years. That Exhibition left us all a little breathless and most of us just a little unbalanced on the subject. Later, when the spell had worn off a little, our critical faculties began to wake up and reassert themselves. At that time, the column, with its pedestal and decorated cap, had set a conventional motif for the skyscraper, just as Colchester Town Hall, in an earlier decade, had set the "decorated chimney shaft" motif for the towers of municipal buildings over here. The interest in American work, particularly the skyscraper thus created, has never entirely ceased, and lately has been intensified by the problem of treating this class of building under the limitations of the new zoning laws. Mr. Howard Robertson's article in this issue deals with some aspects of the employment of setbacks or recessed planes in the new skyscraper, by which the American designer, in complying with the inhibitions of the new legislation, has achieved "a sort of pyramidal massing which has the elements of powerful and dramatic composition." One cannot but admire the manner in which the restrictions have served as the mould for casting a new motif in composition. The effect anticipated here, of zoning limiting height does not seem to have been realised, and there would seem to be no tangible limit in that respect "except the sky," although ever increasing height means an ever increasing sterilization of floor space for necessary "services," so that one can reach a point where the services take up more space than the usable area.

Setbacks, however, are not so new a factor in design as recent American developments might lead us to imagine. We have had them over here for generations, although, in our case, "drawbacks"

would be a more apt description. Here, the setback is not the logical outcome of designing in compliance with certain clear legislative restrictions; more generally it proceeds from the enforced marring of a design to escape the possible penalties of laws lacking in clarity and seldom logical. It is a fortuitous circumstance that has drawn to our pages, in the same week, both Mr. Robertson's consideration of the American recessed plane, and another valued contributor's essay on troublesome light and air problems in London; but one cannot refrain from drawing the moral when these two contributions are juxtaposed. Indeed, we reinforce it by some notes of a legal contributor on the present legal aspect of rights of light, which are at one and the same time, the bugbear of the architect and his client, and mainly responsible, in London buildings, for queer forms of which we give some illustrations. The "Queen Anne" front and the "Mary Ann" back is an old score at the expense of the speculative-built house; but while there may be sound reasons, as our contributor adduces, for treating the back of an important block on less lavish lines than its street front, our sympathies must necessarily be with the architect who, having designed a fine building with an imposing front, is compelled, by force of legal circumstances, to finish off the back like a lean-to-shed. It is not merely the injury to the design but the very considerable loss in which a building owner may be involved by the wholesale curtailment of his upper floor areas. In these days of high ground rents and site values in civic areas, the uncertainties of legislation may prove a very serious hindrance to building enterprise. For the law, or its interpretation, in regard to rights of light, has been considerably modified in our time. Formerly, it was merely a question of angles; prove that some new building had diminished the angle of light that erstwhile reached your premises and you were assured of satisfaction and damages. To-day, one must prove that the diminution of light seriously interferes with the use and enjoyment of a building; and the determination of that fact opens up all kinds of opportunities for hard swearing and uncertain decision. And it may safely be said that for every claim made with some reasonable justification, two are put forward which may be described as bluff; attempts to wring compensation out of a

building owner or to secure alterations in his design, or in the building itself, which the Court would not uphold or enforce if the claim were put to the test. One such case has come to our notice within the past few weeks. In addition to the worry and annoyance, possibly the holding-up or hindrance of building operations, the building owner is involved in legal expenses in resisting the demands made.

And that brings us to the moral of this business. The American architect has to deal with setbacks,

clearly defined by his existing regulations; his British confrere is beset with drawbacks which he has no power of determining. Has not the time come to set them both on an equal footing? Have we not reached a time, in this twentieth century, when the English laws in regard to rights of light and air affecting buildings should be so clearly defined and stabilized that the building-owner and, his architect can determine the possibilities of a site and its utility for their purpose, before they are committed to building upon it!

Notes and Comments

The London Bridge

The London County Council deputation met the Prime Minister last Friday without, as far as we can discover, any tangible result. Each side was out, apparently, to discover what the other intended to do in the matter of the Royal Commission's recommendations. The Council wanted to know, chiefly, whether the Government will foot the bill, but Mr. Baldwin preserved a discreet silence. In this matter we cannot do better than re-echo the opinion of *The Observer* that "the needs of the modern metropolitan area are, in truth, too far-reaching to be met by any initiative short of the Government's own. As regards policy and method, the Report has had, in racing parlance, a walk-over. Apart from matters of detail, the response of public opinion has been overwhelmingly favourable." Indeed, to mark its sense of the excellent work and far-sighted proposals of the Commission, the Architecture Club is giving the Commissioners a complimentary dinner, which will take place at the Savoy Hotel on March 22.

Registration

Speaking at the recent dinner of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, Mr. A. J. Bennett, M.P., voiced his support of the Architects' Registration Bill, against the principles of which he had heard no opposition, and the only objections concerned details. The A.A.S.T.A., in a letter we publish in this issue, raise one or two points of detail, more particularly the exact definition of "Architectural Assistant." We agree that the term should be strictly defined and limited to those doing technical designing. Matters are very loosely conducted in some architects' offices. We have known cases where purely clerical assistants, without any æsthetic training whatever, have, in process of time, blossomed out into full-blown practitioners simply through a certain facility in picking up the details of architectural practice. Now while this may betoken capacity of a sort, it is not the kind of ability that registration should foster. British architecture to-day is weakest in regard to design, and the aim of any Registration Bill should necessarily be to ensure that future entrants to the profession have demonstrated their abilities in this, the most important side of their art. If the question were not so serious, the letter of Mr. Geoffrey Butler, M.P., to *The Times*, would be humorous. He pleads that the R.I.B.A. should not press forward with their Registration Bill as it now stands; thinks it possible that "they will be able to get a good deal of what they want by agreement with representative organisations if they care to spend the time and take the trouble to try." Well, the R.I.B.A. has spent thirty years over the matter. How much longer does Mr. Butler suggest the Institute should wait, and what other organisation is there which is representative of architects in this country? If registration is further delayed, we can foresee a crop of mushroom societies arising whose main object will be to force official recognition for men devoid of

qualifications for the profession. Apparently the University of Cambridge is perturbed about its School, though why this fear should arise in the case of an institution recognised by the R.I.B.A., and headed by a distinguished Fellow of the Institute, we find it difficult to conjecture.

London Housing Schemes

The L.C.C. Housing Committee has begun to take stock of its housing commitments, and has decided not to acquire further land for housing schemes in relief of south-eastern districts. The statistics show, apparently, that the Metropolitan boroughs constituting the south-east part of London are not suffering from housing pressure to such an extent as those more centrally situated. The development of the Bellingham Estate, which was one of those purchased to relieve housing shortage in the south-east, has been completed by the erection of 2,000 houses; on the Downham Estate, the other property acquired for a similar purpose, 3,500 houses, of the 6,000 in all to be built, have also been completed. For this part of London the Committee thinks the Council has now done sufficient, particularly as the Borough Councils of Woolwich, Greenwich and Lewisham have carried out smaller housing schemes in their own districts. The principal drawback to the development of outer London on this side has, in the past, been the indifferent train service, and until this has been remedied it is doubtful whether private enterprise will now step in to supplement the work already carried out by the Council.

Bloomsbury

It is said that general cheers greeted the announcement in the House of Commons that the Bill to authorise the transfer of Covent Garden Market to the Foundling Hospital Estate had been withdrawn. Its promoters have rather wisely bowed to the growing storm of disapproval, and there is little doubt that the opposition of the Westminster City Council, and the destructive criticism of the whole basis of the market by the Council's Clerk, Sir John Hunt, was the deciding factor in their decision. We are not inclined, however, to join in the general chorus about Bloomsbury's salvation which the withdrawal of the Bill seems to imply to most of our contemporaries. Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, the Hon. Secretary of the Foundling Estate Protection Association, very wisely endeavoured to stem the prevailing view that all is now well. The Foundling Estate has been saved from one evil fate, but there is no saying that another will not be quickly threatening. The property was bought as a speculation, and, no doubt, one profitable realisation has been thwarted by force of public opinion. The owners will now be forced to consider other ways of dealing with it, and those that offer may be as bad, or even worse, than the Covent Garden proposal, so that vigilance must not be relaxed.

The fifth and concluding article on "C. F. Annesley Voysey" will be published in our next issue.



WESLEYAN CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.
MESSRS. LANCHESTER & RICKARDS, Architects.

SOME LONDON PROBLEMS OF LIGHT AND VENTILATION

In many of our great towns, and in the City of London in particular, the difficulty of giving office rooms a sufficiency of light and ventilation is so great that many commercial firms, in their choice of premises, put these desiderata first of all, and if only they can obtain fairly bright and cheerful rooms they are quite willing to sacrifice architecture, or at least to relegate it to a quite subordinate place in their thoughts. This attitude of mind is not an unnatural one, for after all the health of human beings is far more important than architectural beauty.

In the City of London some of the most successful architects are those who show a special aptitude for devising means of lighting and ventilating rooms in the most unpromising positions, where, in fact, it would appear at first sight that the occupants of the building must be for ever doomed to live in comparative darkness. It is, however, nothing new that architects should be compelled to exercise their in-

enuity in such a fashion, for some of the greatest practitioners have not disdained to give considerable attention to this problem, which is of especial urgency in a city like London, where the sky is not only frequently obscured by clouds, but also by smoke and fog. It may be remembered that Sir John Soane, in his Bank of England and elsewhere, showed himself to be a great master of the art and science of planning for light and ventilation, but in his case, being not only a practical man but an artist of genius, he succeeded in attaining his utilitarian object without sacrificing the æsthetic qualities of his designs. For instance, in the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields where he himself resided, it is noteworthy that although the site was a restricted one, he was able by his clever devices of top lighting and "top side lighting" to provide ample illumination for his extensive collection of pictures and other objects of interest. In the Bank of England, also, although the outside of the building



NEW PREMISES FOR THE *DAILY MIRROR*, ROLLS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE.

MESSRS. H. O. ELLIS & CLARKE, Architects.

assumed the form of a screen wall almost entirely unfenestrated, he yet succeeded, by means of a number of interior courts and ceiling lights, to render the building unusually well lit. Many modern designers of city buildings could obtain useful hints from the plans and sections of the old Bank of England, of which the interior has now, however, been sacrificed owing to the need of erecting a taller building on the site. Every part of the old Bank of England was attractive to look at, there were no untidy back elevations, every courtyard was itself a studied work of art, which shows that where the will and capacity are present it is possible even on a difficult site simultaneously to satisfy the demands both of hygiene and æsthetics. Yet although it is right to set before ourselves such a high standard of architectural accomplishment, we may readily admit that there are occasions when we must put up with the second best, when we must content ourselves with achieving a result which cannot be said to be beautiful, but which nevertheless has a certain tidiness in itself commendable. And especially must we be satisfied with this limited architectural ambition when we are dealing with tall buildings which have plenty of space in front of their elevations towards the street, but which at their rear must needs have their form modified in order to respect the privileges of ancient lights which are the legal prerogative of the buildings behind them. Such a case in point is Africa House, in Kingsway, where an imposing front façade is maintained for a certain distance at the side elevations, but is then obliged to be cut away to indicate the profile of a great sloping roof through which light is admitted by means of an orderly array of flat-roofed dormers. It is difficult to see what other solution could have been adopted if we assume that the site must be built upon to its utmost capacity. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that in this instance the rear of the building does not abut upon an important street, but a narrow thoroughfare which may justly be described as a lane. A building so situated is entitled to have a rear elevation characterised by a state of architectural "undress." Indeed it is an important means of architectural expression

that the back of a building should be markedly different from the front, not different necessarily in style, but in its status. One may say that the degree of dignity here suitable is less than what should distinguish the front, for the street itself gains in architectural worth if the buildings aligned upon it express in their principal façades a degree of order, coherence, and decorative elaboration which are not to be found in those parts of the building that look away from the street.

A solution similar to that adopted in Africa House is exemplified in the *Daily Mirror* building to the north of the Record Office, where the architects were obliged to deal with an exceptionally difficult site. In this case the wall has been stepped back with a series of sloping roofs, each with its row of dormers. There can be no doubt that by this treatment the building has not only been carried up to the maximum height permitted by the bye-laws, but it has been provided with the maximum amount of light and ventilation which the circumstances permit. In this case, also, the façade here presented has some of the characteristics of a rear elevation, except that it must be noted that to the left of the picture is the tower of the Record Office, which seems a little incongruous when seen in juxtaposition with the receding roofs of the new structure. It so happens that this particular view can be seen by comparatively few people, and, in fact, is likely to trouble none but the occupants of a neighbouring building. But, nevertheless, one cannot help asking one's self whether it is at all possible to give to the elevations, so ingeniously contrived to catch the sunlight, a more dignified architectural appearance. In the United States of America the new zoning regulations have resulted in a type of architecture not without artistic merit, but it will be observed that the buildings are there in most instances given setbacks of rectangular section, and we do not see a miscellany of sloping roofs having little or no æsthetic relationship to the building as a whole. Nobody is entitled to ask the impossible from architects, yet the convention might well be established that while the back of a building may legitimately show a less highly organised composition than the front, inasmuch as it can generally be seen



AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY (REAR ELEVATION)

MESSRS. TREHEARNE & NORMAN, Architects.



NEW OFFICE BUILDINGS IN BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MESSRS. M. E. COLLINS & SON, Architects.

from some parts of the public thoroughfare, and invariably by the occupants of the buildings facing them, an attempt should be made to give them, if not beauty, at least a measure of architectural decency.

Another building here illustrated, an office block designed by Messrs. M. E. Collins & Sons, has its principal façade on Blomfield Street, near Finsbury Circus, and it shows a different method of making provision for sunlight in a difficult site. In this instance, where the building abuts upon a side street, part of the façade is set back. Here, however, the setback has been achieved with a certain amount of architectural ceremony, and there is no doubt that this side elevation is every bit as interesting as the principal façade facing Blomfield Street. It is noteworthy that a clever use has been made of curved bays, which form graceful transitions between the planes of the wall surfaces at the places where these latter would otherwise conflict. This building may be compared favourably with certain others one might mention in which the setback, instead of being placed in a side street where it is comparatively inconspicuous, is

deliberately put in the front elevation with the express object of dissociating this from its neighbours, and thus giving it as much architectural prominence as possible. This new office block is a distinguished design which accords well with the neighbouring buildings, and is a notable addition to the architecture amenity of the district where it is situated.

While occasionally the attempt to provide buildings with adequate light and ventilation may lead to interesting and even attractive architectural results, it must be confessed that more often considerations of economy stand in the way of an æsthetic solution of the problem presented. Some especially unhappy consequences have resulted from the rigid enforcement of the laws which have to do with ancient lights. Perhaps the most notorious example of this is to be seen in the Central Hall, Westminster, where the elegant stone cupolas designed by Mr. H. V. Lanchester and his late partner, Mr. A. E. Rickards, had to be sacrificed in order that Westminster Hospital might receive its full share of light.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Architecture in America

Mr. T. Alan Slater (President) occupied the chair at a general meeting of the Architectural Association on Monday evening at 35 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Seven new members were elected as follows: A. E. Barnard, W. Hirst, H. J. Franklin, Miss M. Raemaekers, K. H. McConnel, B. Ionides, and C. W. Neil.

Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., then gave an informal talk, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Architecture in the United States." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Robertson said to attempt to understand American architecture one must know the country and the American mode of life. North America is so vast that it allows for every sort of climatic condition, and this vastness, coupled with the mixture of races, has compelled a certain standardisation in the production of the essentials of existence, including buildings; but at the same time climate makes for local variation in the architectural expression. Quantity production has given to American architecture a particular character. There is little time for individual personal touches, and every effort is directed towards the rapid design and erection of large buildings, the details of which are often of a standardised type.

The remarkable characteristic of modern American architecture, which has developed in the last fifty years, is the generally high level in both domestic and public buildings, the boldness with which technical problems are solved, and the failure of the architectural detail to keep pace with the fine simple massing which characterises much of the bigger work. The large scale of American buildings is of assistance to the designer, for with their big masses it is almost impossible to fail to be impressive, despite poor or commonplace detail. American domestic work, said Mr. Robertson, is a most interesting field, but except in the important matter of comfort and equipment, we have little to learn. The most noteworthy contribution of America to modern architecture has been in the solution of her own particular problems—buildings for commerce, for transportation, for dwelling. The problems of every American city are different, but they all have one factor in common: the congestion in the business and favourite residential quarters, with the result that the skyscraper is introduced as a palliative. Therefore the skyscraper, though specially associated with New York, is a national asset—or liability.

American commercial buildings, banks, offices, warehouses, are efficiently, even luxuriously, designed as a setting for this national occupation. Money largely replaces aristocracy, hence the magnificence of business premises. The banks are temples, as they are beginning to be in this country. Transportation has called into being magnificent terminal stations for the railroads, and these will soon be followed by the development of road and garage service for automobiles. The American garages are ahead of any in Europe.

But the greatest American contribution to the architecture of the home is the apartment house and apartment hotel. They are the normal outcome of the American mode of living. The new hotels are always full, and by the time they have lost popularity they can be pulled down, for the investment life of one of these buildings does not exceed eight or ten years. Zoning has produced fine silhouettes, and American tall buildings are becoming modern in expression, but lower buildings retain a classic flavour. The detail of most American buildings is well placed

and in good scale, but it is very dull and trite, being nearly always borrowed direct from some European source. There is very little use of colour, and the streets are more drab than those of London, due to the neutral tones of brick and the lack of strong colour accents. Interiors are generally based on Spanish, Italian or French tradition, sometimes English or German. They are often the work of professional decorators, well executed, but lifeless and without character. Interiors of banks, hotels, restaurants, theatres, all resemble each other. Modern decoration is just beginning to be acceptable, but is naturally opposed by the decorators who sell antiques. Gothic architecture is in favour for churches, schools and suburban apartment houses. The American commercial use of Gothic, with a few exceptions, results in the creation of a permanent distaste for anything mediæval.

It would be a great mistake, concluded Mr. Robertson, to base our architecture on American models, any more than on that of any European country. America's achievement is the solution of her own problems, but she has borrowed largely from Europe in so doing; we must not attempt to borrow back her borrowings. We can learn from America the better organisation of builders and the architect's business, the mechanical equipment and perfection of all services, and the power and will to do things in a large way. In England we are apt to be petty, even our war memorials have sometimes to tell the hour. We can learn from Americans a broader habit of mind, but we must work out for ourselves our national architectural expression.

In proposing the vote of thanks, Mr. Alfred Bossom said American architecture was not perfect, and American architects knew it. In less than twenty years three styles of architecture had developed in America: every building was a new experiment and a change from the one before. A style of architecture could not be built up in thirty years. The American architect, while appreciating Mr. Robertson's remarks, would not agree with several of his comments; but Americans, for their part, were equally critical of the English. American detail was often copied because, from sheer economical necessity, the American architect had often to get such a tremendous hustle on the job. The interests of American and English architects depended on a friendly attitude towards each other, and for this end it was essential they should both appreciate criticism of each other.

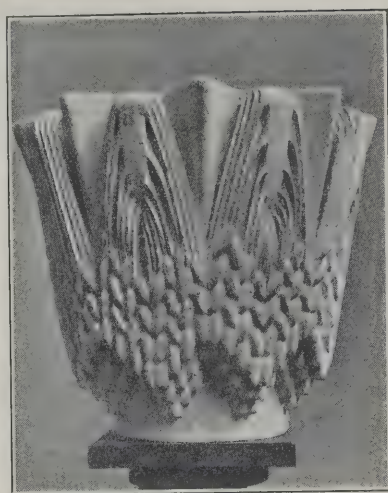
In the ensuing discussion, Mr. Lionel Pearson said sunshine helped architecture more than they usually realised, and personally he had the greatest enthusiasm for American architecture: buildings in New York were very simple—a much greater simplicity in their work than in this country. They had dropped the cornice and had little time to surround their windows with architraves, which was important, considering the number of their windows. With regard to the detail of American architecture, the work of Platt and Harmon showed an extraordinary refinement of detail, and it was very pleasing to see this detail applied to modern problems.

Exhibition of Sculpture

An interesting Exhibition of Sculpture by Carl Milles, Professor at the Royal Art Academy, Stockholm, will be on view at the National Gallery, Millbank (Tate Gallery), from February 25 to April 18. There will be a Private View on February 24.



Palm Flowers.

Greyhound and Cactus.
THREE CAPITALS BY CELINE LEPAGE.

Palm Fruit.

THE WORK OF CÉLINE LEPAGE

By KINETON PARKES

Architects do not usually include sculptural details in their designs, but content themselves with more or less summary indications and instructions. There are few sculptors capable of designing architecturally. Between the two classes there is a proportion of artists who feel acutely the necessity of the architectonic in sculpture and the plastic in architecture. One of these is Céline Lepage, the wife of an officer in the French Colonial Army, who has lived long in Morocco and studied and interpreted native life and nature in her modelling. She has also studied in other lands, for she was born in Warsaw, and knows the peasantry of Russia, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, Turkestan, and Spain. The primitive arts with which she has been brought in contact have had their influence and have emphasised in her work the ancient æsthetic principle that architecture embraces the content of all the graphic and plastic arts.

To this she holds with the greatest tenacity and even when she produces pieces with no direct architectonic appeal, as occasionally happens, they possess, nevertheless, a quality which is the distinctive property of her more direct and intentional decorative works. To her, sculpture means architecture in two aspects—the structural and the decorative. Like Rosandic, the Jugo-Slav artist, a tree-trunk appeals to her as a pillar naturally designed for architectonic treatment by the artist; but she does not, therefore, distort the natural form in the process. She creates her forms decoratively; they are architectural forms from their inception, and their decoration is part of their intrinsic structure.

Sagesse et Fêtes Galantes, here illustrated, is a complete piece of decoration in itself: a tree—root, trunk, branches, leaves and flowers—affords a central support for a capital above, and is itself supported by the caryatid-like nude female figures. Capitals for the spring of arches (*route nervée*) include the flowers and fruit of the palm as motives, and many other botanical forms have been utilised in her work. Animal forms,

too, have been requisitioned, and one of the most successful results is the cactus and greyhound head of a column, a really striking piece in its Gothic simplicity.

Exceptional in her designs, Céline Lepage is exceptional also in her way of work. She is a modeller and she is also a carver, but her methods of modelling differ from those of most sculptors in that her work is analytical and not synthetical. She gets her form as a carver does, from the outside. She does not build up, but digs down, regarding her mass of clay or plasticine as a whole, as others take a mass of stone or wood as a whole and makes a direct attack upon it.

The value of her method, it is claimed, lies in the fact that she combines the virtues of the two processes and is thus enabled to escape the dangers offered by modelling; on the one hand, of losing the essential glyptic quality of primitive sculpture, and on the other, the danger in work of architectural character of getting the wrong light and shade when a piece is placed in position. She claims that she can avoid the obvious dangers of carrying by her analytic method and remedy any faults in her work before she finally translates it into the ultimate material, and this without losing the first—and the last—touch of the artist, or the essential quality of glyptic work, as is done in mechanical translation of plastic models, by pointing, and by the manipulation of other persons. She claims by her method to avoid the necessity of any outside interference at all.

The quality of her work goes to prove the validity of her principles, while its original naturalistic character is refreshing in view of the tired reiterations of the old classical forms. She is a primitive and a neo-Gothic in her work, but only so far as spirit is concerned, for its newness is obvious and its essence precludes imitation.

Céline Lepage is an exhibitor at the Salons of the Société des Beaux Arts and the Artistes Décorateurs, and her work was seen at the Exposition of decorative Arts in Paris in 1925.

Sagesse et Fêtes Galantes.
CELINE LEPAGE.

Correspondence

Architectural Registration

SIR,—With the question of registration again looming large on the professional horizon, it is important that bodies such as the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants should express publicly, at the earliest possible moment, the views of its members on so important a subject. My Association approves the principle of registration, always providing that the scheme proposed will apply equally to all persons engaged in the profession, without regard to membership of this or that organisation or society. So far as can be judged at this early stage, the Bill sponsored by the R.I.B.A. can be described as fulfilling this condition. My Association has therefore decided to give general support to the scheme. Nevertheless, there are several points of special importance to salaried architects (who comprise the greater section of the profession), which it desires to see incorporated in the Bill, and which it is of opinion will have to be adopted before this section can be said to have reaped the full advantages which it is generally hoped registration will bring.

Although comprising the majority of those in the profession, salaried architects are the least powerful and the poorest paid. It is they who feel the worst effects of overcrowding, intermittent employment, and of the present casual and inefficient system of entrance to the profession. Their subordinate position—they are occasionally referred to as "ghosts"—is a perpetual stumbling-block to their ever becoming sufficiently well known in the profession to secure adequate representation on the councils and committees of architectural societies. Thus most of the protective measures, including registration, adopted by these bodies are framed without adequate regard to, or reliable advice on, the special circumstances of the salaried architects' employment and position.

As the only organised body recognised as representing solely the salaried architects, and with the object in view, therefore, of informing the profession of their wishes regarding this particular scheme, the A.A.S.T.A. has put forward to the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee the following proposals and amendments, all of which may be described as constructive, and in the opinion of my Council calculated to strengthen the Bill in so far as the special case of salaried architects is concerned.

(1) Since the expression "architectural assistant" is too vague, and is capable of bearing several interpretations, a definite interpretation would appear to be necessary in Clause 2 (*e.g.*, that the expression "architectural assistant" means any assistant architect, architectural draughtsman, student, pupil, or apprentice, or any other person engaged on architectural work). This amendment has been largely met by the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, and Clause 5 (B) of the Bill has been amended to include a definition of the "five years" qualification, which period may now include any term of pupillage with an architect or in a recognised school of architecture. (My Council has been assured that the term "architectural assistant" will include any bona-fide architectural assistant no matter by whom employed or how graded by his employer.) In view of the many cases known to the Association where injustice might easily be done, my Council has considered it desirable still to press for a definition somewhat on the lines of the assurance received, which would be less vague than the simple expression "architectural assistant."

(2) In order that future entrants to the profession shall be known, and opportunity afforded for the adequate supervision of their training, a register of

students should be a provision in the Bill; such students or pupils to be registered at the commencement of their studies. In view of the decidedly vague knowledge possessed by the profession of the number which enters its ranks year by year, and the consequent lack of any definite and regular system of training, my Council is still pressing for the provision of a register of students within the Bill. The information and statistics which would be available from such a register would in turn enable the profession to provide adequate facilities for the training of all entrants, and so give them a fairer and more equal chance of becoming efficient architects, of obtaining their professional diploma and of passing any test set for registration than is ever possible under the present loose and inefficient system. The Registration Committee is still considering this amendment.

(3) In Clause 5 (B) it is provided that architectural assistants for a period of "five years immediately prior to" the date of the passing of this Act shall be registered. It is felt that in fairness to all architectural assistants the words "immediately" and "prior to" at the date of the passing of this Act should be deleted, the paragraph reading as follows: (B) "Was a bona-fide architectural assistant for a period of five years prior to the date of the passing of this Act." My Council, in submitting this amendment, was desirous of protecting the interests of two groups. First, the salaried architect who at the time of the passing of the Act might be unemployed. Second, the bona-fide assistant who, through lack of work within the five years prior to the passing of the Act, may have been unemployed or have accepted a temporary post outside the profession and so failed to qualify. As a result of my Council's representations, Clause 5 (B) has been amended by the Registration Committee to include all such bona-fide architectural assistants otherwise eligible on the register. There is nothing now in the clause to indicate that the applicant must necessarily be in some employment at the date of his application.

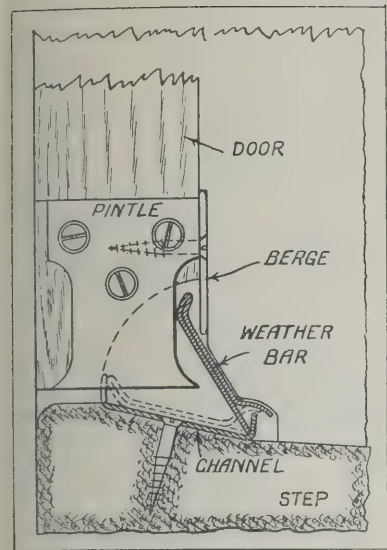
(4) That in view of the large proportion of assistants who will be registered, and who for several already well-known reasons will be unrepresented on the Council or Committee administering the Act, it is suggested that (a) at least two official representatives of the A.A.S.T.A. be nominated to the R.I.B.A. Council instead of one as at present, and (b) the Council should appoint at least one of these to any smaller Committee set up to administer the Act. (This principle was adopted by the R.I.B.A. Council when it set up the Unification and Registration Committee and Sub-Committee respectively in 1920 and 1921.) It will be observed that many of the amendments put forward by my Council have been adopted by the Registration Committee.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MITCHELL,
General Secretary.

The archaeological and antiquarian publications of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge are conspicuous for two things, their accuracy and their cheapness. The latest publication we have received is a little pamphlet (price 3d.) dealing with the history of one of the most interesting churches in the kingdom—the Abbey Church of S.S. Peter and Paul at Dorchester-on-Thames, by H. S. Kirkpatrick, Principal of the Dorchester Missionary College. Should subsequent monographs of this nature be produced of the same format, they would, bound together, form an interesting addition to notes we already have on Gothic churches in the country, as these usually are only obtainable in leaflet form at the church itself.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Donaldson" Weather Bar.
(Donaldson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

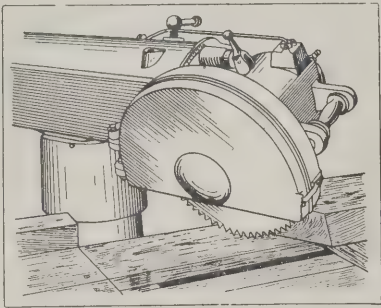
Keeping Out the Rain

The "Donaldson" Storm-Proof Weather Bar for doors, recently patented and placed on the market by Messrs. Donaldson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of 1a Blythswood Square, Glasgow, consists of a channel which runs the full width of the door, and is screwed down to the step on the outside (as shown in the sectional illustration), in which the weather bar itself rests by gravitative action without hinges or springs of any kind. When the door is open, this bar lies flat in the channel, and can be easily removed for keeping the latter free from dust and dirt. The device comes into action when the door is almost closed, and has slightly less than an inch of travel remaining, for at this point the nose of the "pintle" engages on the upturned edge of the weather bar, raising it into the position indicated, under cover of the "berge." The pintle, it should be noted, is screwed to the unhinged edge of the door, flush with the bottom, and the berge overhangs a groove running the full width of the door. Should any water collect in the channel while the door is open, it will drain out through "weep" holes provided for this purpose in the front angle of the channel. This device is made in sheradised or galvanised steel, and for new buildings it can be supplied in conjunction with the "Donaldson" Patent Concrete Step, which has the channel bedded in position. It can be equally well applied to the sills of casement windows opening inwards, as well as to doors.

A New Woodworking Machine

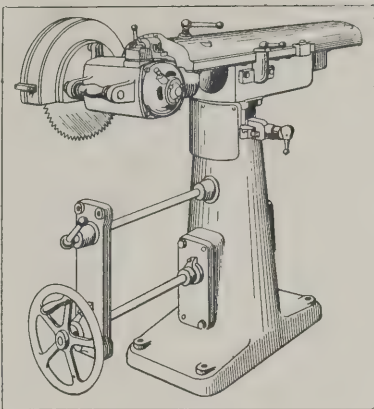
A motor-driven Cross Cutting and Trenching Machine of a new design, which has many advantages over the ordinary type of swing cross cut saw, and which will perform operations

not possible with the latter machine, is shown in two of our illustrations. This machine, which has been introduced by Messrs. Wadkin & Co., of Green Lane Works, Leicester, and of 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, can be fixed for convenience in any position in the workshop, no overhead structure being required. The saw operates in a straight line and not in an arc, as with the swing saw, and can therefore be used for grooving or trenching operations. The saw carriage can also be turned in either direction to any angle up to 45° for angular cutting, and when necessary the saw spindle can be canted from the horizontal to the vertical position and locked at any intermediate angle. The saw and slide frame are provided with raising and lowering motion for convenience in using smaller saws and trenching or grooving heads, this mechanism being totally enclosed, with its weight carried by a ball thrust washer. The saw carriage slide is mounted on ball bearings so that very little exertion is required in working the machine, whilst the saw is driven by a 3½-h.p. electric motor directly mounted on the saw spindle so that all belting is eliminated. This machine will cut off 20 in. wide by 4 in. deep when fitted with an alter-



Cross-Cutting and Trenching Machine:
Cutting Compound Angles.
(Wadkin & Co.)

inating-current motor. Using a direct-current motor, the depth of cut is reduced to 3½ in., as the D.C. motor is somewhat larger. Canted to an angle of 30°, an effective cut of 20 in. wide by 3½ in. deep can be obtained. The saw has a vertical rise and fall on the main column of 6½ in. for dealing with various thicknesses of material and for convenience in trenching or grooving, which can be carried out up to 24 in. wide by 1½ in. deep. Locking devices are provided on all slides for

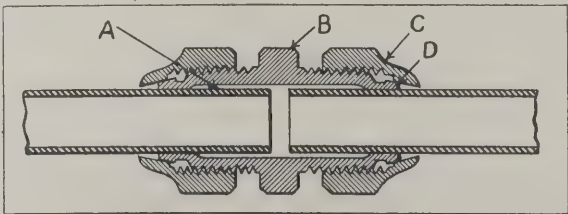


New Motor-Driven Cross-Cutting and
Trenching Machine.
(Wadkins & Co.)

giving a positive lock in any desired position, and an automatic stop bar can be supplied with the machine for dispensing entirely with the necessity of "marking out" in repetition work. The saw table, which is of wood and not shown in our illustration, is preferably made by the purchaser to suit his own particular requirements, but the manufacturers will provide working drawings for a standard design which they have evolved.

A New Joint for Copper Tubes

A new compression coupling for light copper tubes has been introduced by Messrs. Manley & Regulus, Ltd., of Birch Street, Wolverhampton, who are represented in London by Messrs. Matthew Ellis, Ltd., of 31 Tabernacle Street, E.C.2. This "Speedy" Pipe Joint is claimed to reduce the cost of fixing copper pipes by one-half. Expanding or drifting is eliminated, with consequent saving in time and preventing any tube being scrapped through splitting. The tube, moreover, is not weakened as when expanded, neither is it necessary to cut the tube to dead length, as ample margin is allowed inside each coupling for fitting. A full clear way is also maintained at the joints. The method of fixing this "Speedy" Joint will be gathered from our illustration; the copper pipe (A) is passed inside the coupler (B), and the cap (C) is then screwed home, compressing the spigot (D) on to the copper pipe to make the joint. The manufacturers are able to supply a variety of standard fittings, such as elbows and tees, for tubes of ½-in. to 2-in. bore.



The "Speedy" Pipe Joint. (Manley & Regulus, Ltd.)

RIGHTS TO LIGHT

The Legal Aspect

The question of rights to light—and, for that matter, its twin problem rights to air also—has become so important with the growth of building and the value of space in congested areas, that it really forms a special branch of our law and one which architects, by reason of their duties and responsibilities to their clients, must continually bear in mind. As far back as 1611 the subject occupied the judicial mind in a case known as *Alfred's Case*, a suit in connection with the building of a pig-stye and obstructing lights, wherein it was resolved that the action was well maintainable; from which humble beginning it has developed into one of the most important questions in the reconstruction of our cities and planning of our towns.

Before dealing with the subject so far as it concerns architects and their clients, it would be well to consider the legal nature of a right to light—how it may be acquired and how it may be lost. Strictly, the right of property entitles the owner only to so much light as falls upon his land perpendicularly, the right, where it exists, to the reception of light in a lateral direction without obstruction, being an easement. Such an easement can be acquired (a) by prescription at common law; (b) by lost grant—a legal fiction introduced by the Courts to find a lawful origin for an easement long enjoyed, and by which a grant is pre-supposed to have existed; (c) by express grant; or (d) under the Prescription Act, 1832. Most cases, nowadays, fall within the statute whereby twenty years' actual and uninterrupted enjoyment of light confers an absolute right unless the enjoyment has been had under a written license or agreement given for the purpose. An owner may build up to the extremity of his own land and construct windows overlooking that of his neighbour, but it is open for the adjoining owner to obstruct such windows by building up against them any time within twenty years, and so long as he keeps within his own boundary; but if he permits the windows to remain unobstructed, then after the prescribed period has elapsed, the owner of the windows will have an absolute right to access of light through them, and has acquired an easement under the Act attached to his building. It must be understood that no such easement can be acquired in respect of vacant land, for the dominant tenement must be a building having an aperture.

When an owner has acquired a right to light, any substantial interference with his comfortable use and enjoyment of his building according to the ordinary usages in the locality is liable to be a nuisance and become actionable at common law. It has been laid down by a decision of the House of Lords that the test of the right of an owner of a building to bring an action to restrain an obstruction of light is whether the obstruction complained of does, in fact, constitute a nuisance, and to establish that fact evidence will be required as to whether the conditions are so altered that the dominant tenement—the building in respect of which the right is claimed—has been made substantially less comfortable for use or is left without sufficient light for ordinary comfort. It has eventually been decided that an adjoining owner may build so as to diminish substantially the light provided, so long as no actual nuisance is created. For instance, the light may be received through windows in a room or part of a building which would still receive adequate light for its usual use and comfort, even though diminished by obstruction, and such diminution would not necessarily be deemed a nuisance. The question as to whether there is a nuisance or not will

vary, in some measure, according to whether the building is situate in town or country.

The wording of Section 85 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862 (repealed and re-enacted without modification by Section 49 of the London Building Act, 1894) has been responsible, in the past, for a fallacious notion that so long as a person has 45 degrees of unobstructed light left him through a particular window, he cannot maintain an action for a nuisance caused by diminishing the light that formerly came through that window, but there is no rule of law in support of this, though it is considered to be a fairly good working rule that where such an angle of light is left, a person cannot suffer any appreciable amount of injury.

The foregoing remarks will doubtless suffice to illustrate the importance of the subject of rights to light, not only to the building owner, but also to the architect who is responsible to him, for whilst the architect is not under obligation to understand the legal construction of documents or statutes, for the elucidation of which he is entitled to look to his employer's legal advisers, he is nevertheless required to be familiar with the general rules applicable to the subject. Lest the architect should be charged with being unskilful, he should at the outset enquire of his employer as to whether there are any known rights affecting the land to be built upon, and particularly any rights to light in connection with adjoining buildings to which the proposed site would be subservient. On making his inspection of the site he should make a point of ascertaining for himself, and consider and advise the building owner, as to whether his requirements would constitute an interference with any such rights. It is quite easy to imagine that if the architect has failed to do this, the consequences are liable to be serious, for, whilst in some cases an obstruction of light can be remedied by obtaining a licence at a rent, or other arrangement of terms, where buildings are very valuable and the owner's rights most jealously guarded, such a means of escape may not be open, with the result that the offending building may have to be pulled down or plans altered, entailing much expense to the owner on the one hand, and loss of fees to the architect on the other, in addition to rendering him liable to his employer for negligence and any resulting damages.

Competition Result

Canberra War Memorial

The National War Memorial Committee have been unable to pick outright the winner of the Australian War Memorial Architectural Competition, and have awarded the prize jointly to Mr. Sodersteen and Mr. Crust, both of Sydney, who will work in collaboration. The designs provide for a War Memorial Museum with a Hall of Memory, in which will be inscribed the names of Australia's sixty thousand dead.

The seventy-nine competitors in the competition included many Australians resident in Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Sodersteen is the youngest private architect in Sydney, while Mr. Crust is the Chief Draughtsman of the Commonwealth Works Department. It is estimated that the Memorial will cost a quarter of a million pounds. (Reuter).—*Architect Copyright.*



Fig. 1.—“A WHOLESOME INTRODUCTION OF THE TERRACED MOTIF WILL RESULT IN MONOTONY. . .”

“PROBLEMS OF THE TALL BUILDING”

Some Recent American Developments

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

Reports of fantastic developments in skyscraper construction in the United States follow one upon the other to stun the poor, humble European architect who feels that a 12-storey building is still a daring achievement.

Not long ago came news of the fresh record which was being set up by Detroit, the home of Henry Ford, in the shape of the “Book Tower,” destined to be the tallest building in the world, rising 873 ft. from the ground level, with 81 storeys above the ground and 4 below, and exceeded only by the 1,000-ft. high Eiffel Tower. The Book Tower is to have other claims to distinction besides mere height, in the shape of “the largest searchlight in the world” on its summit, and a garage on its ninth and twentieth floors allowing parking space for close on 1,000 cars. And in addition it appears to be conceived in a vigorous architectural expression, not a little reminiscent in its vertical emphasis of its prototype, the Woolworth building, which must now feel very modest with a paltry 792 ft. and only 55 storeys.

The new Larkin Tower proposed for New York has, however, put an end to all petty rivalries by contem-

plating 108 storeys and a height above street level of 1,208 ft., leaving the Woolworth building, as it were, waist-high, and dominating the whole of Manhattan with its twenty-two million dollar bulk.

The site proposed for this latest adventure in tall building is in 42nd Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, which is a neighbourhood at present laying just claim to be considered as the hub of New York. It is a district, therefore, which is already a victim of all the problems of congestion and transport which affects business areas, and to which the construction of a building such as the Larkin Tower would add to an extent which could only be measured by those who have closely followed the debate on the pros and cons of the skyscraper from the town-planning standpoint.

At the present time there is great difference of opinion as to whether the skyscraper, America's most notable contribution to architectural history, is a boon or a curse. Harvey Corbett believes that the tall building is an asset, that it is not a primary cause of traffic congestion, and is, on the contrary, “the most practical form of ready relief.” In a recent article in the *New York Times*, he argues the case for the sky-



Fig. 2.—THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING . . . "THE MASTERPIECE OF CASS GILBERT."

scraper on practical and æsthetic grounds, but the arguments are less easy to follow than those of the critics. Corbett believes that "to move thousands of people by means of elevators within a few hours is a simple problem, but a highly complicated one to move them along the streets. . . . Not the restriction of the skyscraper, but the best application of the principle, is the problem we must solve . . . the concentration of skyscrapers in definite centres is a logical development. It brings into close-knit unity the many parts of a related industry. Let us assume for a moment that we have 50,000 persons engaged in the Garment Centre, all of them confined within four blocks. Can we believe that traffic would be improved, or any other important end gained, by distributing these 50,000 people over innumerable blocks, perhaps in scattered sections of the city? . . . If we turn attention to London, we find an area of streets in proportion to building area far exceeding that known to New York. . . . Yet London has not a single skyscraper. And its traffic problems are more serious than we find in New York."

As against this pleading of Mr. Corbett comes the active hostility of the City Club, a very important New York organisation, which has as its main *raison d'être* an enlightened interest in civic affairs, and which has recommended that New York shall be immediately re-zoned with the object of putting a stop to the construction of buildings beyond a height equal to the width of the street on which they abut, except in the case of towers which are spaced so that æsthetically and practically they are unobjectionable. In support of this recommendation, the City Club points out that the immense number of people congregated in skyscrapers are a severe tax on the transportation system, and that from this point of view conditions are growing steadily worse.

The Larkin Building, as the zoning regulations at present stand, is within the law as regards its height and bulk. It is planned to comply with the zoning of the districts in which it is situated, and which allows a building to rise sheer, without a set-back, to a

height equal to one and a half times the width of the street on which it faces. Other zones vary between a fraction of the street width to two and a half times the width in a neighbourhood like Wall Street, where the streets are narrow but the building plots very small, but on 42nd Street, where the width is 100 ft. the Larkin Tower would be able to have a sheer façade of 150 ft., and in 41st Street, 60 ft. wide, a height of 90 ft. From these heights up the building would be "zoned" back, according to the set-backs required, until the base of the tower is reached. New York buildings may have towers which do not occupy a space of more than one-quarter the size of the site, but even towers are obliged to set back an average of 1 ft. in every twelve, so that if carried up indefinitely the tower portion would eventually reach a point.

This would mean that it would be quite possible to go up higher than the Larkin Tower, but the question always arises as to the practical and economic limitations which are imposed in these immensely tall structures.

From the economic standpoint, there is the difficulty that, after a certain height, the various "services" of the building become so enormously developed that the point can be reached where there is about 60 per cent. of the space given over to services and only 40 per cent. as usable area. There have been various reports as to the poor economic return of buildings such as the Woolworth, and of large sums having to be credited to advertising value as an offset to an actual rental return of only 2-2½ per cent.; but certainly there must be financial prospects in the skyscraper, for the capital outlay is so vast as to suggest that the project represents a fairly safe investment.

There are, however, many difficult problems involved for the architect and engineer, and possibilities, at least for the former, of which it cannot be honestly

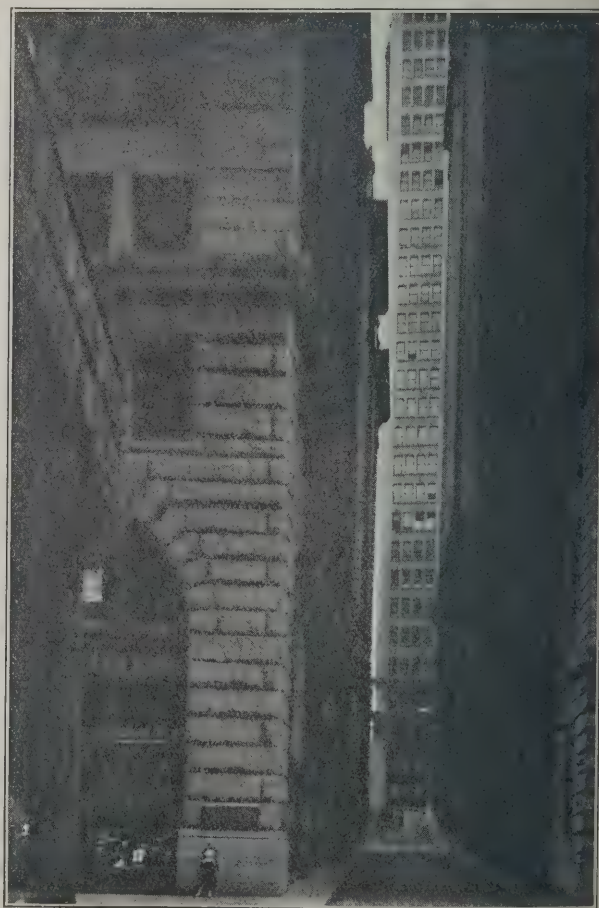


Fig. 3.—A "DOWN-TOWN" CHASM.

said that the designers of the Larkin Tower seem to have taken full advantage.

The zoning laws of New York, and the setting back of street frontages which they entail, have resulted in a sort of pyramidal massing which has the elements of powerful and dramatic composition, as can be gathered from the recently taken views of New York which we illustrate to show how the character of the city's sky-line is being affected. The effect can be exceedingly fine, as with the Ritz Tower and the blocks of apartments (Figs. 4 and 5), which latter do not, however, rise to skyscraper dimensions. At the same time, much of the setting back derives its æsthetic interest and value from the contrast with straight façades, and it is quite possible, as the grouping in Fig. 1 suggests, that a wholesale introduction of the terraced *motif* will result in monotony and a sense of irresponsibility in the study of silhouettes, due to acceptance of the zoning regulations without regard to how their limiting requirements may be best handled from the architectural standpoint.

As regards engineering difficulties, limitations do not appear to be in sight, at least as far as New York is concerned, where the solid rock foundation will take a safe load far in excess of anything imposed by the Larkin Tower, the maximum figure of which will not exceed 60 per cent. of the 35 tons per square foot allowed on that particular site. Wind pressure, too, does not present any especial difficulties, as the average pressure on tall buildings is calculated at not more than 22 pounds per square foot, which is equivalent to a 100 mile per hour gale. Much greater pressure than this is provided for in the scheme of bracing; but, of course, there is always the economic factor to contend with, the mass of steel for stanchions and bracing in a building of 1,200 ft. taking up a great deal of space, in addition to that occupied by vents, machinery, etc.



Fig. 5.—CONTRASTS IN SCALE AND SILHOUETTE: A TYPICAL NEW YORK JUXTAPOSITION OF OLD AND NEW.

It is in this respect that limitations may be imposed, and already we can see the difficulties in the problem of elevators, which are, of course, the life-blood of these tall buildings. There will be sixty elevators in the Larkin Tower, two of which will ascend to the 82nd floor, and from there on will be "shuttle" elevators to the top floor. It would be possible to take the main elevators higher than 82 floors, but there is always the problem of additional cables and powerful machinery; and yet if a system of changes of car is imposed in the upper reaches of these tall buildings, the trouble and loss of time will soon make the higher offices unpopular with business men. No doubt perfection of elevator design and equipment will solve this problem in due course, and nothing will then remain to stop the production of super-Larkin structures except the load and stress which all the materials concerned, including mother earth, will be able to bear.

It is to be hoped that before that time comes the law will provide some more tangible limit than the present one, which appears to be the sky. Even with the present modern heights in which New York indulges there are apt to be produced occasional suggestions of architectural menace and even terror, as can be judged from Fig. 3, where the edge of the Equitable building leers at the bewildered traveller down a dark crevass between two lofty massive blocks. If buildings go much higher than Cass Gilbert's masterpiece (Fig. 2), the problems of light and air and transport, already acute, will probably become unbearable. And there is always lying in wait another problem, that of the life of materials and the danger of crystallisation. As it is, the life of steel-framed buildings has never been truly ascertained, the original skyscrapers, such as the "Flatiron" building (1907), having been pulled down; there is nothing to prove that some of the new and very much taller buildings may not suffer from strange ills which present moderation in the matter of height has not as yet revealed.

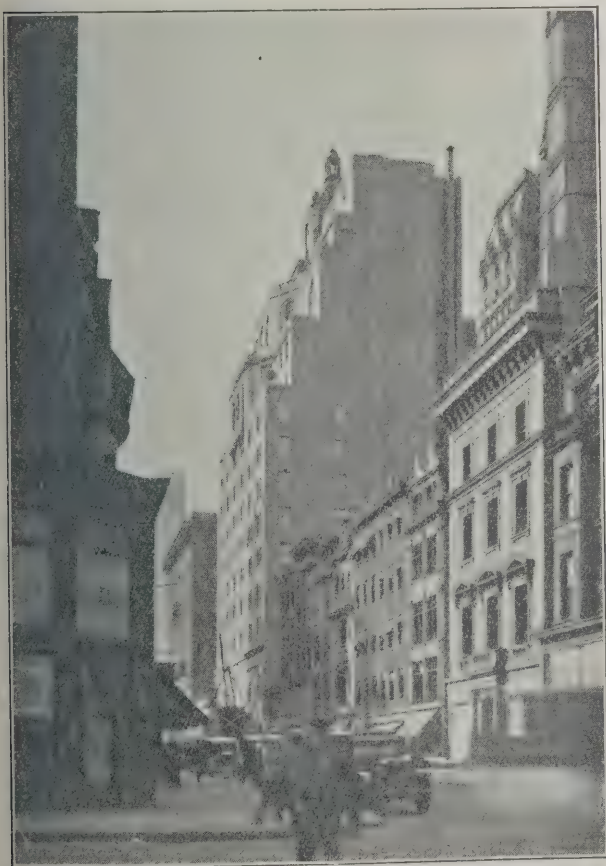


Fig. 4.—TERRACED FRONTAGES, THE RESULT OF ZONING.

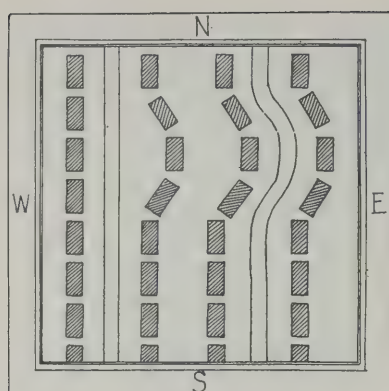


Fig. 25

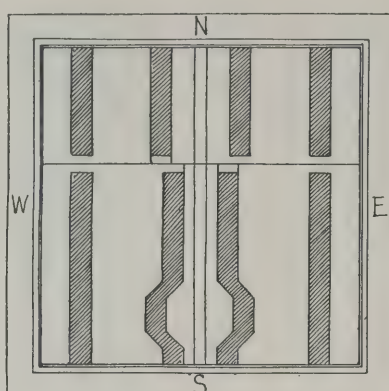


Fig. 26

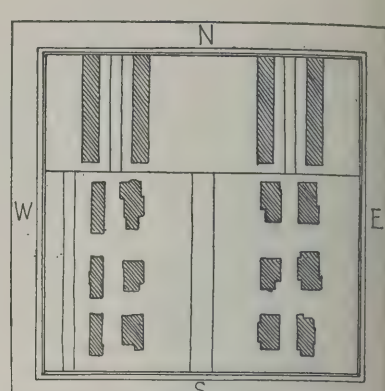


Fig. 27

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

VII.—Sunlight and Ventilation

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

The provision of adequate sunlight and ventilation in houses is an important element in hygiene, and we are faced with the problem how to satisfy these hygienic requirements while at the same time paying proper regard for other considerations, which must also be observed if architecture is to inspire us with the respect which is due to it as an art expressive of our social and æsthetic instincts. In the last article I showed a few diagrams illustrating lay-outs in which the claims of sunlight has indeed been conceded, but which suffered from the grave defects of being architecturally most displeasing.

To ensure that a certain minimum of sunlight should enter the rooms of houses erected on modern building estates it has been suggested, and in certain instances enforced, that houses facing each other should not be less than 70 ft. apart and that their backs also should be at a minimum distance of 70 ft. from the backs of the houses nearest to them at their rear. It may well be imagined what a monotonous lay-out is apt to result when such a rule obtains, and especially where this minimum becomes also the maximum, as it must necessarily do when the building owner seeks to place as many houses on the site as this hygienic restriction allows. If in Fig. 25 the rows of semi-detached cottages had all of them been straight like the one on the left-hand side, it would have illustrated the type of lay-out which results from an obedience to this precept. It is not an exaggeration to say that there are many thousands of cottages recently erected which in their general configuration bear a resemblance to such a lay-out. Hygiene, of course, is safeguarded thereby, sunlight and ventilation stream into the houses, but at what cost? We may say that it is at the cost of the human dignity of those compelled to dwell therein, for they appear to have been planted out upon the country-side as if they were no better than cabbages. It need not be assumed that the XXth century house need be modelled upon such an example.

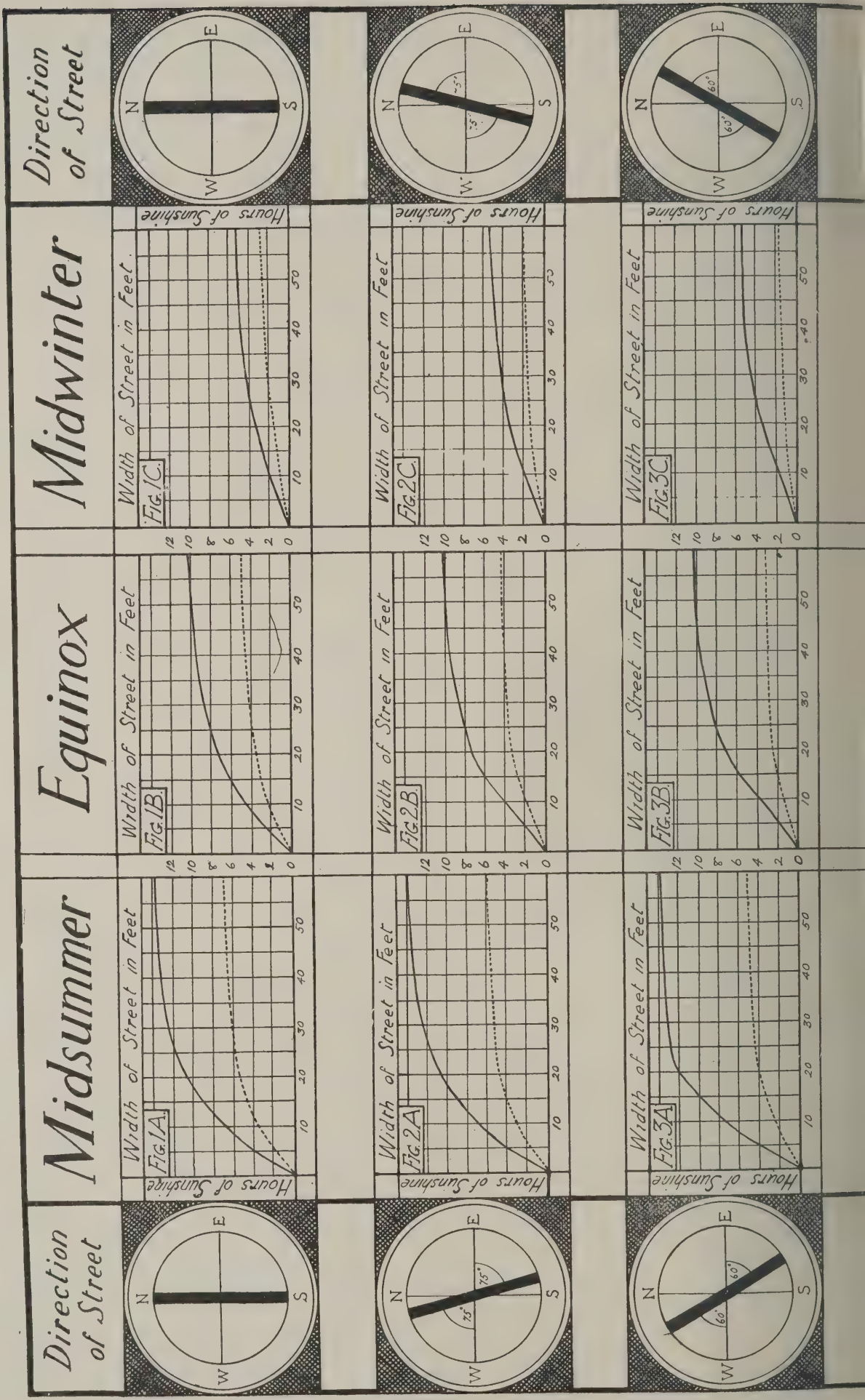
In Fig. 25 I have shown in the second row of houses a slight set-back from the road at one point. I have assumed that this departure from the straight line is decided upon for the sake of variety, but what must be the result if the 70-ft. distance between the houses is to be observed? The row behind this one must also have a dent and the next row as well. It is obvious that on restricted sites the 70-ft. rule leads to many difficulties in the designing.

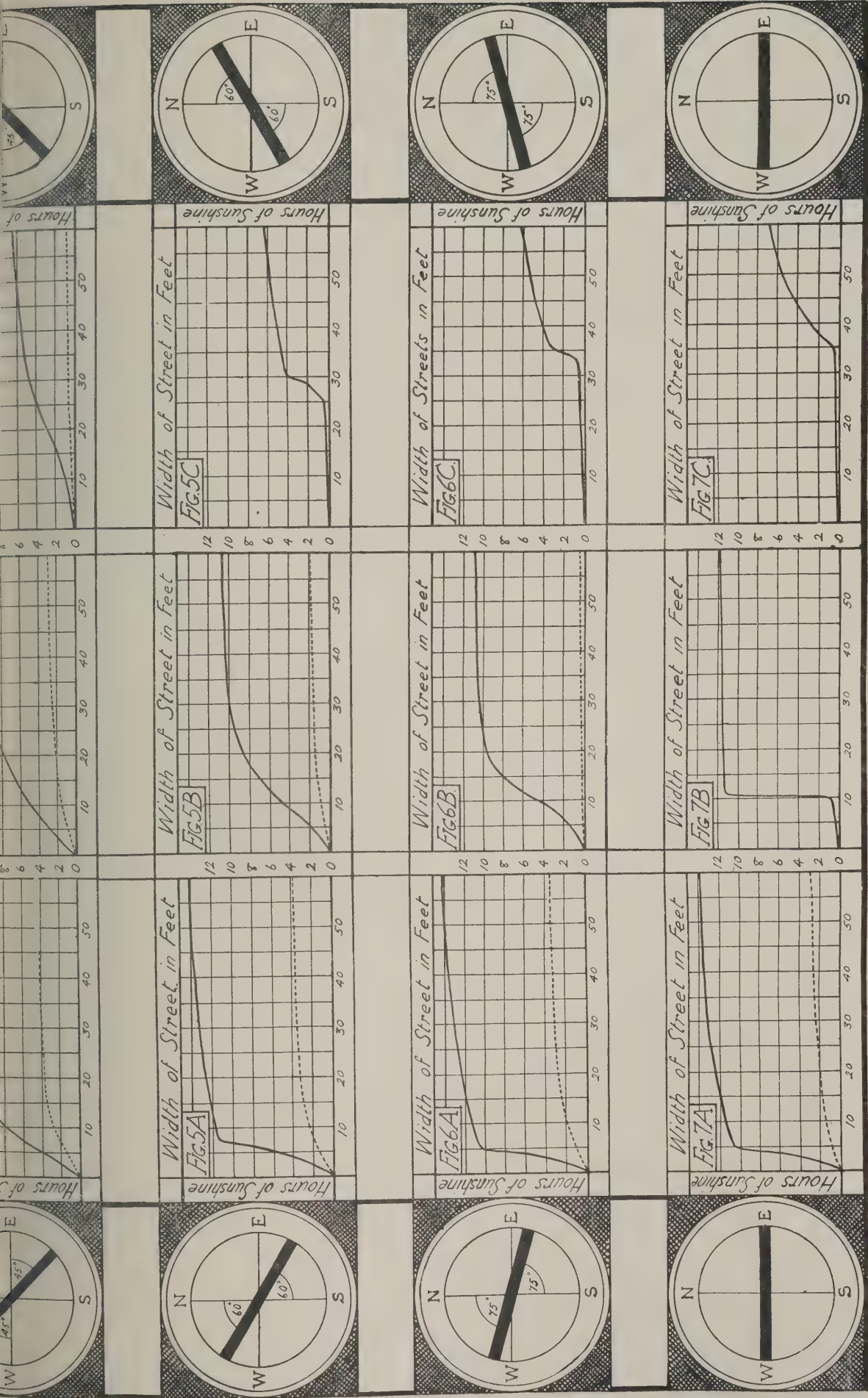
What other rule should be imposed, it may be asked, in order that in this matter the claims of hygiene and æsthetics might be reconciled? In order to ascertain the incidence of sunlight in streets of various orientation, I have constructed a diagram,

and this diagram presents facts which justify us in making certain broad distinctions between the rules which should govern the respective widths of streets having various orientations. Thus while being scientifically constructed it yet enables us to escape from the architectural monotony which would result when the same restriction of minimum width governs all the streets on an estate. It will be observed that the table deals with no less than fourteen orientations of street differing from each other by intervals of 15 degrees. To cut the argument short, however, I propose to limit my deductions from the table to a comparison between north and south streets and east and west streets, and shall leave the reader to consider the intermediate orientations himself.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to introduce at this point a brief explanation of the diagram. The graphs are based upon the position of the sun in latitude $51\frac{1}{2}$. It is assumed that each street is of uniform width and continues indefinitely. The depth of the streets is taken to be the distance between the buildings as measured from front to front and from back to back, the distance in each case being the same. The street is described as being in sunshine when the whole of the wall surface of one side of the street is in sunshine. Hence the total amount of sunshine in the street is equal to the sum of the hours of sunshine on the front and back of each house. In the construction of these graphs it has also been assumed that the buildings on either side of the street have flat roofs and are of the uniform height of 9 ft. Calculations concerning the amount of sunshine in streets of taller buildings can easily be performed because the amount of sunshine is not dependent upon the actual height of the façade, but upon the ratio of that height to the width of the street. For any given direction, Latitude and time of the year, a street of buildings 10 ft. high and 10 ft. apart has exactly the same sunshine as the street of buildings 100 ft. high and 100 ft. apart. Thus the conclusions derived from the diagrams have reference to all buildings with flat roofs. The most convenient way of obtaining results which will be approximately direct for buildings having other kinds of roofs is to assume an increase in the height of the façade, the increase being in each case commensurate with the pitch of the roof and the distance from eaves to ridge. The solid line of the graph indicates the maximum number of hours of sunshine for streets of various widths, that is, the sum of the hours of sunshine on both sides of the street. The dotted line divides this total into its component parts of sunshine on the south and north sides of the street. Thus Fig. 4A in the diagram shows that at midsummer a street running from south-west

SUNLIGHT IN STREETS





A GRAPH SHOWING HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN BROAD AND IN NARROW STREETS OF DIFFERENT ORIENTATIONS

PREPARED BY A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS

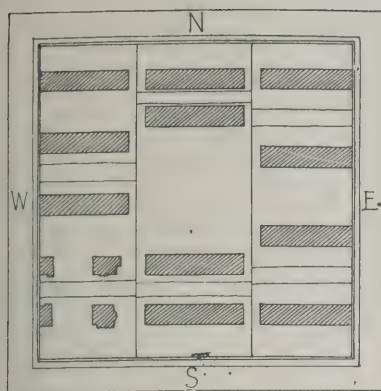


Fig. 28

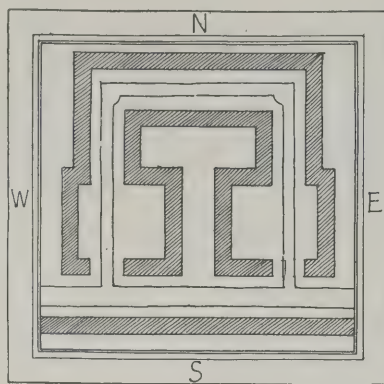


Fig. 29

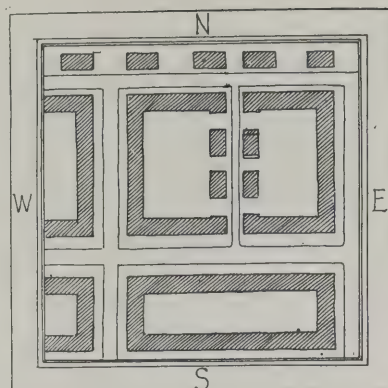


Fig. 30

to north-east and 20 ft. wide has a total of $12\frac{1}{4}$ hours of sunshine, of which $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours are upon the south side and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours are upon the north side of the street.

For instance, supposing we ask ourselves how much sunshine can a street of buildings 90 ft. high and 50 ft. apart running due east and west obtain at midsummer, the answer is that this street has as much sunshine as a street 9 ft. high and 5 ft. wide. Consulting Fig. 7A, we see that this amounts to $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Again, let us put another type of question. If it be required that a street which runs from south-east and north-west and has buildings 30 ft. high on either side should obtain 6 hours of sunshine at the time of the equinox, how wide must the street be? Consulting Fig. 4B, we observe that in order to have 6 hours sunshine a street 9 ft. high must be 30 ft. wide; therefore a street of buildings 30 ft. high must proportionately be about 43 ft. wide. And in order to show how the tables can be used for yet a third type of problem, we may ask ourselves, "What is the limit of height of buildings of a street 45 ft. wide running due north and south if it is decreed by a bye-law that every house shall have a possible 9 hours of sunshine in the height of midsummer?" Consulting Fig. 9A, we see that for a street 15 ft. wide the limit of height is 9 ft. Hence for buildings facing a street 45 ft. wide the limit of height should be 27 ft.

It has been customary for writers on sunlight in streets to consider the winter solstice only, but reference to the graph shows that the amount of sunshine obtainable in mid-winter is so small (especially in streets running east and west) that it seems scarcely worth planning for; moreover, when we recollect that in winter the sun only shines on the average about one-tenth of the 7 hours or so which intervenes between sunrise and sunset, it becomes obvious that we would do better to take into consideration the amount of sunshine which can be obtained at other periods of the year and do the best we can to get as much of that as possible into our streets. I am not here venturing to propose any definite minimum number of hours of sunlight which ought to be insisted upon, nor do I express an opinion as to whether such a standard, if formulated, should be based on the behaviour of the sun at midsummer or at the equinoxes, or upon an average between the two, but shall content myself with drawing some general conclusions from the graphs.

In the first instance, it may be affirmed that a street approximating to the direction north to south may be fairly narrow, provided that there is an ample space at the rear of the houses, or if these streets are very broad, there is no need for the houses to have so much space at the back. The top part of Fig. 26 shows the type of lay-out which would result if the 70-foot rule were rigidly enforced; the lower part of the diagram illustrates how the width between buildings can be varied without detriment to the total

amount of sunshine which falls upon them, for while at its narrowest points the width of the street is reduced to 40 feet, the distance between the buildings at the back is increased to 85 feet, so it may be assumed that while the front rooms are rendered slightly less sunny, the back rooms are more sunny; so it cannot be said that the total amount of sunshine entering the house has been lessened thereby. Moreover, this treatment has the advantage that while the density of the houses upon the area remains the same, a larger garden-space at the back is made possible. Again, a part of the row can be set back to form an architectural pattern without there being any sacrifice of sunshine, because reference to the graph Fig. 3 shows that in streets running approximately north and south both sides of the street are exactly similarly situated in respect of the total hours of sunlight which fall upon it, the only difference being that on one side the sun shines from the east and on the other from the west. Thus in such streets there is no point at all in insisting upon a definite minimum distance between houses on opposite sides of the street, for there can be quite reasonably a "give and take" provided that if the front of the house is near the house opposite, the back shall be correspondingly further away from the backs of the houses at its rear. For instance, in Fig. 27 the two streets of houses are only 40 and 25 feet width respectively, but the distance at the back of the houses is 130 feet. Assuming that these are cottages having one storey only above the ground floor, it may be calculated from the graph that at midsummer houses in the broader streets will get as much as a possible five hours sunshine during the day, and three and a half hours at the equinox, while even in the narrow streets the houses will have nearly four hours sunshine at midsummer and two and a half hours at the equinox. But these figures relate only to the sunlight which falls in the street. On the backs of the houses where the distance between is 130 feet, there will fall a possible seven hours at midsummer and five hours at the equinox, *in addition* to the other amounts. In the previous examples, I have assumed that the houses on either side of the street were continuous, but if they are in detached or semi-detached formation, as in the lower part of Fig. 27, it is reasonable to suppose that they might be set even closer together back to back without a sacrifice of sunlight, provided that the distance between their fronts was proportionately large. In this example it is assumed that it was desirable to set the houses as far from the road as possible in order that they might be clear of the dust and noise of vehicular traffic. The point I am insisting upon here is that in streets running approximately north and south quite a number of variations in the type of lay-out can be obtained without sacrificing sunlight. Of course, it is obvious that more sunshine would penetrate the rooms if the houses were all detached, but my object here is to consider whole groups and

streets of buildings, such as must necessarily be erected if the dictates of convenience and economy are to be observed. For it is neither convenient nor economical to arrange all the buildings of a city, or even of the suburbs, in a formation of monotonous detachment and isolation as if the whole world were a vast fever hospital. And for indoor occupations direct sunshine is not always an unmixed blessing. In factories and business houses it is often purposely excluded, and even a kitchen is supposed to be better for a north light. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that there should be plenty of gardens and playgrounds for children.

While north and south streets allow great flexibility of treatment, inasmuch as in this orientation narrow streets may be permitted provided that there be ample space at the backs of the houses, in east and west streets this compensation of sunlight at the back of houses placed in narrow streets is possible on the south side only, for however much open space be provided on the north side, the amount of extra sunshine thereby obtained is very slight. The centre division of Fig. 28 illustrates this clearly.

The sunlight graph shows that for all except the winter months the streets most favourably situated with regard to sunlight are those running due east and west. It is remarkable that a street thus orientated, and composed of buildings 24 feet high, would at midsummer have eleven hours possible sunlight if it were only 15 feet wide, and even at the equinox to enjoy this amount of sunshine it need be only 36 feet wide. And if we were governed by considerations of sunlight alone, it would be scarcely worth while to increase the width beyond this point, for the graph shows that the sunlight is already almost at its maximum. On the other hand, it would be most unwise to reduce the width to 30 feet, for at the time of the equinox this slight narrowing of the street would deprive it of ten hours sunshine! Such a result is due to the fact that, in this instance, to a person standing on one side of the road the sun appears to be travelling in a path which for a long distance almost coincides with the top line of the buildings opposite, so a small increase or decrease in the width of the road makes all the difference between sunshine and shadow. The right hand division of Fig. 28 shows rows of houses equidistant, but for this orientation the distance would be excessive (as far as sunlight is concerned), unless, of course, the buildings were very high. The left hand division, again, shows that where the houses are detached it is possible without sacrifice of sunlight to reduce the distance between the façades on either side of the street. In Figs. 29 and 30 the information conveyed in the sunlight graph has been employed to devise lay-outs in which the maximum of sunlight in the streets has been obtained on a site containing as many as from 25 to 30 houses to the acre, while at the same time the formation is free from monotony, for quite a number of different street proportions and architectural shapes have been introduced. It will be observed that while in the north to south streets there is a "give and take" with regard to the space to the front and back of the houses, the narrowest streets having the broadest spaces at the back, the east and west streets are of fairly constant width, the only variation occurring where the houses abutting on these are detached or semi-detached.

These illustrations perhaps suffice to show that in order to give sunlight its proper due it is not necessary either to put architects in a strait waistcoat or to plan houses eccentric in individual shape and in their general lay-out.

In the next article I shall consider the problem of the internal planning of a detached house so that the maximum of sunlight shall enter the rooms.

Book Notices

Spons' Architects' and Builders' Pocket Price Book. (E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., London). 5s. net.

This little book, first published in 1875, is fully indexed, and any information required can be found in a moment. Among the salient features of the book the following may be mentioned: Prices for works in all trades, excavator to paperhanger, arranged in the order of bills of quantities. Current rates of wages, constants of labour, rough estimates, preliminaries, taking down and removing, credits for old materials, etc.

Spons' Practical Builders' Pocket Book. (E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd.).

This companion volume to "Spons' Pocket Price Book" contains information indispensable to the architect and builder. It is arranged alphabetically, and is extremely handy for purposes of reference.

Drainage and Sanitation. By E. H. Blake, C.B.E. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). 15s. net.

During the last few years there has been but little activity in regard to domestic sanitation, and, intended primarily as an introduction to the subject, this book should prove of interest to both the novice and the experienced practitioner.

Brickwork. By F. Walker. (Crosby Lockwood & Son, London). 2s. 6d. net.

The object of this book is to give the artisan a general and practical insight into his trade. The book commences with the site of a building, and goes through the successive stages of the bricklayer's trade, including roof tiling.

Design in Everyday Life and Things. (The Year Book of the Design and Industries' Association). Edited by John Gloag. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.). 10s. 6d. net.

This book is an attempt to bring facts about planning into focus. Every country in the world, the authors state, that solves a problem of design by clear thinking solves it agreeably, and in making the scope of their illustrations international, the Design and Industries Association has not been actuated by any spirit of belittling comparison.

The Rome Scholarships

The Faculties of Art of the British School at Rome have selected the following candidates to compete in the final competitions for the Rome Scholarships of 1927:

ARCHITECTURE.—J. Breakwell (Architectural Assoc.), R. P. Cummings (Queensland and Architectural Assoc.), W. H. G. Dobie, T. C. Haynes, and R. G. Heal (Liverpool Univ.), D. G. Mirams (London Univ.), M. S. Smith (Sydney and London University), S. L. Thomson (Melbourne and Architectural Assoc.), and J. B. Wride (Cardiff Technical College).

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—R. C. Brill (Slade School), N. Dawson (Royal College of Art), A. R. Griffiths (Swansea Art School and Royal College), and B. Willis (West Bromwich School of Art and Royal College).

SCULPTURE.—H. D. Gilbert (Royal Academy Schools), A. B. Ingram (Nottingham School of Art and Royal College), H. W. Parker (Central School of Arts and Crafts and Royal College), and E. Webb (Nottingham School of Art and Royal Academy Schools).

The works executed by the successful and unsuccessful candidates in the preliminary stages of the competitions are on exhibition in the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, until the end of February, from 10 to 5.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF CARL MILLES

An interesting exhibition of sculpture by Carl Milles opens at the National Gallery, Millbank (Tate Gallery), on February 25. Born in 1875, he studied for some time in his native country, travelled into France and Germany, and was appointed Professor at the Royal Academy of Arts in Stockholm in 1920. It is seldom that an artist achieves recognition at the early age of 27, and then by winning an open competition of which he had defied the conditions. This was so, however, in the case of Carl Milles, whose ingenious sketch for a monument of Sten Sture, to be erected at Upsala, did not represent the Founder of the University merely as a decorative figure surmounting a plinth, but as a leader in the War of Liberation at the head of that army of peasants which was to defeat the Danes at Brunkeburg. This was in 1902, when, as can be seen from the group itself (which was not erected, however, until 1924), he came most markedly under the influence of Rodin.



DETAIL FROM COLUMN: NEW CONCERT HOUSE, STOCKHOLM. CARL MILLES, Sculptor.

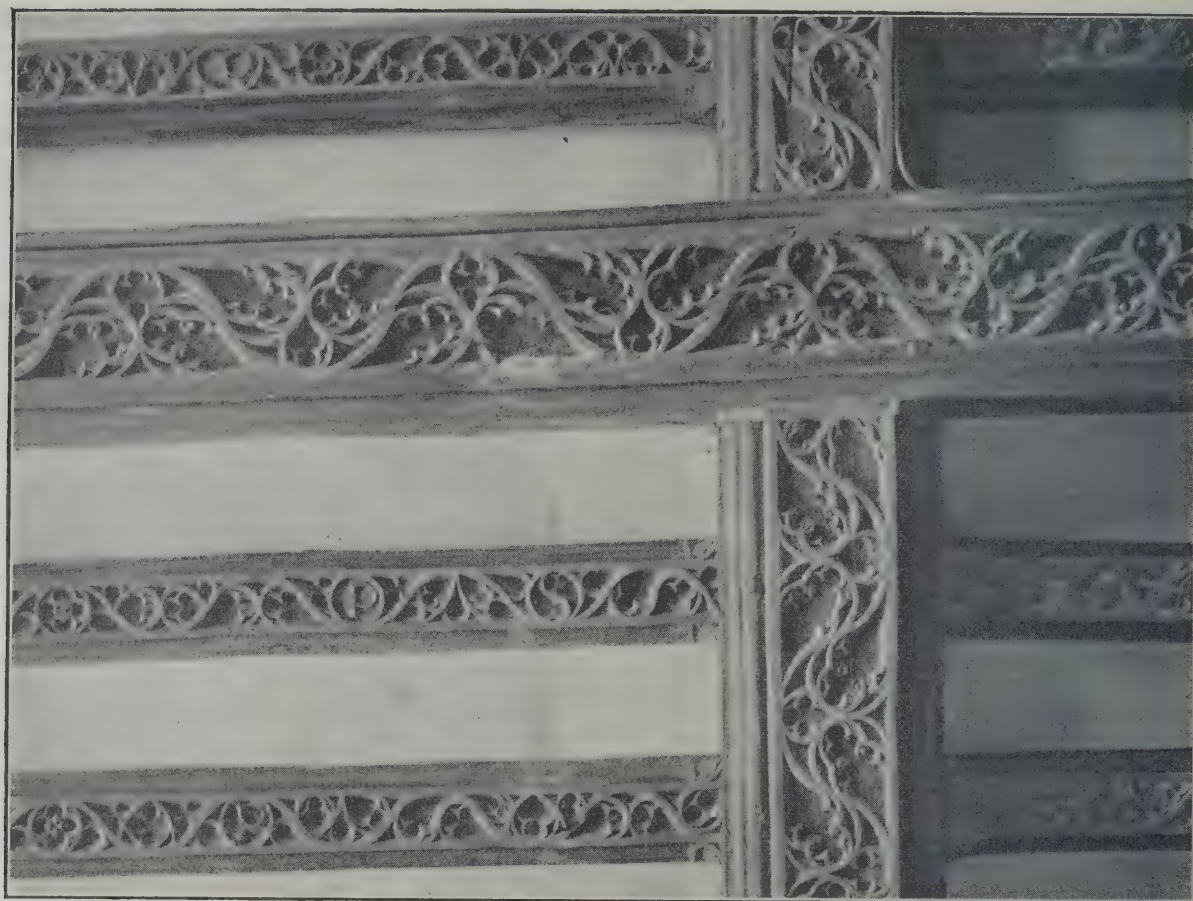


A TRITON FROM THE FOUNTAIN GROUP "EUROPA" AT HALMSTAD, SWEDEN. CARL MILLES, Sculptor.

From that date he never ceased from the tireless labour in his studio among the hills of Lidingö, where for 25 years he has been producing every conceivable type of work, and work treated and handled differently to express its individual function, but which all bears the unmistakable impress of the author's personality. The detail illustrated from the New Concert House, Stockholm, is a model for a figure crowning a column to be erected in the grounds, and gives the impression that the artist was fully conscious of the enormous change his work would undergo by so much foreshortening. One of the most charming of his memorials is that figure of ecstatic youth known as "The Sunsinger," dedicated to the memory of Tegner, the national poet of Sweden and author of the majestic hymn to the sun. This was erected in Stockholm during the autumn of 1926. At the same time, Milles erected at Halmstad, a town of 30,000 inhabitants in the west of Sweden, the particularly forceful fountain group of "Europa and the Bull." A detail of this group, a Triton in bronze which is illustrated above, is greatly characteristic of Milles' later work. A sketch is on view of the proposed memorial in London to Emanuel Swedenborg, the great scientist, philosopher, and theologian. This shows a messenger descending from God, and Swedenborg, in a moment of ecstatic prayer, kneeling to receive the revelation. This work has been described as so typical of Carl Milles, and expressing so adequately the idea and his conception of the man, that we await its final execution with the greatest interest. There is also on view a detail of the memorial, a figure of Swedenborg in wood; and details in bronze of the "Europa" group at Halmstad, which was unveiled on November 7 of last year.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—VIII

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



PAYCOCK'S HOUSE: FIRST FLOOR BEAMS AND JOISTS.

The carving of the joists is different on each side of the beam. Those on the left have a "P" introduced amongst the carving, for Paycock, the builder. Richly carved beams are characteristic of this locality.

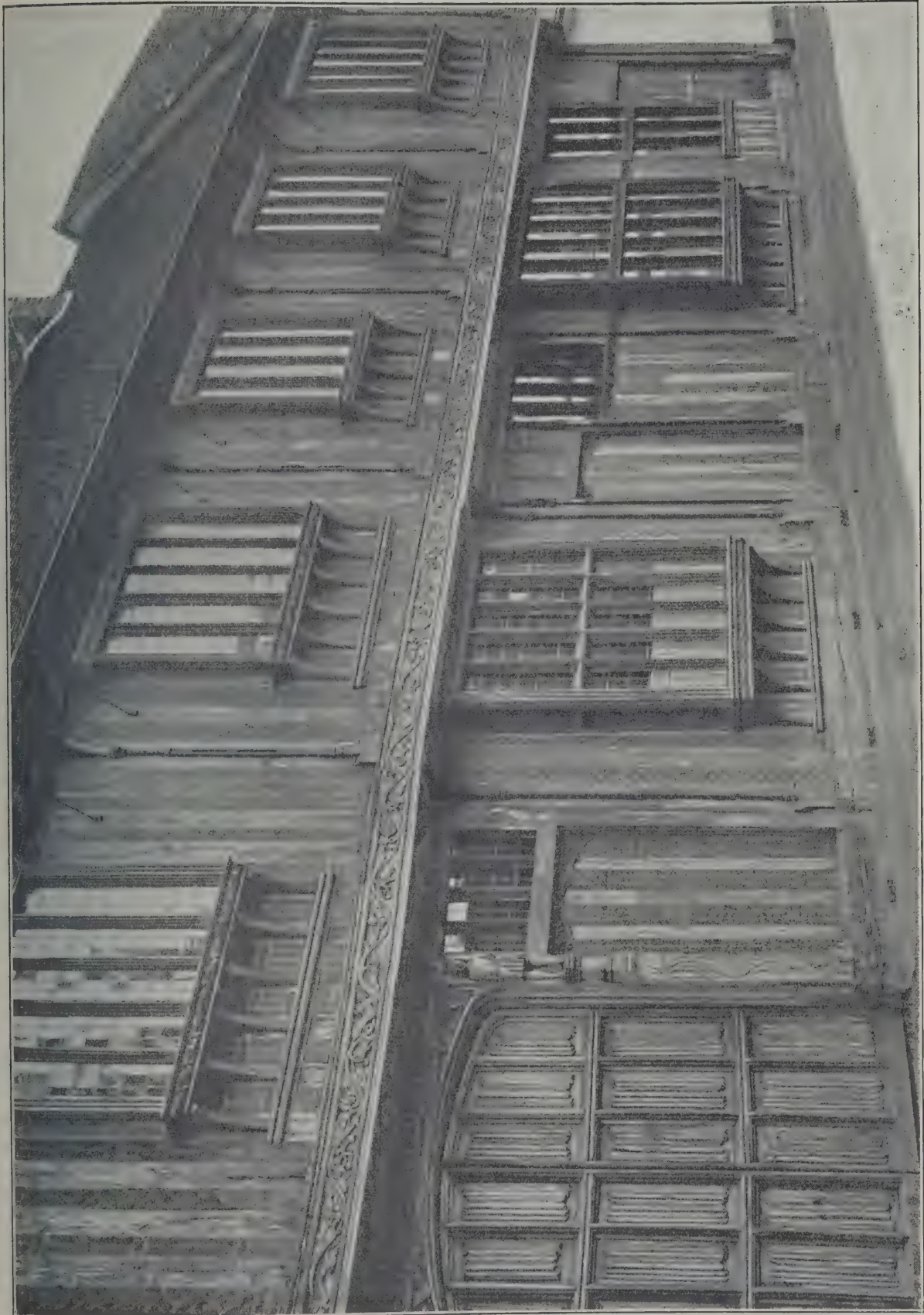


PAYCOCK'S HOUSE: SECOND FLOOR BEAMS AND JOISTS.

The mouldings are particularly bold. The joists have leaf stops, somewhat similar to those at first floor. The boards between would be rebated into the beams and joists and with them form the surface of the floor over.

THE CARPENTER AND ALLIED CRAFTS

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



PAYCOCK'S HOUSE, GREAT COGGESHALL, ESSEX.
Elevation to the street.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, February 23.*

The spokesman of the Office of Works brought a storm about his ears the other day when he told the House of Commons that the Department had effected a saving of £43,000 on the maintenance and repairs of public offices, historic buildings and ancient monuments, for which it is responsible throughout the country. Several Members immediately demanded information as to how the saving had been managed. Had it been done by neglecting repairs, which might be a false economy, or by not carrying out repairs to historic buildings, which might lead to disaster?

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, who was hot in the attack, declared that "he would much rather see the Government fall into oblivion for ever than see one of our historic buildings suffer for lack of a little necessary expenditure." Sir Henry Slesser, speaking with equal emphasis, said it was a terrible thing that "an ill-starred demand for economy should allow irreplaceable ancient buildings to be imperilled." When this and a great deal more of the same kind had been said, it occurred to Captain Hacking, who represents the Office of Works in the House, to make a few inquiries of the officials of that Department. As a result of these, he was able to assure the House later that, contrary to his first statement, there had really been no saving at all on the maintenance and repair of ancient monuments. The storm blew over, but it had the useful effect of showing the Government the temper of a considerable section of the House on the subject of historic buildings.

An interesting statement as to the policy of the Commissioners of Crown Lands in connection with the rebuilding of Regent Street was made by the Minister of Agriculture. He stated that, when granting new building leases in that street, the Commissioners specified a minimum sum to be expended on the erection of suitable buildings, but it is believed that in most cases the minimum has been largely exceeded. While the original leases reserved rents amounting in the aggregate to £26,383 9s. 7d., it is estimated that, on completion of rebuilding, the rents will amount to £450,000 a year. The new lettings on rebuildings in some cases include small additional areas adjoining, but not actually in, Regent Street.

In reply to questions on the subject, the Minister said that these figures were apparently the value of the land and that there had not been a sudden rise of the rents. In 1914 the leases began to fall in, and there had been a gradual increase in revenue as more and more of the property had been let. He added that the measure of leasehold reform which the Government propose to introduce would apply to Crown lands.

So widespread and emphatic was the opposition which revealed itself in the House to the Covent Garden Bill, promoted by the trustees of the Beecham Estate, that it has been abandoned. It was realised that the attempt to get the Bill through the House of Commons would be hopeless.

Admittedly the progress of house building in Scotland still lags behind that of England, but it is showing a considerable upward tendency. It is generally assumed that 20,000 new dwelling-houses represent the annual requirements of Scotland, and this year there are 19,000 houses already in course of construction, with a further 8,000 in early prospect, making a total of about 27,000. Major Elliott, the Under Secretary for Scotland, stated recently that, of this number, only about 1,000 are steel houses, and that, therefore, no favouritism has been shown towards this "alternative" form of building.

Coming Events

Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants (Midland Counties Division).—Friday, February 25.—Mr. B. J. Aston on "A Review of Modern Wall Decoration." Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

The London Society.—Saturday, February 26.—A visit is intended to the new headquarters of the British Medical Association. It is hoped that Sir Edwin Lutyens will be back in time from India to attend this visit.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, February 28.—Mr. Harvey Corbett on "Organisation and Cost of the Building Industry in America." 8 p.m. Conduit Street, W.1.

Glasgow Institute of Architects.—Tuesday, March 1.—Prof. A. E. Richardson on a subject to be announced.

The Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.—Wednesday, March 2.—Discussion on Dr. Margaret Fishenden's paper (read February 9), "The Effect of Weather Conditions upon the Heat Requirements of a House." 12 Russell Square, London W.C.1. 7 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators.—Thursday, March 3.—Mr. Ivor Beaumont, A.R.C.A. on "Pioneers of Decorative Art in England." Painters' Hall, Little Trinity Lane. 8 p.m.

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom.—Thursday, March 3.—Mr. H. Mordaunt Rogers on "The Making of a Connoisseur." 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

The Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Friday, March 4.—Sir Herbert Jackson on "Some Colouring Agents in Glasses and Glazes." 21 Albemarle Street W.1. 9 p.m.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, March 4.—Members' Meeting.

The Bristol Society of Architects.—Friday, March 4.—Mr. Bernard Cayley, F.R.S.A., on "Modern Paintwork."

The Liverpool Architectural Society.—Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. H. L. Beckwith, F.R.I.B.A., on "A Visit to Schools in Holland and Belgium."

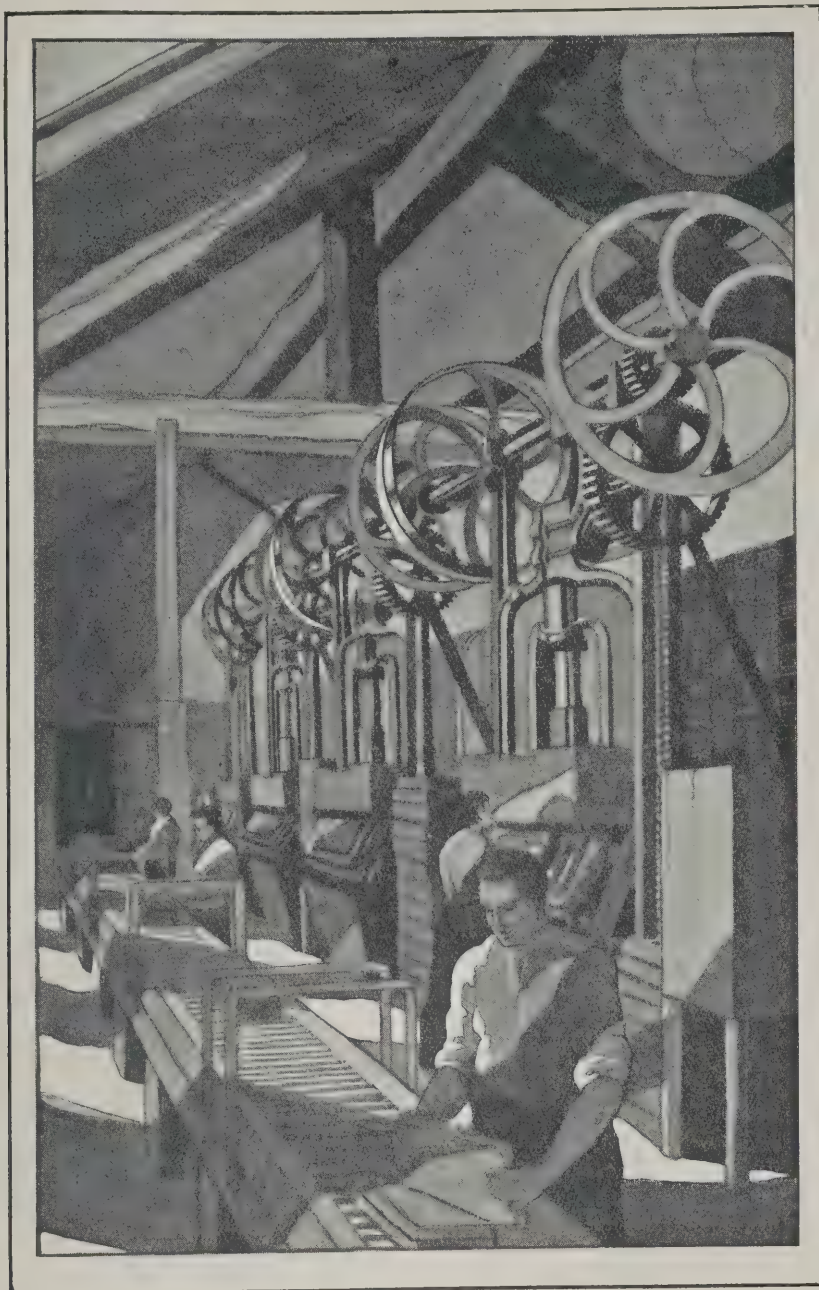
Manchester Society of Architects.—Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., on "Notes on a Visit to America."

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. George L. Peplar on "Regional Town Planning."

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.—Thursday, March 10.—Mr. F. R. Yerbury on "Some Modern Building Abroad."

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 25 to April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

In the course of a lecture on "Sunlight," at Gresham College, recently, Professor Leonard Hill said that records kept during the last two years showed that a sanatorium in Oxfordshire had received three times the amount of sunlight that had been obtained in Kingsway, London. They had got rid of sewage out of water and cleaned up the streets; the great hygienic reform demanded to-day was to rid the air of pollution. The known loss of sunlight through smoke was the visible rays, the heat rays, and the ultra-violet rays. The last did not pass through ordinary glass, but did penetrate quartz and the new vitaglass. This last had been fitted to the roof of the lion house at the Zoo, and there had been a big improvement in the animals' pelts.



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Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

The Council of the R.I.B.A. are holding a series of Informal Illustrated Lectures on Architecture confined to workers in the building trades: Wednesday, March 2, 1927, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Surface Treatment of Concrete and Cast Stone." Lecturer: Mr. H. A. Holt, A.I.Struct.E.; Tuesday, March 8, 1927, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Liverpool Cathedral." Lecturer: Prof. C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A.; Tuesday, March 22, 1927, at 8 p.m. Subject: "General Materials." Lecturer: Mr. H. Jarman (Superintendent of Works, H.M. Office of Works). All men employed in the work of building are cordially invited, admission being free.

EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTS' WORKING DRAWINGS.—An Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from February 28 to March 11. The exhibition will be open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.), and will include drawings lent by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, F.S.A., President R.I.B.A. (a House); Mr. Michael Tapper, A.R.I.B.A. (St. Mary's, Harrogate); Messrs. Granger & Leathart, A.A.R.I.B.A. (Kensington Kinema). The exhibition is intended primarily for students of architecture; they will be able to examine the drawings that a practising architect hands to a contractor, and thus will be afforded an insight into the methods adopted in a modern architect's office. A special students' evening will be held at the exhibition on March 3 at 8 p.m.

THE TITE PRIZE AND THE SOANE MEDALLION.—The attention of intending competitors is called to the fact that the preliminary competitions, consisting of twelve hours "en loge," for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion, will be held on April 7 and 8 respectively at the R.I.B.A. and at local centres. N.B.: The dates for the competitions have been advanced from July. Applications for admission to the preliminary competitions, which must be made on the official forms to be obtained free at the R.I.B.A., must be sent to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education so as to reach him not later than March 26.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, AUSTRALIA.—A request has been received by the R.I.B.A. that the Exhibition of British Architectural Drawings which is being sent to Melbourne, Australia, for the International Exhibition there in May, 1927, shall be forwarded to Sydney at the close of the Exhibition in Melbourne. As the Exhibition is primarily intended to interest the general public, it will consist of rendered elevations, perspectives, sketches, etc. Architects who are willing to send drawings for this Exhibition for selection by the R.I.B.A. Exhibition Joint Committee are requested to make immediate application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., for the necessary form and particulars. The works will be required at the R.I.B.A. at the end of February for shipment to Australia early in March.

R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND RELEGATED CANDIDATES.—The attention of candidates is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that unless a candidate passes in at least two subjects in the Intermediate and Final Examinations he shall be required to take the whole of the Examination at a subsequent sitting.

The South Wales Institute of Architects

The Annual General Meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects, Central Branch, was held recently at the Institute Rooms, Cardiff. The following Officers and Members of the Executive Committee were duly elected: Chairman—Mr. J. Llewellyn Smith, L.R.I.B.A., Aberdare; Hon. Treasurer—Mr.

Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary—Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Executive Committee—Messrs. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A., H. N. Edwards, Frank H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A.; Representatives of the Associates and Students—Mr. C. H. Evans and Mr. G. L. Price. A discussion on the aims and objects of the Branch terminated the meeting.

Birmingham Architectural Society

The annual dinner took place recently of the Birmingham Architectural Association. Mr. Holland W. Hobbiss (the President) occupied the chair.

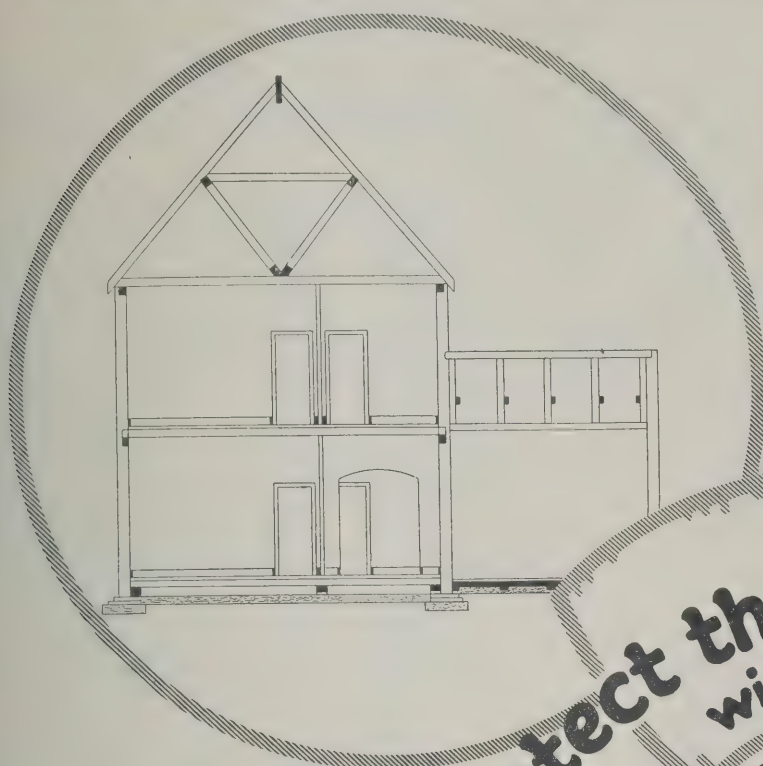
Replying to the toast of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. E. Guy Dawber said there was a growing feeling that if they were to get the best out of life they must get the best architecture. The country was being aroused to the fact that they must, by some means or other, put a stop to the erection of those indifferent and ugly buildings that were being put up without proper supervision and without thought, and that were spoiling not only their country towns and villages, but also their cities. We are suffering from this in London just as much as you are in the great provincial cities and towns. The time has come when we, as architects, should combine together to see if steps cannot be taken to prevent these terrible eyesores, which are the result of ignorance and indifference. The Institute had been helpful in the formation of a Council for the preservation of rural England, and the enthusiastic way in which the movement had been taken up augured well for its success. Proposing the toast of "The City of Birmingham," Mr. William Haywood referred to the proposed new civic centre, stating that the scheme would provide many sites for big buildings. It was to be hoped that these buildings would be examples of architecture of which the city would be proud.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman A. H. James), responding, said that Birmingham could not claim to be the city beautiful. They were all familiar with the contributory causes of its present condition, but the present generation of public representatives were alive to their responsibilities in the direction of beautifying the city. Properties were being acquired and sites purchased with the view of making the new Birmingham civic centre the finest in England.

Drawing and Architecture

The teaching of drawing was discussed by Mr. George Atkinson, A.R.C.A. (London), Head Master of the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, at a recent session of the Technical Education Commission in Dublin. Mr. J. Ingram, Chairman, presided. Mr. Atkinson gave it as his opinion that some special system of administration, such as existed in an alliance of the Ministries of Trade and Ministries of Instruction in other countries, would be necessary for the adequate development of the Metropolitan School of Art into a National College of Art for Ireland. Mr. R. M. Butler, M.R.I.A., Professor of Architecture, University College, Dublin, said that so far as he could see the only practicable way of replacing the old methods of craft training was by well-organised technical education. Mr. George F. Beckett, who gave evidence on behalf of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland, said that there were many contractors who were not qualified, either technically or in business methods or capacity.

The Westminster City Council, on the advice of its Housing Committee, has definitely turned down any idea of utilising the Pulford Street site for a housing scheme, despite the efforts of the Westminster Housing Association to promote the scheme.



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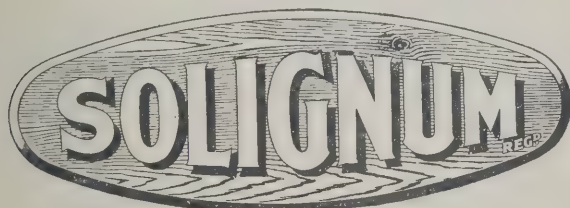
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London Building Notes

BECONTREE.—A shopping centre is planned by the Becontree Housing Estate on the corner site in Becontree Avenue and Valance Avenue. A contract for one block of houses and shops has been let to Messrs. T. N. Hughes, Ltd., 30 Clements Road, Ilford, whilst plans for further shop rows are being prepared by Mr. Edward Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., 35 Broomhill Road, Goodmayes.

BEDFORD PARK.—Progress is reported in the accumulation of funds for the erection of the new buildings at the Bedford College for Women in Regents Park, N.W.1. This scheme, as referred to recently in "The Architect and Building News," involves an outlay of £110,000 on new chemical laboratories, lecture halls, physics laboratories, residential quarters, etc., from the designs of Sir John W. Simpson, P.P.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

BRIXTON.—An important site development scheme is taking place at the corner of Brixton Road and Stockwell Road, S.W.8, where a block of shops and offices is being built to the design of Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 41 Bedford Row, W.C. The completed plans provide for a row of 15 shops, each with a 20-ft. frontage, and the building of the first 6 is in the hands of Messrs. James Smith & Son, Ltd., South Norwood, S.E.25.

DOWNHAM.—It is proposed to build, on the Baring Road frontage of the L.C.C. Downham Housing Estate, 33 houses of five rooms, 190 of four rooms, 240 of three rooms, and 28 two-roomed flats, at a cost of about £300,000. The contractors are Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

FLEET STREET.—An office building is to be erected on the site of No. 54 Fleet Street, E.C.4, for Messrs. Marcus Estates, Ltd., 9 New Bridge Street, E.C.4, plans for the premises having recently been approved. The new offices have been designed by Messrs. Treherne & Norman, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

ISLINGTON.—Work has commenced upon the enlargement of the Highbury Hill School at Islington, N.1, which is to involve about £45,000. The work will be carried out by Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd., 38 Tyssen Street, Dalston, E.8, under the supervision of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the L.C.C. Education Committee.

KENSINGTON.—A new nurses' home is to be erected at the St. Mary Abbott's Hospital, in Marloes Road, Kensington, W.8, for the Kensington B.G. The new building has been planned by Mr. A. J. Hodgeman, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.

MARYLEBONE ROAD.—Work has commenced upon the reconstruction of the premises of Messrs. Madame Tussaud's Waxworks Exhibition, Ltd., in Marylebone Road, W.2. The work will take about 18 months to complete, costing

£150,000. The builders are Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, W., whilst the architect is Mr. F. Edward Jones, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Gloucester Mansions, Cambridge Circus, W.C.

MOORGATE.—Operations have commenced upon the site at the corner of Moorgate and Finsbury Square, E.C.2, where it is proposed to build the large addition to Britannic House, the headquarters of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd. The building will be erected by Messrs. Howell & Williams, Ltd., 11 Bermondsey Street, S.E.1, and will complete the original designs for Britannic House, which were prepared by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., 17 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

NEW CROSS.—The Governors of the Goldsmiths' College, at New Cross, S.E., have in prospect an extension of their buildings by the erection of a new block for housing the engineering and building departments. The scheme will be carried out by the London County Council in collaboration with the governing body.

PADDINGTON.—An appeal for funds is being made by the governors of the Paddington Green Children's Hospital at Paddington Green, W.2, in order to build new premises and enlarge the existing ones generally. Two wards are projected, and it is hoped to put the preparation of plans in hand at an early date.

POPULAR.—The elementary schools in Upper North Street, Poplar, E., are to be completely rebuilt and modernised, at a cost of some £30,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the L.C.C. Education Committee, and the contractors are Messrs. F. R. Hiperson, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C.2.

PURLEY.—The Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. is to build a range of municipal buildings, comprising a town hall and fire brigade station (recently illustrated in THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS). Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, 4 Raymond's Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

ST. PANCRAS.—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Ltd., a letter from Colonel Levita (chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee), intimating that the society could now go ahead with their building plans in Drummond Terrace, Somers Town, N.W., was read. The society have acquired 70 houses and 10,000 square feet of open space, and propose, as already mentioned in THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, to expend £25,000 on the modernising of the houses and the erection of a block of flats on the open space. The hon. architect is Mr. I. B. M. Hamilton, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., 16 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

SOUTHWARK.—A garage and light repair depot is to be erected in Long Lane and Southall Place, S.E.1, by Messrs. Upsons, Ltd., boot manufacturers, 8 Great Dover Street, W.1. Plans have been prepared by Mr. John H. Wilson, 29 Trinity Square, S.E.1.

WEMBLEY.—A new Primitive Methodist church is to be erected on a site in Ealing Road, N.W. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Kels Armitage, 130 Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W., whilst the building work is being carried out by Mr. George Warboys, 35 Norton Road, Wembley.

WESTMINSTER.—Old buildings have been pulled down and the site of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Great George Street, S.W.1, cleared in preparation for the erection of a large block of offices and premises. The new building has been designed by Messrs. Arthur Blomfield & Driver, Grocer's Hall, Prince Street, E.C.2.

WOOLWICH.—Land in Albion Road, Trinity Street, S.E., has been acquired by the directors of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 125 Poplar Street, Woolwich, S.E.15. It is proposed to adapt certain existing premises into manufacturing premises and to build branch stores and showrooms to the designs of the Society's architects.

The Institution of Quarry Managers

The Annual Conference of the Institution of Quarry Managers is to be held this year at Harrogate, from June 27 to July 2 inclusive. Again this year, an exhibition of quarry machinery, plant, etc., is to be held in conjunction with the conference, and numbers of applications have already been received for spaces.

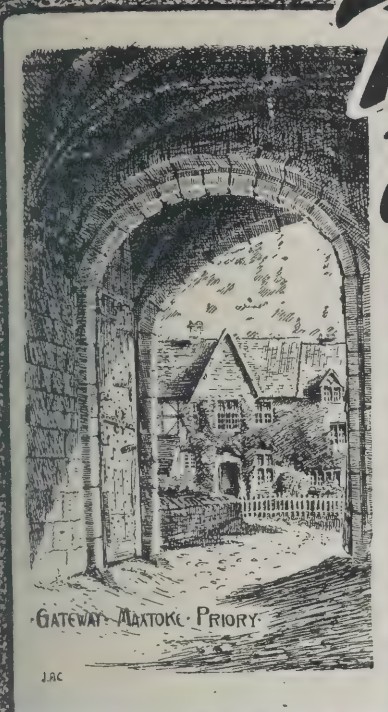
Bethesda Concrete Houses

A scheme has been prepared by Mr. F. J. Rees, Surveyor to the Bethesda Council, for constructing six-room parlour-type houses, containing modern conveniences, at a cost of £2,500 for single houses and £360 each for blocks of six and less in terraces. The houses, made of concrete, would be eligible for the subsidy, and could be built for sale by the Council on a basis governed by the Small Dwelling Acquisition Act, or, alternatively, they could be profitably let for 6s. 6d. per week. The Surveyor has been instructed to seek a favourable site on which three blocks of four houses each could be built, after which the Council would approach the M.H. to sanction the complete scheme.

Shopfitters' Annual Dinner

Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell, recently held their 31st staff dinner at the Wharfedale Road, Great Central Hotel. Mr. Edward Pollard, managing director of the company, was in the chair. The chairman in his speech dealt with the increased activities of the firm in spite of the unsettled conditions of last year and said that owing to the expansion of the company new branches would shortly be opened at Bristol and Glasgow. Mrs. Harold Pollard responded with a souvenir made by the company, their Highbury works, in the form of a filing cabinet, appropriately filled with photographs of the company, which was presented to every guest.

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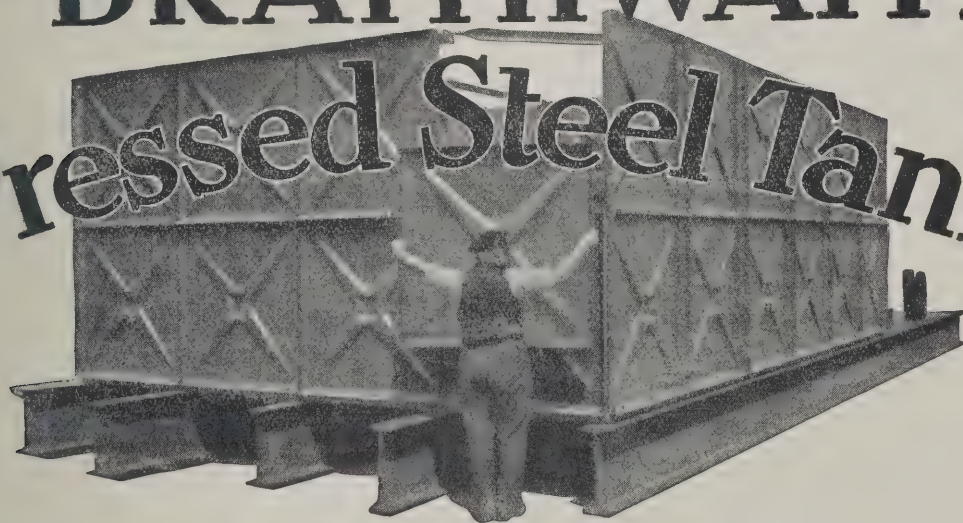
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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ADWICK-LE-STREET.—The U.C. has provisionally let tenders for 108 houses at Adwick Lane, the price being over £56,000.

ALFRETON.—The Rev. Father Joseph Herld is erecting a new church on Nottingham Road, for which he has prepared the plans.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Messrs. Lindley & Ginson, architects, Market Avenue, have a scheme on hand for improvements to the P.S.A. Brotherhood Assembly Hall at Arlington Street. No contracts have been placed. It is proposed to go forward with the new Lees Road scheme, which is estimated to cost £42,000.

BATTERSEA.—The M.H. has sanctioned the erection of the sixth block of tenements on the Plough Road Improvement scheme, at an estimated cost of £3,727 7s. 11d.

BALLYCASTLE.—At a meeting of Ballycastle R.C., Mr. F. Black, J.P. (chairman) presiding, an additional scheme was adopted for the provision under the Labourers' Improvement Acts of 51 cottages in the rural area, at a probable cost of £17,794 17s.

BELFAST.—The Post Office authorities have acquired a site adjoining Cromac Street and May Street, Belfast, on which it is intended to erect a new Central Telephone Exchange for Belfast.

BEXLEY.—Plans were recently approved for 2 houses, Upton Road, Bexley, for Mr. W. Grubb; 8 houses, Central Avenue, Mr. A. Hargreaves; 2 houses, Hook Lane, Mr. A. Beard.

BIDEFORD.—The M.H. has sanctioned the erection of 32 houses at Handy Cross, Bideford, and tenders ranging from £421 to £445 per house, according to type, have been referred to committee.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Bank Committee are to erect new bank buildings at King's Heath, and are inviting tenders for the work. The Corporation intend to sanction the erection of 7 dwelling-houses and shops and 17 lock-up garages, workshop and store in Alum Rock Road, a sports' pavilion at King's Heath, and a Control Tower at the Horse Show Ground.

BIRMINGHAM.—The B.G., at a recent meeting, considered and adopted the following proposals in connection with the Dudley Road Hospital: The erection of an additional nurses' home to accommodate 100 nurses, at an estimated cost of £35,000; the provision of a sick bay to accommodate 20 nurses, at a cost of £6,200; the erection of a new mortuary and post-mortem room, at an estimated cost of £7,000; heating works of various blocks, etc., to cost £6,000; the erection of sanitary turrets, etc., in the children's block, to cost £5,000; the erection of sanitary turrets and provision of a lift in the maternity ward, at an estimated cost of £4,600; and

the provision of a room in connection with the massage and electrical department, at a cost of £2,800.

BLACKPOOL.—The Building Plans Committee approved 66 plans, which included 352 new houses.

BOLTON.—The Committee decided to erect public conveniences for men and women at the junction of Chorley New Road and Beaumont Road.

BRIGHTON.—The E.C. have decided to remodel the Richmond Street and Circus Street Elementary Schools in the summer, at an estimated cost of £20,500.

CARBIS BAY.—Plans have been prepared and submitted by Messrs. Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatley, for a new church at Carbis Bay.

CARDIFF.—The Guardians have decided to have detailed plans prepared for additional accommodation in a new three-storey wing extending over the land recently acquired from the owners at King's Castle Hotel. The estimated cost is £5,500. The architects are Messrs. Wilmot & Smith, 4 Park Place, Cardiff.

CARDIFF.—The City Council propose to erect 198 houses at Ely.

CAVERSHAM.—Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford, 16A John Street, Adelphi, W.C., are preparing plans for the erection of new branch stores at Caversham, for the Reading Co-operative Society.

CHESTERFIELD.—The foundation-stone for the erection of a new Wesleyan Church in Derby Road has now been laid. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. A. Derbyshire, architect, of Chesterfield. The building will cost £2,650.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—At a meeting of Chester-le-Street U.D.C. the architect submitted the lay-out plan for 280 additional houses.

CLITHEROE.—A further 60 houses are to be built on the new road between Henthorn and the Eddisford Roads, at an estimated cost of £28,000.

CLITHEROE.—The T.C. have received the sanction of the M.H. for the erection of 60 houses to front the new highway between Eddisford and Henthorn Roads, at an estimated cost of £28,000, to the plans of their surveyor, Mr. A. R. Bleazard.

CROYDON.—The Committee recommend that, subject to the approval of the M.H. and to the Ministry's sanction to a loan for £18,650, the purchase price and costs, 57 acres of land at Waddon be acquired for housing purposes. The Committee appointed Mr. William H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., of 32 Paradise Street, Birmingham, architect for the Winterbourne Central School, and Mr. A. Sunderland, L.R.I.B.A., architect for the new school at Waddon. Plans passed: — Paish, Tyler & Crump, East Croydon, 4 garages, 199-205 South Norwood Hill; Scratchley Bros., Woodville Road, 24 garages, The Retreat, High Street, Thornton Heath; P. Richardson, 136

Addiscombe Road, 1 shop and 1 house, and 2 houses, Morland Road, corner Jesmond Road; Paish, Tyler & Crump, Addiscombe Road, 2 houses and garages, Upfield Road, Plots 31 and 32; H. P. Hawkes, Sanderstead Road, house and garage, Woodmistletoe Road.

DRAYTON.—The M.H. have sanctioned the purchase of sites for the erection thereon of 36 houses, and R.D.C. have provisionally accepted tenders for their erection.

DUNBARTONSHIRE.—The Education Authority propose to erect a school clinic at Kirkintilloch, at an estimated cost of about £6,000.

DUNDEE.—The Dundee Housing Committee recommends the Corporation to build 500 new houses in various parts of the town.

EALING.—The Council has received sanction to borrow £103,000 for the erection of 30 houses at Greenford and 30 at Heston.

EASTBOURNE.—The T.C. have decided upon the erection of 30 houses of two-bedroom type on the site of Hutments in Victoria Drive.

EGHAM.—The U.D.C. have approved plans for the erection of 30 cottages, Wentworth Estate, Virginia Water, Messrs. W. G. Tarrant, Ltd.

ELEPHANT-AND-CASTLE.—The ambulance station at the Elephant-and-Castle is to be rebuilt, at a cost of £1,650.

ELTHAM.—Plans are to be prepared for the erection of a new school on the Well Hall Estate, Eltham. The school is to be built on the open principle, and the estimated cost is £40,833.

ELTHAM.—Plans have been passed by the L.C.C. Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school at Ealdham Square, Eltham, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

FAILSWORTH.—The U.D.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of 40 houses on the Lord Lane site, which tenders are to be invited.

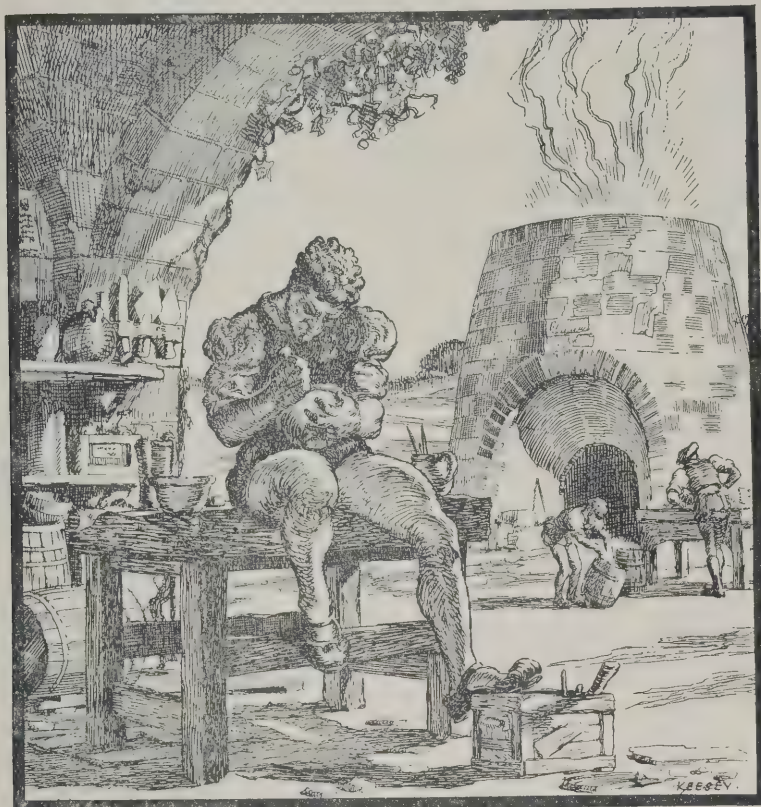
FLEETWOOD.—The T.C. have agreed upon a scheme for the erection of 100 houses.

FULWELL.—The Middlesex E.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of a junior school.

FURNESS.—Bardsea Hall, in the Furness district of North Lancashire, has been purchased by Messrs. H. A. Wilson & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Ripon, for demolition.

GLASGOW.—Another big store is to be erected by a London firm in Glasgow. Messrs. Upsons, Ltd., have been granted permission by the Dean and Guild Court to demolish existing buildings, and erect warehouses, a shop, offices at the north corner of Renfrew Street and Drury Street. The premises will be four storeys high. Other plans passed included a station at Killoch Drive, Knightswood, for the Clyde Valley Electric Power Company; sub-stations at Woodlands

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT



*Drawn by W. M. Keesey, A.R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Historical data and matter by George Bankart.*

HERE is Giovanni Manni da Udine, who was Raphael's assistant, experimenting with a plaster similar to that found in the ruined Baths of Titus. The low relief work in the Loggia of the Vatican was done with this plaster, which gave a fresh impetus to the art of decorative plastering in Europe.

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Road and Oxford Drive, for the Glasgow Corporation Electricity Department; and for the Glasgow Corporation, to form roads and sewers and erect dwelling-houses in Edgefauld Road and Macfarlane Street and Balgray Bank.

GUILDFORD.—Mr. C. L. Gill, F.R.I.B.A., is in consultation with the special committee of the Corporation regarding the scheme for new municipal buildings and an assize court.

HALESOWEN.—The Worcestershire E.C. propose to make extensions to the Grammar School. The cost of the extensions is estimated at between £18,000 and £20,000.

HAMMERSMITH.—The erection of two new schools, for 400 children each, on the Wormholt Estate, Hammersmith, is recommended by the London Education Accommodation Sub-committee. The County Council housing scheme for the estate provides for a total of 741 houses.

HAMPSTEAD.—New buildings are to be erected by The Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute, which will provide accommodation for a fully equipped school of arts and crafts.

HULL.—The news was received by the Hull Town Planning Committee recently that the M.H. have given sanction for a loan of £26,000 for a new road to Paull.

ISLINGTON.—The Finance Committee of the B.C. have recommended that application be made to the Electricity Commissioners for sanction to borrow £29,137 for new boilers at the electricity station, and that application be made to the L.C.C. for sanction to borrow £39,225 for the reconstruction of Camden Road, Tollington Road and Isledon Road.

LISKEARD.—The Housing Committee reported to Liskeard Rural Council recently that the houses in Liskeard and Lanreath parishes were now nearing completion. It was recommended that the normal rents be fixed at 6s. 6d. per week, although that would involve a loss to the Council of 9d. per week, which would fall on the rates. The recommendation was accepted. The committee suggested that the houses about to be erected at Talland, St. Dominic, and South Hill should be of the non-parlour type, but that those at Menheniot should be the parlour type. Agreed to.

LIVERPOOL.—Plans of the new "open-air" school which is being built in Walton Hall Avenue, Liverpool, to the designs of Mr. Bernard Widdows were recently exhibited and explained by Mr. G. H. Widdows (architect to the Derbyshire E.C.) at a meeting of the Liverpool Educational Research Society. Instead of walls there will be glazed doors, which will be kept wholly or partly open. The light will come through a long, continuous skylight, and the rooms will be heated by hot-water pipes under the floors. The building will be completed before September next. Mr. Widdows said the cost of a modern elementary school worked out at from £34 to £40 per head of the scholars.

LIVERPOOL.—A new parish hall for Holy Trinity is to be erected at Church Road, Wavertree, to the plans of Mr.

H. L. Beswick, architect, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Bishop Dobson visited St. Sebastian's parish, Fairfield, Liverpool, recently, and laid the first stone of the new £12,000 schools, which will accommodate 400 children.

LONDON.—Owing to the rebuilding of Spitalfields Market a new street will be made between Brushfield Street and Lamb Street.

LONDON.—Mr. C. A. Aish is to erect buildings on the site of Nos. 2, 9 and 10 Marble Arch.

LONDON.—A report of the L.C.C. in regard to the Old Vic, Waterloo Road, mentions that it will soon be imperative to commence the scheme for structural alterations to meet the requirements of the Council.

LONDON.—The Metropolitan Railway propose to build shops and flats, with restaurant and other amenities, on the now unused site at Baker Street Station.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—The members of the New Church have decided to build a church on the Star Hills Estate at the corner of Ansdell Road South and Cambridge Drive. The building will cost about £2,500. The contract has not yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Plans approved by the C.C.: Erection of new premises, Butler Street and Ridgway Street, for the Beswick Co-operative Society, Ltd.; 21 lock-up garages, Austin Drive, Fog Lane, for E. Turner, Ltd.; 40 houses, Cotton Lane, Withington, for Sparke & Stephens; 10 houses, Church Street and Woodlands Road, Cheetham, for A. C. & S. Halsall; new warehouse, Granby Row and Samuel Ogden Street, for E. S. Sayek, Ltd. Architects: Messrs. C. Clegg & Son, 38 Brown Street.

MANSFIELD.—The Mansfield T.C. recently decided to invite tenders for the erection of 114 houses on the Ravensdale Estate, and that the Housing Committee be instructed to consider the advisability of building 10 others by direct labour in order to test the value of the system.

MANSFIELD.—The Highways Committee approved plans for 139 houses, and of these 124 were on the Corporation's new Ravensdale Estate.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. G. G. Carr, who has a contract for the erection of houses on the Walker Estate, is to erect a further 15 houses, the cost being estimated at £6,500.

MARYLEBONE.—The B.C. Housing Committee recommend the retention of the services of Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., of 14 Gray's Inn Square, for the preparation of estimates, etc., in connection with the Carlisle Street improvement scheme, which involves a total expenditure of £1,250,000.

NEW LONGTON.—The U.D.C. are proposing to erect 12 houses at Tarleton; a site has not yet been decided upon.

NEWRY.—The U.C. recently decided to promote a scheme for the building of 40 artisans' houses in the West Ward of the town, at an estimated cost of £11,000, the houses (which are to be built on the lines of the Drogheda houses) to be let at from 5s. to 6s. 9d. per week.

ORRELL.—The U.D.C. have decided

to acquire land in Park Road Moor Road for housing purposes where they propose to erect 12 parlour and 30 non-parlour houses.

PAIGNTON.—Messrs. H. Lloyd & are to build 24 houses in Mainde Lane, Paignton.

PADDINGTON.—A new telephone exchange, to be called Ambassador, will be opened in Market Street, Paignton, W., in a few months.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans are being prepared for a new house, garage, terrace, etc., at Crownhill, for Captain Charles C. Cartwright. Mr. Lionel Vanstone, of 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth, is the architect. Plans have been approved by the B.C. for a 12 garage, stables and cart sheds at Highbrook Villa, Lower Compton, Plymouth, for Mr. J. Daw. Architect, Lionel F. Vanstone, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—The Y.M.C.A. are carrying out extensions and improvements at the Service Men's Institute at an estimated cost of £5,000.

POOLE.—The Corporation have viewed a scheme for the erection of a bathing pavilion, shelters, etc., at Sandbanks, at a total cost of £10,000.

PORTSMOUTH.—A new church hall, cost £12,000, is being planned at Eastney, near Portsmouth.

PRESTON.—The Electricity Committee have been authorised to proceed with the scheme for the installation of a fourth generating set at the Rivington Power Station, at a cost of £140,000. The Housing Committee have a scheme under consideration for the erection of double-storeyed flats.

RADCLIFFE.—The M.H. have sanctioned the erection of a further 10 houses on the Outwood Road site, at a cost of £19,236.

READING.—Plans for new cottages are being prepared by Mr. M. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford for the Reading Co-operative Society.

RISCA.—It is proposed to erect another 200 houses on the Ty Isaf Estate, where a considerable number of houses have already been built. The County E.C. propose to erect a school on the same site.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. E. Haworth, 112 South Parade, is proposing alterations to his premises.

ROTHERHAM.—Plans have been approved for the erection of 30 houses at Aughton, 22 houses at Swallow and 28 houses at Treton.

SALFORD.—Negotiations are taking place between representatives of Salford City Council and a syndicate of financiers for the sale to the Council of the 10½ acres site of Salford Central Market. It is stated that building the value of £1,000,000 will be eroded including an exhibition hall, shopping centre, cinema, skating rink, and an underground garage.

SCARBOROUGH.—Instead of extending the present hospital and dispensary, Scarborough, at an estimated cost of £40,000, the board of management have announced that they have decided to build an entirely new hospital on a fresh site.

SCARBOROUGH.—The T.C. have approved a scheme for the proposed construction of the café's depot, at a cost not exceeding £5,500.

CAXTON FLOORS

A representative selection of Contracts for "CAXTON" (patent) Reinforced Concrete and Hollow Tile Fire-resisting Floor Construction.

SYNAGOGUE—St. John's Wood, N.W.
Architects: Messrs. Joseph, FF.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTE—Shepherd's Bush, W.
Architect: Edward Maufe, Esq., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE (for the *Glasgow Herald*)
Architects: Messrs. Tubbs, Son & Duncan, FF.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineer: Oscar Faber, Esq., O.B.E., D.Sc.

FACTORIES
Bermondsey, S.E. (for Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.)
Architects: Messrs. Joseph, FF.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineers: Messrs. S. H. White & Son, A.M.Inst.C.E.
At King's Langley (for Messrs. Ovaltine)
Architect: Jas. A. Bowden, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
At Acton Vale
Architect: Malc. W. Matts, Esq., Lic.R.I.B.A.

ELECTRIC SUB-STATION—Thames Street, E.C.
(for The City of London Electric Lighting Co. Ltd.)
Consulting Engineer: Frank Bailey, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

SHOPS
At Middlesex Street, E.
Architects: Messrs. Lewis Solomon & Son, FF.R.I.B.A.
At Chepstow Place, W. (for Messrs. Bradley's, Ltd.)
Architect: Jas. A. Bowden, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
At Wigmore Street, W.
Architects: Messrs. Wm. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, FF.R.I.B.A., and Harold Cane, Esq., Lic.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E.
Quadrant Arcade and Hanover Square
Architect: Gordon Jeeves, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineer: John Dewar, Esq., M.I.Struct.E.

Roxburgh House
Architects: Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, FF.R.I.B.A.
106 Regent Street
Architects: Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, FF.R.I.B.A.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS
49/50 Grosvenor Square, W.
Architects: Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, FF.R.I.B.A.
Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. (for The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.)
Architects: Messrs. Joseph, FF.R.I.B.A. and C. H. Roberts, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

WAREHOUSES
Poland Street, Manchester (for Messrs. The Calico Printers' Association)
Consulting Engineers: Messrs. C. S. Allott & Son, M.Inst.C.E.

Great Marlborough Street, W.
Architect: Malc. W. Matts, Esq., Lic.R.I.B.A.
Bridgewater Square, E.C. (for Messrs. J. & P. Coats, Ltd.)

Architects: Messrs. Geo. & T. S. Vickery, FF.R.I.B.A.
1/9 Earl Street
Architect: John Hudson, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

HOSPITALS
Greenwich, Woolwich and Woking
Architects: Messrs. Wm. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, FF.R.I.B.A.

HOTELS
Southampton (for the Southern Railway Co.)
Consulting Engineer: A. W. Szlumper, Esq., C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Richmond Hill Hotel
At Bellingham, S.E. (for Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, Ltd.)
Consultant: Oscar Faber, Esq., O.B.E., D.Sc.

BANKS
178 Victoria Street, S.W. (for the Midland Bank, Ltd.)
Architects: Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, B.A., FF.R.I.B.A.
145 Leadenhall Street, E.C. (for Messrs. Henry J. Schroder & Co.)
Architects: Messrs. Henry Joseph, FF.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineers: Messrs. S. H. White & Son, A.M.Inst.C.E.

FILM STUDIO
Shepherds Bush (for Messrs. Gaumont, Ltd.)
Architect: S. B. Pritlove, Esq.

CINEMA THEATRE
New Empire, Leicester Square
Architects: Thomas W. Lamb, Esq., and Frank Matcham & Co.
Consulting Engineer: S. W. Budd, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E.

OFFICES
Alder House, E.C. (for The City of London Electric Lighting Co. Ltd.)
Architects: Messrs. Geo. & T. S. Vickery, FF.R.I.B.A.
West Smithfield, E.C. (for the Union Cold Storage Co. Ltd.)
Architects: Messrs. Geo. & T. S. Vickery, FF.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineers: Messrs. S. H. White & Son, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Great St. Helens, E.C. (for the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.)
Architects: Messrs. Joseph, FF.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineers: Messrs. S. H. White & Son, A.M.Inst.C.E.
King William Street House, E.C.
Architects: Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, FF.R.I.B.A.

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SEAHAM HARBOUR.—On behalf of Messrs. Snowden Bros., Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn have prepared plans for the erection of a café, bakery and dance hall in North Railway Street, Seaham Harbour.

SHEFFIELD.—The foundation-stone has been laid for the new Baptist Chapel at Crookes, which is estimated to cost £4,000.

SHEPTON MALLET.—At the monthly sitting of the Shepton Mallet R.D.C. the Housing Committee asked for and received sanction to purchase six acres of land for £600 on which to erect Council houses. The committee recommended that the purchase of a site at Croscombe be not proceeded with at present.

SHREWSBURY.—The E.C. adopted proposals to erect a new school on the racecourse, with accommodation for 350 boys, at an estimated cost of £10,500. Further proposals are to enlarge the Church Schools to accommodate 830, and to erect a new elementary school in Coleham, for 300 infants, at an estimated cost of £9,000. The total cost of these schemes was estimated at £28,000.

STACKSHEADS.—A plan has been approved for the erection of a new church at Hattock End Lane, for the members of St. Joseph's R.C. Church.

STRATFORD, E.—A contract has been signed with Messrs. Henry Knight & Son, of Tottenham, N., for the rebuilding of the central front block of Messrs. J. R. Roberts' Stores, Ltd. The facings are to be of Messrs. Carter & Co.'s white Ceramic Marble, and the bronze-arcade windows to this section and the two side wings constituting an arcade 260 ft. long are by Messrs. Courtney Pope & Co. The architects for the whole scheme, costing about £25,000, are Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., of 121 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SUNDERLAND.—The Freemasons of Sunderland are contemplating the building of a new Masonic Temple. One of the sites suggested is the Bade Tower in Burden Road, upon which a building costing some £30,000 may be erected.

SURBITON.—The U.D.C. propose to carry out extensions to its Council offices, at an estimated cost of £5,460.

SWANSEA.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new hall and institute for the Kenfig Hill and Pyle Miners' Welfare Association. The new building will contain a public hall, to seat over 1,000 persons, billiard hall, etc. The cost is estimated at £8,000. The architects are Messrs. Culpin & Bowers, of London.

TEWKESBURY.—The Corporation is to erect 12 houses on the Priors Estate.

TEDDINGTON.—The U.D.C. have decided to instruct the General Purpose Committee to prepare a scheme for a municipal building in conjunction with the scheme for a new fire station.

THORNE.—Building records are being made at Thorne colliery village, where 60 houses a month are being erected to complete a contract by the end of the year. At the Thorne colliery brick-

works 39,000 bricks are being made daily.

THORNHAM.—The St. James's Church Building Committee have decided to proceed with the erection of the west end of the new church. The cost of the completed church will be £15,000. The present portion will cost £10,000. The plans have been prepared by the diocesan architect, Mr. E. Martin, 90 Deansgate, Manchester.

TRURO.—The Prince of Wales will visit Truro on Wednesday, June 8, to lay the foundation-stone of the new school hall and further extension to Truro College.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation Health Committee are considering a site at Balkwell for the erection of a general infectious diseases hospital.

WESTMINSTER.—Messrs. Robertsons, Ltd., of 217, Knightsbridge, are to erect shops fronting Rochester Row, Westminster.

WIGAN.—The T.C. has decided to extend the Town Hall buildings, at an estimated cost of just over £12,000.

WILLESDEN.—The M.H. have allowed the appeal of Messrs. R. Costain against the refusal of the U.D.C. to grant the housing subsidy in respect of 1,394 houses to be erected on the Brentwater Estate. The plans have therefore now been approved by the Council.

WINDSOR.—Plans for 210 houses and bungalows by Mrs. Wilson, president of the Women's Engineering Society, to be erected at Englefield Green, near Windsor, have been approved by Egham Council.

WOMBWELL.—The U.C. are giving their support to a scheme under which it is proposed that Ardsley House, Ardsley, near Barnsley, shall be required by certain out-townships around Barnsley for use of Isolation Hospital. The house and grounds of about 20 acres have been offered to the out-townships by Mr. G. R. Micklethait, at a cost of approximately £6,000.

WORCESTER.—Subject to the consent of the Staffordshire E.C., the Worcester County E.C. propose taking over the Halesowen Grammar School, and to carry out extensions which are estimated to cost from £18,000 to £20,000. Plans are also to be submitted to the B.E. for a new Secondary School at Malvern.

YEovil.—Yeovil T.C. heard recently that a deputation had waited on the M.H. with regard to the Council's proposal to carry out the erection of 296 houses in Preston Road. The Ministry would be prepared to authorise the Council to proceed at once with the construction of 150 houses, and, subject to satisfactory progress being made, would give favourable consideration to an application by the Council in July next for sanction to erect the remaining 146. Sanction had since been received from the Ministry to the raising of loans for £70,000 for the erection of 150 houses, and of £13,390 and £2,910 for the construction of roads and sewers in connection with the complete scheme. A firm were prepared to enter into a contract for the erection of 296 houses for £132,218, or 150 houses for £69,138. The Council decided to seal the contract.

Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Robinson House, 2 Breems Building, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ALDERSHOT.—March 14.—For the erection of 60 flats in 15 buildings in two types, each type to be tendered for separately. Mr. J. W. Hipwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

BIRMINGHAM.—March 10.—For the alterations and additions to "Lordswood," 44 Lordswood Road, Harborne, for the Birmingham B.C. The offices of the architects, Messrs. Martin & Martin & Ward, 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIGHTON.—March 16.—For the erection in brick of 60 houses on the Whitehawk Valley housing site, East Brighton. The office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. I. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Town Hall, Brighton. Deposit £1.

BRISTOL.—March 5.—For the erection of boundary wall and railing at Canford Cemetery, Westbury-on-Trym. Lessel S. McKenzi, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, 63 Queen Square. Deposit £2 2s.

BRISTOL.—March 14.—For the construction in brick work, with slate roof, etc., of the additional offices adjoining the existing Customs House at Avonmouth. Thomas A. Peace, Engineer, Port of Bristol Authority, Chief Engineer's Office, Avonmouth Dock. Deposit £3.

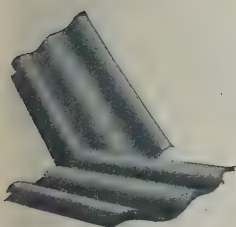
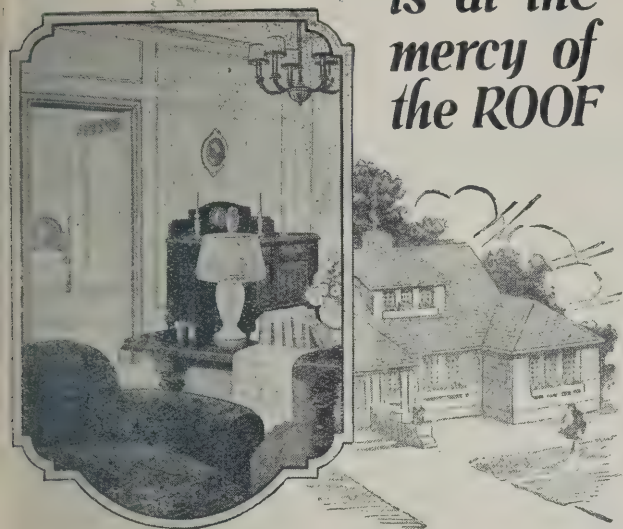
BURY.—February 28.—For the erection and completion of 200 houses of eight types upon land adjoining Hornby Street, and 24 houses of two types in White Street, Buller Street and Kitchener Street, adjoining the Bolton Road Housing Scheme, within the borough. Mr. J. Ainsworth, Settle, the Borough Engineer, Bury Street, Bury. Deposit £5.

CAITHNESS.—March 5.—For mason, carpenter, slater, plumber and plaster works of police constables' houses to be erected at Halkirk and Dunbeath. Sinclair Macdonald, Architect, Thurso.

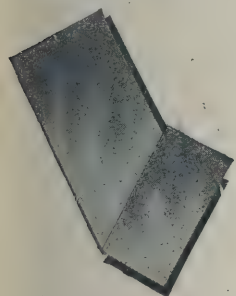
CAMBORNE.—March 2.—For the erection of 50 houses within their district, viz., 16 parlour type and 34 non-parlour type. The Surveyor, Council Chambers, Camborne.

COSELEY.—February 28.—For the several works required in the erection of drainage, fencing, etc., of 30 non-parlour type houses on the Upper Ettingshall Road housing site for the U.D.C. Mr. G. Edwin Mitchell, Surveyor, Council House, Coseley. Deposit £2 2s.

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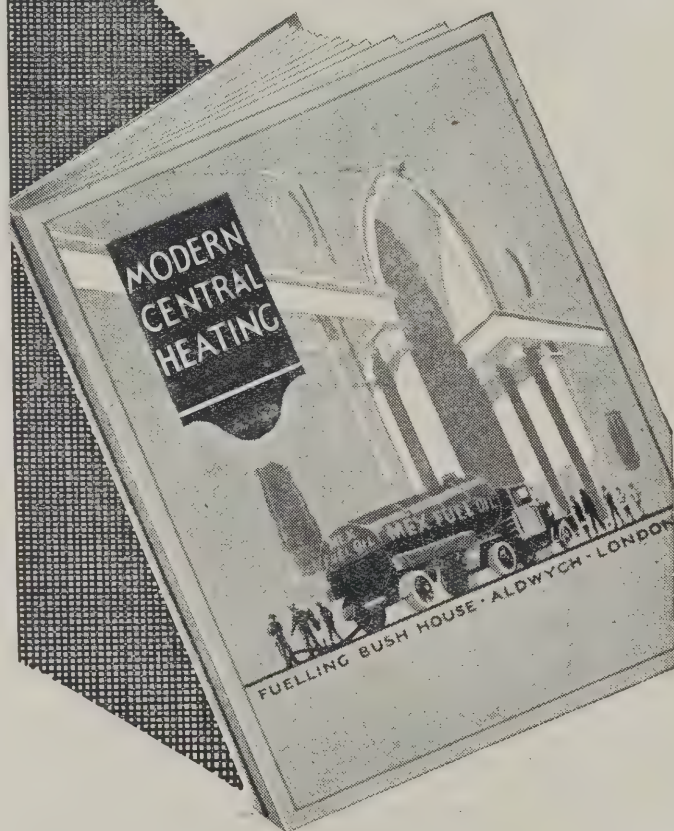
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COSELEY.—February 28.—For the demolition of one house, with outbuildings, etc., on the Upper Ettingshall Road housing site, and the clearing of the site for building, for the U.D.C. Mr. Joseph C. Roper, Clerk to the Council, Council House, Coseley.

CO. CORK.—March 5.—For repairs and renovations of the Church, Kiskeam, Boherbue, Co. Cork. Mr. S. F. Hynes, F.R.I.B.A., The Presbytery, Boherbue.

COWLEY.—March 1.—For the erection of 436 semi-detached houses, comprising 396 parlour 3-bedroom type, and 40 non-parlour 3-bedroom type on the Bullingdon Field Housing site, for the Headington R.D.C. Mr. Wm. Page-Webb, architect and surveyor, 23 High Street, New Headington, Oxford. Deposit £3 3s.

CWMAMMAN.—March 1.—For the erection of 10 houses at Garnant. Mr. Gilbert H. Davies, College Street, Ammanford. Deposit 2 guineas.

DARLINGTON.—For the erection and completion of 48 homes. Mr. Joshua Clayton, L.R.I.B.A., High Row Chambers, Darlington. Deposit £2 2s.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of 4 pairs of cottages at Hindhead. Mr. A. J. Stedman, South Street, Farnham.

HAMMERSMITH.—March 7.—For the carrying out of repairs to the properties included in its housing schemes for the period of one year from April 1, 1927. Mr. R. Hampton Clucas, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6.

HINDLEY.—February 28.—For the erection of 24 brick houses in France Street and Margaret Street. Mr. O. P. Abbott, Surveyor, Council Offices, Hindley. Deposit £3 3s.

ILKLEY.—March 15.—For the erection of 56 non-parlour type houses on the Leeds Road-Wheatley Lane site. The Council Surveyor, Town Hall, Ilkley (after March 5). Deposit £2 2s.

LEEDS.—March 8.—For the whole of the work required in the extension and alteration of the Ellerby Lane Council School. The Education Offices, Architect's Section, Calverley Street, Leeds. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWTON ABBOT.—March 10.—For the erection of 54 houses on their Broadlands housing site, Newton Abbot. The Council's Surveyor, Mr. C. D. White, Town Hall, Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—March 2.—For the erection of 20 houses at Wiltshire Lane housing site, Eastcote. The office of the Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Oaklands Gate, Northwood.

SEISDON.—March 8.—For the erection of four houses on the Halfpenny Green site, Bobbington; six houses on the Blundies Lane site, Enville; four houses at Orion Lane, Lower Penn; twelve at Smestow Road, Swindon; six at Fiershill, Trysull; six at Seisdon (near Seven Stars Inn), Trysull; and twenty at Bratch Road, Wombourn, for the Seisdon R.D.C. The Council's Architect, Mr. H. Marcus Brown, L.R.I.B.A., 45 Queen Street, Wolverhampton. Deposit £2 2s.

SLEAFORD.—March 5.—For the erection of houses in the following parishes: Osbournby, one pair; Heckington, two pairs; Wilsford, two pairs; Leasingham, one pair; Billinghay, two pairs; Great Hale, one pair; Little Hale, two pairs; Swaton, two pairs; North Kyme, one pair; Kirkby-la-Thorpe, two pairs. Edwin H. Sills, L.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect to the Council, Council Offices, Northgate, Sleaford.

SLIGO.—February 28.—For building a new Parochial Hall at John Street, Sligo. Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox Street, Sligo.

SMETHWICK.—March 7.—For the erection of 14 parlour type houses, and 92 non-parlour type houses, at Varley, Oldbury. Mr. Roland Fletcher, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick. Deposit £5 5s.

SOLIHULL.—March 5.—For the erection of 30 non-parlour type houses at Cornyx Lane for the R.D.C. The offices of the architect, Mr. W. T. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTH FARNBOROUGH.—March 7.—For alteration and additions to South Farnborough Working Man's Club, York Road, Farnborough. The Secretary, South Farnborough Working Man's Club, York Road, Farnborough.

STAINES.—March 12.—For the erection of 48 houses at the following housing sites: Ashford Common, Ashford, 10 houses; Staines Road, Laleham, 10 houses; Stanwell Moor, Stanwell, 12 houses; Sipson Site, Harmondsworth, 16 houses. Mr. R. A. Hogarth, Clerk to the Council, London Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD. March 3.—For the erection of three pairs of non-parlour type cottages and two pairs of parlour type cottages, in the parish of Steeple Bumpstead. Mr. H. Brown Thake, 10 High Street, Haveringhill.

TAVISTOCK.—March 4.—For the erection of a hospital at Tavistock, for the Trustees of Kelly Cottage. Dixon & Ransey, architects, 25 St. Peter Street, Tiverton. Deposit £1.

WENLOCK.—March 2.—For the erection of 16 non-parlour type houses in Stretton Road, Much Wenlock, for the T.C., Housing Contract No. 3. The Council's Architects, Messrs. Geo. Riley & Son, Central Chambers, Wellington.

WIRRAL.—For proposed new nurses' home at the Poor Law Institution, Clatterbridge. Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, Architects, 13 Houghton Street, Southport. Deposit £3 3s.

WOLLATON.—February 28.—For the erection of non-parlour houses of ordinary brick and timber construction on the Wollaton Park Estate in two contracts of 104 and 67 houses. Mr. T. Howitt, architect, 58-59 Long Row, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

Building Tenders Accepted

BRIDGWATER.—The R.C. recently accepted, subject to the sanction of the M.H., tenders for the erection of 56 houses in various parishes. The Council also decided that application be made to the Ministry for sanction to the borrowing of £1,200 for the purchase of sites, and £25,600 for the purpose of building and contingencies. One Bridgwater firm of builders will receive contracts to the amount of £9,438 for erecting houses in four villages.

BURSLEM.—The tender of Messrs. Godwin has been accepted for the erection of the new George Hotel at Burslem for Messrs. Parker's (Burslem) Brewery, Ltd. Building operations are to commence almost immediately.

CARDIFF.—The following is the list of tenders for Gabalfa Library, Cardiff: E. A. Bond, £10,188 17s. 8d.; Williams Rowles, £10,270; S. C. Tavener, £10,280; D. Davies & Sons, £10,429; H. Beavis & Sons, £10,433; Holcombe & Son, £10,447; Knox & Wells, £10,500; Watts & Gale, £10,600; W. Symonds & Sons, £10,725; A. E. Hamilton, £10,780; Davies & Lloyd, £10,899; John Gibson & Sons, £10,993; Newcombe & Sons, £10,993; R. Evans, £10,998; Bradford & Davies, £11,024; W. Thomas, £11,111; George Griffiths & Sons, £11,295; T. P. Howells, £11,346; S. & I. Williams, £11,461; J. E. Evans, £11,535; Essex Williams & Sons, £11,657; Alban Richards & Sons, £11,875; Thomas R. Evans, £11,925; E. Turner & Sons, £12,480. Architects: Messrs. Sidney Williams, Lic. R.I.B.A., and Vivian S. Williams.

COVENTRY.—The tender of Messrs. E. Harris & Son, amounting to £2,499, for a building for religious services at St. Paul's Cemetery, Coventry, has been accepted.

COVENTRY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Horace Teanby, Ltd., of Sheffield, amounting to £38,000, for the erection of 100 non-parlour houses at Radford. £7,102, by the U.D.C.

DONCASTER.—Doncaster R.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, of Doncaster, for £26,020, less a reduction of £10 5s. per house, for the erection of 58 houses at Rossington. It was reported that application had been made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £10,000 to grant subsidies for houses by private enterprise.

EARL SHILTON (LEICS.).—The tender of Messrs. Ward & Tetley, of Bradford, amounting to £24,885 17s. 4d., for the new sewerage scheme and disposal works, has been accepted by the Hinckley R.D.C.

ECCLES.—For the erection of 78 non-parlour type houses, to be erected on the Gaskell Road estate for the Corporation. Mr. T. Elce, Borough

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HIGHBRIDGE.—The U.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. E. Gullidge for the erection of 36 houses, parlour type, for £15,190 13s., and £586 for road work.

HOUNDSDITCH.—For the construction of a new sewer in Houndsditch, between Bishopsgate and Cutler Street: Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., £17,758 15s.; Harold E. West, £16,832 18s. 9d.; Mitchell Bros., Sons & Co., Ltd., £16,711 3s. 1d.; D. R. Paterson, Ltd., £15,876 18s. 2d.; Alexander Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., £13,534 18s. 7d.; Daniel T. Jackson, £11,768 6s. (accepted).

KENT.—For a proposed house at Benenden, Kent, for Captain R. W. Myburgh, R.N. Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., architect. The following is the official list of tenders: G. H. Denne & Sons, Ltd., Deal, Kent, £4,953; Thomas Ashenden, Hawkhurst, Kent, £4,539 16s.; R. Weeks & Sons, Tenderden, Kent, £4,100; The Ringmer Building Works, Sussex, £3,850; W. Elliot & Son, Tenterden, Kent, £3,785; W. P. Woodgate, High Halden, £3,747.

KETTERING.—For the erection of the first half of the permanent church for the committee of All Saints' Church. Architects, Messrs. E. Turner & E. J. May, of Kettering. O. P. Drever & Son, Ltd., Kettering, £6,570.

LITTLE HULTON.—For the erection of 36 five-roomed and 10 four-roomed houses of the non-parlour type at Worsley Road, Little Hulton, near Bolton, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. T. Davies, Surveyor, Council Offices, Little Hulton. F. E. Gill & Son, Manchester.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of a new parish hall at Holy Trinity Church, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool. Architect, Mr. H. L. Beckwith, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool. W. Morrison & Sons, Ltd., Wavertree, £4,000.

MANCHESTER.—For the proposed improvements to the premises of Messrs. Smart Bros., Ltd., house furnishers, Palatine Buildings, Victoria Street, Manchester. Architects, Messrs. A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., shop fitters, Constitutional Hill, Birmingham. A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of a new ladies' and members' stand at the Cricket Ground, Old Trafford, Manchester, for the Lancashire County Cricket Club. Architect, Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., 48 Brown Street, Manchester. W. Thorpe & Son, Manchester. Steelwork, Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—For the proposed alterations to the branch at 220 and 222 Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester, of the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., Downing Street, Manchester. Plans prepared by the Society's own staff. E. Haynes, Junior, Manchester.

MACCLESFIELD.—For the erection of 32 houses at Macclesfield Road

and Reddish Lane, Taxal, near Whaley Bridge, for the Macclesfield R.D.C., and also for the erection of 10 houses on a site adjacent to Dicklow Cob Farm, at Lower-Withington. Mr. George Clayton, Architect, 4 Wellington Street, Stockport, and Macclesfield. For 32 houses, W. Briggs & Co., Stockport; for 10 houses, Oldham & Hallworth, Stockport.

MANCHESTER.—For the proposed additions to the Openshaw Congregational Church, Lees Street and Stanley Street, Openshaw, Manchester. Architect, Mr. A. R. Parker, 9 Albert Square, Manchester. T. Campion & Sons, Ardwick, Manchester.

NEWPORT (SALOP).—For the erection of 12 non-parlour houses and 4 parlour type houses at Longford Road, the tender of Mr. A. Powell, of Wolverhampton, has been accepted by the District Surveyor.

OAKHAM.—The U.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Hosack & Son, of Ruskington, for £3,900 for the erection of eight non-parlour type houses, to be built in pairs, on the Cold Overton Road.

PRESTON.—For the erection of additions at the Elswick Smallpox Hospital, for the Preston T.C. Mr. W. Platt, M.S., A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Preston. J. Turner, Bamber's Yard, Preston.

SHREWSBURY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. Wm. Pace for the alterations to premises adjoining the English Bridge, at £945.

SOWERBY.—For the erection of 52 houses at Sowerby, for the U.D.C.: Masons and bricklayers—Messrs. E. & T. Bower, Ltd., Rookery Lane, Salterhebble, Halifax; carpenters and joiners—Messrs. J. Hawkyard & Son, Ltd., Timber Street, Elland; slaters and plasterers—Mr. J. A. Berry, Brentwood, Sowerby Bridge; plumbers and glaziers—Mr. Sutcliffe Stocks, High Street Place, Queensbury; painters—Messrs. Hitchen & Thomas, 31 Providence Place, Sowerby; electricians—Messrs. R. Spencer & Co., 1 Pellon Lane, Halifax.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. John W. White, of Sunderland, has secured the contract for the erection of the new General Post Office in Claypath, Durham, and the demolition of the property of the selected site at the head of Providence Row will be proceeded with immediately.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—For the erection of 26 non-parlour type houses and 10 two-bedroom houses on the Tower Road site, the tender of Mr. R. Streather, of Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, has been accepted by the T.C., at £405 each for the non-parlour houses and £340 each for two-bedroom houses.

THORNABY.—For the erection of 69 houses: Gilbert Long (Builders), Ltd., 12 Albert Road, Middlesbrough, £25,668 (recommended for acceptance); Arthur McLeod, Westbury Street, Thornaby, £26,910; H. M. Nowell, Bank Chambers, Stockton, £27,427 10s.; Stephen Coates, Ltd., North Ormesby, Middlesbrough,

£26,565; R. Blackett & Son, Coniscliffe Road, Darlington, £29,375. For the work in connection with sewers: Goodhall Bros., Clifton Street, Middlesbrough, £955 5s. 5d.; W. F. Richardson, Allison Street, Guisborough, £641 8s. 6d.; H. M. Nowell, Bank Chambers, Stockton, £657 9s. 4d.; Stephen Coates, Ltd., North Ormesby, Middlesbrough, £595 4s. 10d.; G. Gibson, Hemlington, Marton-in-Cleveland, £827 12s.; E. Wilcox, Stanhope Street, Stockton, £521 2s. 6d. (recommended for acceptance); R. Blackett & Son, Coniscliffe Road, Darlington, £702 0s. 7d.; J. Pearson, Ltd., Stainton-in-Cleveland, £714 9s. 7d.; A. E. Hobbs, Salisbury Terrace, Stockton, £611 5s. 9d. For the work in connection with roads: Goodhall Bros., Clifton Street, Middlesbrough, £3,904 8s. 8d.; W. F. Richardson, Allison Street, Guisborough, £2,196 7s. 8d.; H. M. Nowell, Bank Chambers, Stockton, £2,222; Stephen Coates, Ltd., North Ormesby, Middlesbrough, £2,471 5s. 6d.; G. H. Gibson, Hemlington, Marton-in-Cleveland, £2,758 0s. 4d.; R. Blackett & Son, Coniscliffe Road, Darlington, £2,447 19s. 3d.; J. Pearson, Ltd., Stainton-in-Cleveland, £2,187 5s. 9d.; E. Wilcox, Stanhope Road, Stockton, £2,231 1s. 2d.; Tarslag, Ltd., Bowesfield, Stockton, £2,470 7s. 10d.; A. E. Hobbs, Salisbury Terrace, Stockton, £2,085 3s. 6d. (recommended for acceptance).

WHITEFIELD.—For the proposed reconstruction of the New Grove Inn, Whitefield, for Holt's Brewery, Derby Street, Manchester. Mr. N. H. Hacking, Architect, 5 Blackfriars Street, Manchester. W. Thorpe & Son, Manchester.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Yeovil T.C. have sealed a contract with Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton, for the erection of 296 houses at a cost of £132,218.

Tenders

Messrs. W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., inform us that their tender submitted for a housing scheme at Cobham, Surrey, was £18,201, and not £14,201, as stated in our issue of February 18.

Department of Overseas Trade

The Officer-in-Charge of the office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. A. M. Wiseman, M.C.) reports that a local firm is desirous of being placed in touch with British manufacturers of tiles, sanitary ware, steel sashes, floorings and builders' hardware and similar lines in connection with the erection of an auditorium at Winnipeg. The enquirer also wishes to be placed in touch with manufacturers of materials the use of which improves the acoustics of buildings. British manufacturers interested in the enquiry can obtain further particulars upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference No. BX. 3261 should be quoted.

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| The Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd. | | |

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/- ..	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3 ..	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/- ..	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6 ..	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6 ..	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6 ..	Ditto
Fit Sand	11/6 ..	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9 ..	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/- ..	Per Ton.
Peroocrete ditto	68/- ..	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/- ..	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9 ..	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/- ..	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station]
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	107/6	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	101/6	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	122/6	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station]
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends ..	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
<i>Gullies</i> —	6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	—10% or +20%
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	delivered on site.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	If tested pipes are required add
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	35% to the net prices.
Interceptor ..	4in. 16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

IRON—

			Prices.	Units.
IRON—			4in.	6in.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe			6/-	8/4
Ditto bends			6/9	14/6
Ditto junction			9/3	—
Ditto gulley and grating			20/-	—
Add for Horizontal back inlet			3/6	—
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw			25/-	43/-

MANHOLE COVERS—

MANHOLE COVERS—		24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers					
coated medium weight	..	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal	ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—		Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 × 14 in.	..	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	.. £16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 × 12 in.	..	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	.. 18 4 7
slates	22 × 12 in.	..	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	.. 13 12 6
F.O.R.	22 × 11 in.	..	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	.. 13 10 10
London	20 × 12 in.	..	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	.. 12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	..	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	.. 14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	..	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	.. 12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	..	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	.. 9 7 6
Westmoreland	Random first green slates,				
F.O.R. London	.. ..	..	£16 0 0	..	Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—					
	Size	Grey	Green		
	24 × 12 in.	.. £42 11 3	.. £45 1 0	..	Per 1,200 delivered
	20 × 10 in.	.. 31 4 3	.. 33 0 6	..	Ditto
	16 × 10 in.	.. 20 18 0	.. 22 4 9	..	Ditto
	14 × 8 in.	.. 12 1 0	.. 12 16 3	..	Ditto
	Green Randoms No. 2	..	8 3 9	..	Per ton delivered
	Grey Green ditto	..	7 3 9	..	Ditto
	Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long	6 3 9	..		Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—

TILES—							
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	..	..	..	£5	12	6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	..	..	..	0	8	6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	..	..	..	16	0	0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	..	..	..	15	0	0	Ditto
<hr/>							
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	..	..	..	0	2	11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	..	..	..	1	2	0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	..	..	..	2	4	6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	..	..	..	8	10	0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—					
Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—							
Per standard delivered							
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.	
\$31	\$29	\$26	\$25	\$22	\$22	\$21	
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—							
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.	
\$55	\$50	\$49	\$48	\$47	\$46	\$45	

BOARDINGS—per square

Plain edge flooring delivered	..	..	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	..	..	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	..	..	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cw
Scotch glue	60/- cw

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian ..	17/-	} Per foot cub dry boards 11 thick and u wards.
Ditto	Japanese ..	15/-	
Ditto	American ..	14/-	
Ditto	English ..	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras ..	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban ..	26/-	
Teak	English ..	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein ..	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

[illegible]

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	} Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	30/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter		1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	..	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 3/4 d.	9 1/2 d.	1 1/2	1 7/8	1 1/2
Elb. ws square (each)	..	10d.	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 6	2 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/8
Elbows round (each)	..	11d.	1 2	1 5/8	1 8	2 4	2 10	4 8
Tees (each)	..	1-1/8	1 3/8	1 7/8	1 10	2 6	3 1	5 1/2
Crosses (each)	..	2 1/2	2 9	3 3/4	4 1	5 6	6 7	10 6
Sockets diminished (each)	..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1-1/8	1 4	2-1/8
Discounts off above—								
		Tubes	Fittings		Galvanized Tubes.		Galvanized Fittings.	
Gas .. ..	..	—45%	—42 1/2%		—30%		—35%	
Water .. ..	..	—40%	—37 1/2%		—23%		—30%	
Steam .. ..	..	—35%	—32 1/2%		—18%		—25%	

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11½	2/2½	2/7½	3/1½	3/7	5/9
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/10
Shoes (each)	1/1½	1/4	1/6	2/3	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/1
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/2	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	2/3	2/8	3/3	3/9	4/6	7/2
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/8½	1/1
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard ..	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/2
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/2
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard ..	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9	2/3
Stop ends do. ..	—	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	7d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard sup
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard sup
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.					
4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
36/-	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	3 3/4 in.	4 in.
Lead delivered	Unit				
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run				
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr Angus Smith's solution		3/3	3/9 1/2	4/6	4/11 1/2
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/5 1/2	4/-	4/3	5/2
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, 4 1/2 in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—					
25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-
1/2 in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.
1/2 in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.
1/2 in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK					
(first quality)—	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—					
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/4
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.									
English sheet glass in crates, delivered		English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards		English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards		English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards		English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards	
15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.
Clear	3 1/2d.	5d.	5 1/2d.	8 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	7d.	10 1/2d.	1 1/2
Ground	4 1/2d.	6 1/2d.	7 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	7 1/2d.	9 1/2d.	1 1/2	—
Fluted	7 1/2d.	10 1/2d.	1 1/2	1 1/2	8 1/2d.	1/-	—	—	—
Enamelled	6d.	7 1/2d.	9 1/2d.	1 1/2	7d.	9d.	—	—	—
Cut to sizes, per foot super.									
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish									
Rolled plate glass	—	—	—	—	1 1/2 in.	3 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In plates not exceeding									
Ordinary substance Polished									
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.									
Ditto silvered plates all as last									
Embossing									

PAINTS AND VARNISH.									
Price.		Unit.		Price.		Unit.		Price.	
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.	—	Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.	—	Aluminium Paint	25/-
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.	—	Dryers	36/-	Cwt.	—	Dryers	36/-
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.	—	Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.	—	Distemper washable	45/-
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.	—	Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.	—	Enamel, best white	25/-
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.	—	Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.	—	Gold leaf, English	2/9
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.	—	Gold size	12/6	Gallon.	—	Gold size	12/6
White Lead	58/-	Cwt.	—	White Lead	58/-	Cwt.	—	White Lead	58/-
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.	—	Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.	—	Linseed oil, boiled	3/5
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.	—	Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.	—	Ditto raw	3/2
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.	—	Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.	—	Mixed Paint	71/-
Putty	16/-	Cwt.	—	Putty	16/-	Cwt.	—	Putty	16/-
Size	3/6	Firkin.	—	Size	3/6	Firkin.	—	Size	3/6
Tar	1/-	Gallon.	—	Tar	1/-	Gallon.	—	Tar	1/-
Terebentine	9/-	Gallon.	—	Terebentine	9/-	Gallon.	—	Terebentine	9/-
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.	—	Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.	—	Turpentine	5/6
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.	—	Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.	—	Varnish, hard oak	15/-
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.	—	Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.	—	Varnish, copal	17/-
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.	—	Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.	—	Ditto flat	16/-
Whiting Gliders	3/-	Cwt.	—	Whiting Gliders	3/-	Cwt.	—	Whiting Gliders	3/-

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Provence

The success of the A.A.S.T.A. visit to Rome and Florence last year has encouraged the Council to undertake a further visit at Easter in 1927. This year the venue has been changed to Provence. In addition, the visit will be extended to Marseilles, from which a visit will be paid to Hyeres. A provisional programme has been arranged, and the following particulars are already available:—

April 7 to 18.

April 7 (Thursday), leave London 8.20 p.m.; April 8 (Friday), arrive Avignon 19.44 (7.44 p.m.); April 9 (Saturday), visit to Orange; April 10 (Sunday), Avignon; April 11 (Monday), visit to Nimes; April 12 (Tuesday), visit to Arles; April 13 (Wednesday), Avignon; April 14 (Thursday), morning, Avignon; leave Avignon 19.57 (7.57 p.m.), arrive Marseilles 21.45 (9.45 p.m.); April 15 (Friday), Marseilles; April 16 (Saturday), visit to Hyeres; April 17 (Sunday), Marseilles; leave Marseilles 19.15 (7.15 p.m.); April 18 (Monday), arrive Paris 8.40, leave Paris 10.36, arrive London 18.43 (6.43 p.m.).

Art and Industry

The Board of Education are arranging for a short course for teachers in recognised art schools in England and Wales who desire to refresh, or extend, their knowledge of matters pertaining to their work, more particularly in regard to the application of art instruction to the requirements of industry. Full particulars from The Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Obituary

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jesse Sanders Brown, one of the directors of G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd. He had been connected with this company for over forty years.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers

The Richard Pickering Prize will be awarded by the Council of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers at intervals of one year, the funds being provided by the legacy left by the late Richard Pickering (Member of the Institution), Borough Surveyor of Whitehaven. The prize (of a total value of fifteen guineas) will consist of ten guineas and the Richard Pickering Gold Medal, and is offered for a thesis on a subject selected by the Council of the Institution and announced at the annual general meeting. The subject for the year 1926-27 is: "Road Economy from the Traffic and Maintenance Point of View." The thesis is to consist of not more than 5,000 words, to be typewritten on foolscap, one side only, and to be illustrated by drawings or sketches. It must be delivered on or before March 31, 1927, addressed to the Secretary of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Detailed regulations will be found in the Handbook.

Professional Note

Mr. Lionel F. Vanstone, of 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth, has opened an office at Midland Bank Chambers, Palace Avenue, Paignton.

Trade Notes

Messrs. J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., have acquired from "Nuswift" (Bradford), the sole manufacturing and selling rights of the "Nuswift" Patent Fire Extinguishers. The services of Mr. J. A. Goodall—the patentee—have been retained, and business will in future be dealt with at the works of J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, to which address all communications should be forwarded.

Trade Catalogues Received

"Ferrocrete Bulletin," Number 5, February (Portland House, Tothill Street). The first issue of a periodical entitled "Ferrocrete Bulletin" has been published for free distribution by the Cement Marketing Co., Ltd. This brochure is intended as a medium for familiarising cement users and merchants with the types of work for which "Ferrocrete," the rapid-hardening Portland cement, is being used, in order that those interested in building may keep abreast with the latest methods of rapid construction.

Shell Mex, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Central heating with fuel oil, widely used in America, has in the last few years been extensively adopted in this country for public buildings, hotels, and large business houses generally. The purpose of this booklet is to show that the success attained in these installations points the way to its adoption on a much larger scale for smaller buildings and the larger type of private dwelling.



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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/6th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube
	5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities In considerable quantities
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	6d. 2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Planking and strutting	9/6	11/-	9d.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	4d. per foot super.			
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Holisting	
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6	
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6	
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6	
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Earthware 4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Extra only for bends, each	2/-	3/-	3/-	4/6
Ditto for junctions, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
" " cement mortar	620/-	830/-	1080/-	
	640/-	850/-	1080/-	
Damp course	Per Foot Super	Horizontal	Vertical	
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3		
1/2-in. asphalt	9d.	1/-		
Facings	Per Foot Super	Flemish bond	English bond	
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.	1d.	plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super			
Weather joint in cement	2 1/2d.			
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	1 1/2d.			

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super	1/-	
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1d.		
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	6/-		
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run		
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	1d. plus 10%		
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1/2		
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall			

PAVING.

Cement and sand	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	Per Yard Super	2 in.	3 in.
Granolithic	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	
Asphalte	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	
Tarmac	7/-			4/8	6/6

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in holisting and fixing	Per Foot Cube	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
Artificial stone	12/6	16/6		22/6
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	9/-	8/-		11/-
Bath stone ditto			To Elevation generally	19/6
				10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	Per Square Countess	80/-	72/-
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7	
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4	
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails			135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails			41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers			60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails			70/-
Add for vertical work			2/-
Add for circular on face in elevation			25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius			40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius			66 2/3%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—			
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	Per square
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Ditto
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto
Cuttings—Eaves			Per Foot Run
Edges and abutments			Equal 1 foot super
Ridge tiling			Equal 1/2 foot super
Fixing soakers			1/10
			9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-			
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/-			
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-			
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/-	Floor 6/-	Roofs 5/10	Trusses 8/9
At per square	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	48/-	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	10/-	11/-	12/-	
Battening for slates	12/- to 20/-			
Roofing felt lapped and laid				
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super				1/-

JOINER.

Deal plain-edged flooring	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-	
Deal matching	37/-	45/-	58/-	
	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-
Sashes, per foot super			1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares			1/10	2/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-
Doors, per foot super	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	8 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	4d.	4 1/2d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4 1/2d.	5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing				
Staircase				
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super				2/-
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super				2/-
Housing steps to strings, each				9d.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/3	1 1/5	1 1/9
Deal newels, per foot run	8 by 3 1/2	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4 1/9
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed .. 2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	8d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded .. 2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9d.	11 1/2d.	1 0/10	1 0/10	1 2/10
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed .. 6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/10	1 1/10	1 2/10			
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Per Foot Run			
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Glrth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing				
Barrel Flush Sash—Locks and Furniture	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-
Bolts Fasteners Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8
Stop ends	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flashes and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	48/-	57/-
Copper Nailing	4d.	2/-
Welded Joint	4d.	2/-
Bossed Ends to Rolls	6d.	5/6
Soldered Dots	2/-	2/-
Lead service	1 1/8	2/3
Lead waste	1 1/4	1/7
Lead soil	5/8	6/8
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	3/-	3/-
Stop ends	9d.	1/-
Bends	2/-	2/6
Beaded ends	10d.	1/-
Single tacks	11d.	1/-
Double tacks	1/2	1/3
Brass sleeves	7/3	8/8
Lead traps	8/9	9/10
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons	9d.	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 2 1/2 in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete .. 1/1	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/8	3/4

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	Narrow	Flus
On Walls and Ceilings		
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite .. 3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2
Do. do. Portland .. 4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2
Do. do. Keene's .. 4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Glrth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster .. 0/2	Equal to Value	Stop Ends
Do. do. Portland .. 0/3	of 1 foot of	Equal to 1/4 of
Do. do. fibrous .. 0/3	moulding	a foot of
Partitions		
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super	
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.		
Sheet Glass—Figured 1 in.	Cast Glass—1 in.	Wired Metal bar
21oz. 15oz. Rolled 3/8 in.	1 in. Cast Glass	Patent Glaz
0/8 1/2 0/7 1/2 0/11 1/2 0/9 0/10 0/10 1/2 1/1 1/2		2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Stop	Distemper
Washable Distemper		
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar .. 0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar .. 0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on
100%	300%	Small Panels
		Medium Panels
		Large Panels
		Stippled

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super .. 0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5
Do. on frames each .. 0/8	0/8 1/4	2/-
Do. on large do., each .. 0/10	0/10 1/8	2/6
Do. on squares, per doz. .. 0/8	1/-	2/-
Do. on large, do., do. .. 1/-	1/6	3/-
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run .. 0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1
On large pipes or do. do. .. 0/1	0/1	0/2
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—		
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	Freer
Polishing	6d.	1/3

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
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On walls	1/5	2/3
On stairs	1/10	2/4
On ceilings	1/7	2/6

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LONDON PRIDE

The fact that we took strong exception to the London County Council's proposal to demolish Waterloo Bridge does not blind us to much excellent and enlightened work which that body does in many directions for London's welfare. It has been so often, in artistic matters, "on the side of the angels" that one must not dwell too long or too seriously on that one grave lapse, which, probably, was rooted more in vague, financial fears than *malice prepense*. The difficulty of keeping up a reputation becomes, sooner or later, a tax upon ones mental processes, as well as a serious hindrance to definite action. The Council, in recent years, seems to be showing some signs of such strain. In its early years, it exhibited a more healthy disregard for compromises and makeshifts; and in its determination to sweep London clean, embodied as vigorous a specimen of new broom as any contemplated in the old adage. That attitude resulted in the cleaning out of a good part of the Augean Stable of the Metropolis; and we have a somewhat wistful regard for those free, unfettered "spendthrift" days which now are becoming but a memory. We are no advocates for, in popular parlance, "chucking the money about"; but the majority of the Council are rather apt to regard expenditure on improvements with the niggardly eyes that Parisian shopkeepers directed towards the schemes of Haussmann and Napoleon III, forgetting that five hundred millions have been returned to the Parisians for every five millions wrung out of their hardly-earned incomes. It is the timorous spirit that brings about troubles like the Waterloo Bridge dispute, where fear of probable cost made the Council shy at putting a new bridge where it was badly needed, and compromise on erecting a wider bridge where width would have proved an intolerable nuisance. That difficulty has, we hope, been solved. Yet the financial solution of this difficulty, for which, we presume, we are largely indebted to Sir William Plender, might just as well have been suggested originally by the Council, which was as well aware, as anyone, that London, on the basis of population, had never had its fair share of the Road Board funds. In many ways, we think the Council might try to lead public opinion instead of waiting for it to become articulate. We doubt not, for instance,

that if the Council had built up Kingsway and Aldwych on a fine design, and taken both the rack rents and rates, it would have done better artistically and financially for London than by letting private enterprise haggle with it for a quarter-of-a-century over the development. We do not doubt, either, that if it came forward with a proposal to buy out the Foundling Hospital spaces, or even the whole estate, it would find all the public backing it required; and if it promoted a measure to sterilize from building all other London squares and open spaces, the citizens would not hesitate in giving endorsement to the policy.

The Council does its work mainly through committees. As a method of procedure, this has its dangers; but the most casual glance at Council meeting agenda, those fat books of accumulated minutiae, which come up for ratification on Tuesdays proves, not only the immense ramifications of London's governance, but the impossibility of dealing with it in any other way. Still, if the committees sometimes lose their way in the tangled undergrowth of detail, we look to the full Council to preserve sufficient detachment to see the wood as a whole and discern a clear path of policy through it.

In its early days, the Council maintained a somewhat conscious austerity and disdain for civic pomp and the baubles of office. It has now so far progressed as to succumb to the lure of an official badge for its Chairman, a generous present from Major Lewis-Barned, one of the members. This may occasion heart burnings in some quarters, but the innovation is to be commended. The head of any public authority should bear on occasion some distinguishing sign of his office; and it is notorious that, in the past, L.C.C. Chairmen and distinguished guests of the Council, have often experienced awkward moments for lack of it. This badge, of gold, brilliant and enamel, is doubtless a pretty thing. The Council's coat-of-arms figures on it, but we are more rejoiced that it includes also a presentment of that humble plant known as London Pride. As a silent symbol of the spirit that should ever animate the head of London's County, this ubiquitous growth of its gardens could not have been bettered; and we doubt not that this motto will animate L.C.C. Chairmen in the future as much as in the past.

Notes and Comments

Registration

OSXOI

The past week has seen another protest against the Registration Bill, this time from Prof. Beresford Pite, who detects in it an attempt "to penalise the free practice of the universal art of architecture," whereas the Bill does nothing more than penalise the free and unrestricted appropriation of the title of architect by people who have never attempted to train or fit themselves for that profession. The "unauthorised architecture (often spontaneous and noble) of engineers, builders and surveyors," which the Professor mentions, will still go on; if we had savages in these islands, they would, despite the Registration Bill, still be able to construct their mud and wattle huts, if the bye-laws permit. What the Registration Bill aims at is that those who profess and call themselves architects shall be led into the way of truth. Prof. Pite has had a long connection with the training of architects; does he now contend that training is not required? The layman has no need to go to an architect for knowledge of construction; the engineer can give him that, or the builder, or many of the surveyors. If he goes to the architect, he expects something more than a knowledge of the science of building; but the Professor, apparently, sees no reason why he should have any expectation of getting it. Illness would mean an added, intolerable anxiety if the doctor's brass plate was an enigma that might mean much or nothing if the trained man and the quack were equally entitled to the same honourable title. One rejoices that there is a General Medical Council to register the fact that the doctor we call in has reached a certain stage of qualification through study. He may not be a genius, but even "a legal standard of mediocrity" will often suffice to pull us through. The true doctor's education, however, is never finished; nor is the true architect's. To cultivate an architectonic mind means a far longer and more difficult training than the assimilation of scientific facts which forms the basis of the healing art. Yet Prof. Pite would debar us from any assurance that it had even been begun.

Chelsea

From recent reports, Bloomsbury is not the only district of London in danger of losing part of its cherished open spaces, for Mr. Reginald Blunt, in *The Times*, has drawn attention to a possible scheme for building on part of the grounds of the Duke of York's Headquarters. The proposal is being tentatively considered by the Army Council, which requires to find accommodation for certain anti-aircraft units of the Territorial Force. Apparently a site for this accommodation has already been purchased in Rochester Row, but the fiat of economy has gone forth, and second thoughts suggest the selling of the purchased site and the erection of some light buildings on the open ground at the Duke of York's Headquarters. The qualification of lightness no doubt implies a temporary character—to last until brighter financial days shall dawn—but if the buildings ever go up we shall not doubt their permanency. The Chelsea Council know nothing officially and are not likely to do so, since Government plans are not submitted or subject to their approval. It is well, therefore, that public opinion should be aroused on the subject, and that it is made clear to the Government that lip-service to the principle of preserving London's open spaces does not condone their destruction by Government departments. The need for economy is urgent; but economy at the expense of light, air, and health is folly. "Economy! What

crimes are committed in thy name!" will soon become a new variant of an old tag.

Southend Architects

A new Society of Architects for Southend and District was inaugurated at the local School of Arts and Crafts last week, when Sir Charles Nicholson delivered his first Presidential address and Major Harry Barnes gave an official welcome to the new body on behalf of the Royal Institution. We may also be allowed to offer our felicitations to the Society, and to express the hope that it will grow both in size and authority for the good of the art which it is designed to foster. It is curious to reflect that few of the rapidly expanding communities a short way out of the Metropolis have any organisation of local architects to influence the character of the numerous buildings that are being erected. In Southend, which like all coastal places is in danger of an epidemic of "seaside" architecture, the remedying of the omission is doubly valuable. In recent months we can claim credit for having induced a Southend layman to discard a builder's very bad design for a house and seek professional advice in his district, with results that gave much satisfaction to the client and, incidentally, to ourselves. For that the profession in Southend may regard us with a friendly eye. If they but knew what Southend has been spared!

Window Dressing

We are beginning to appreciate the great importance of sales organisation in modern industry, and the fact that the production of a good article can do little to increase trade unless the article is presented in such form and under such conditions as will make it appeal forcibly to the possible purchaser. From his close study of industry in many lands, the Prince of Wales, at the recent British Industries Fair Banquet, was able to point a moral with a tale of an Argentine native, who passed over a tin of British paint for one of German manufacture because the "directions for use" on the British tin were given only in English, which neither buyer nor storekeeper understood; whereas the painstaking German printed his directions in Spanish. That is one vital point in foreign trading; there are others of moment, whether in selling at home or abroad, and among these is the manner in which goods are displayed to the public. In this matter, the manufacturer is largely in the hands of those who retail his wares; but the sales organisation side of a progressive firm will make it their business to encourage the retailer to present their firm's goods in the most attractive and appealing manner. The Prince's story about paint reminds us that an interesting window dressing competition has been instituted by an important firm of paint manufacturers, who offer valuable prizes for the best window display of their numerous products. This should interest builders, builders' merchants, and other readers who handle this firm's goods; and we draw particular attention to it because we believe the organisation of the competition is, in some measure, due to a suggestion made by us. How competitors dress their windows is left to their discretion, but the results will be adjudged on the selling power, originality, workmanship, and showcards and tickets in the display. The competition, which commenced on March 1 and will continue until April 15, has been promoted by Messrs. Robert Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd., and its associate firm, Messrs. R. Gay & Co., Ltd. All those desiring to compete should apply for entry forms and particulars to the first-named company at West Ham Abbey, London, E.15.

Latest Competition Results

The past few days have brought the results of four important Competitions. In those for a new Academy at Perth and for remodelling and extending the Victoria Hospital, at Blackpool, the final assessments have been made, and the premiated designs in each case are illustrated and commented upon in this issue. In the third Competition, for designs for the extension of the Manchester Town Hall, the preliminary competition has resulted in the selection of six firms of architects, whose names are given below, to submit designs for the final assessment.

The result of the fourth competition, for alterations and extensions to the Herefordshire General Hospital, was received at the moment of going to press: names of successful Architects are given below.

New Academy, Perth

The assessor, Mr. James D. Cairns, has made the following awards in the competition limited to architects in practice in Scotland for the proposed new Academy at Perth:

- (1) Mr. T. Aikman Swan, A.R.I.B.A., 7 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh.
- (2) Messrs. Meston & Stewart, 38 High Street, Lanark.
- (3) Mr. James Millar, F.R.I.B.A., 15 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

The Victoria Hospital, Blackpool

In the competition for the remodelling and extension of the Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, the assessor, Mr. H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., has made awards as follows:

- (1) Messrs. Gibson & Gordon, 5 Old Bond Street, London.
- (2) Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, London.
- (3) Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Adshead, Manchester.

Manchester Town Hall

The following architects have been selected to submit their designs to the assessors in the competition for designs for the Manchester Town Hall extension:

Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, Bolton.
 Messrs. Colclutt & Hamp, London.
 Mr. J. F. B. Cowper, London.
 Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, London.
 Mr. E. Vincent Harris, London. }
 Mr. E. Berry Webber, London. }

On completion of their designs the above architects will be entitled to a fee of £500 each. It is expected that some time will elapse before a start is made with the building of the extension, which will probably cost £1,000,000. This is Mr. Berry Webber's second success in competitions promoted by the Manchester Corporation. With his design for a new art gallery on the Piccadilly, Manchester, site, he secured the premium award of £500.

Herefordshire General Hospital

The following is the award made by Mr. C. E. Elcock, F.R.I.B.A., the Assessor appointed by The Royal Institute of British Architects in the competition for alterations and extensions to this hospital:

- (1) Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, Knightsbridge, London.
- (2) Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, Sunderland.
- (3) Messrs. Knott, Collins & Snell, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

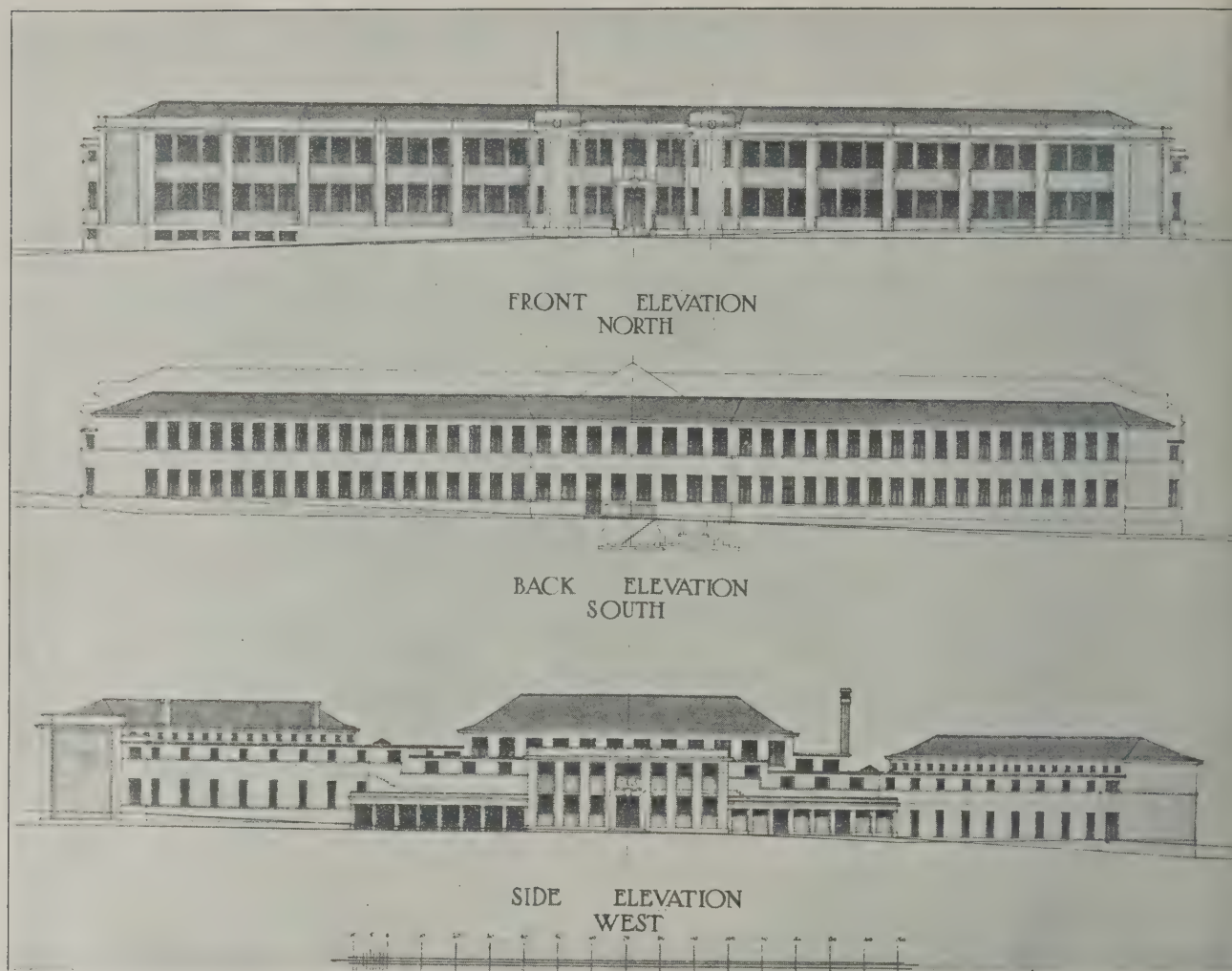
THE PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION

It is not often that a new school can be erected upon such an ideal site as that provided by the Education Authorities of Perth. In this instance the competitors were required to place their building on a large rectangular site, with public roads on two sides of it, and having the ample dimensions of 1,020 ft. by 650 ft., so that there was plenty of room for playgrounds in immediate association with the building.

Before examining how the competitors took account of these circumstances, it may be well to glance at the conditions of competition and instructions to competing architects in order that the architectural "programme" may be understood. In the first place, it may be mentioned that these conditions were drawn up by Mr. James E. Cairns, architect, of Edinburgh, who was also appointed assessor of the com-

petition, which was limited to architects in practice in Scotland and carrying on business on their own account. In his award he placed Mr. T. Aikman Swan, A.R.I.B.A., first, Messrs. Meston & Stuart second, and Mr. James Miller third. The schemes submitted by these three firms are illustrated by the accompanying photographs.

It was pointed out that competitors, while invited to express the most modern ideas in school design, were under obligation to study the special building regulations for schools issued by the Scottish Education Department. The cost of the building, including drainage, water, gas, electric fittings, roads and footpaths, boundary fences, and the formation and division of playing fields, was fixed at a maximum of £55,000. For this sum the competitors were required to provide 24 ordinary class-rooms, 3 chemical and



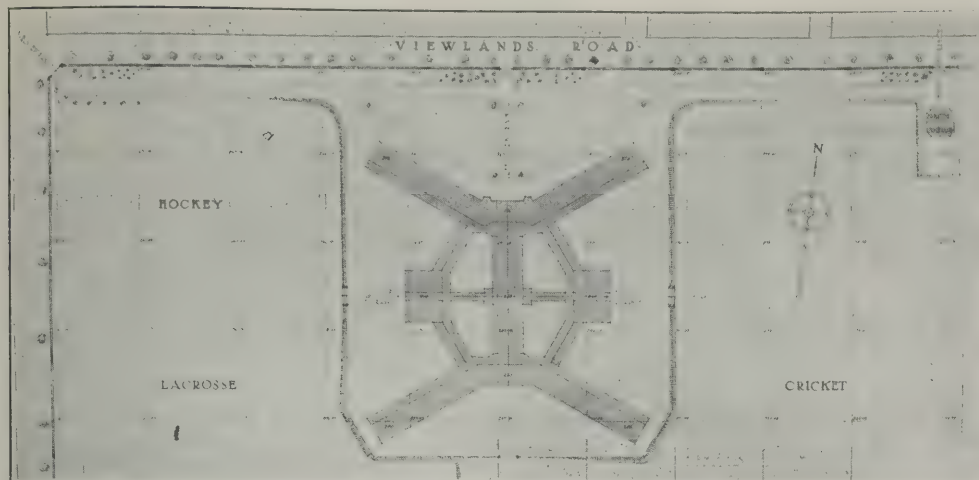
PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. MESTON & STEWART, Architects.

physical laboratories with necessary store rooms attached, and a large demonstration or lecture room for scientific subjects. In addition, two art rooms, one craft room and one room for manual instruction, four music rooms, and rooms for the teaching of cookery, laundry work and needlework were to be provided. The central element and as it were the focus of the whole scheme was to be the large assembly and luncheon hall. Great importance was also attached to the gymnasium for both boys and girls; well-planned dressing-rooms and bathrooms were to be associated with it. The administrative quarters include a detached Janitor's house, private rooms for the Rector, Secretary and Lady Superintendent, and a medical inspection room, while, of course, adequate cloakroom and lavatory accommodation was considered essential.

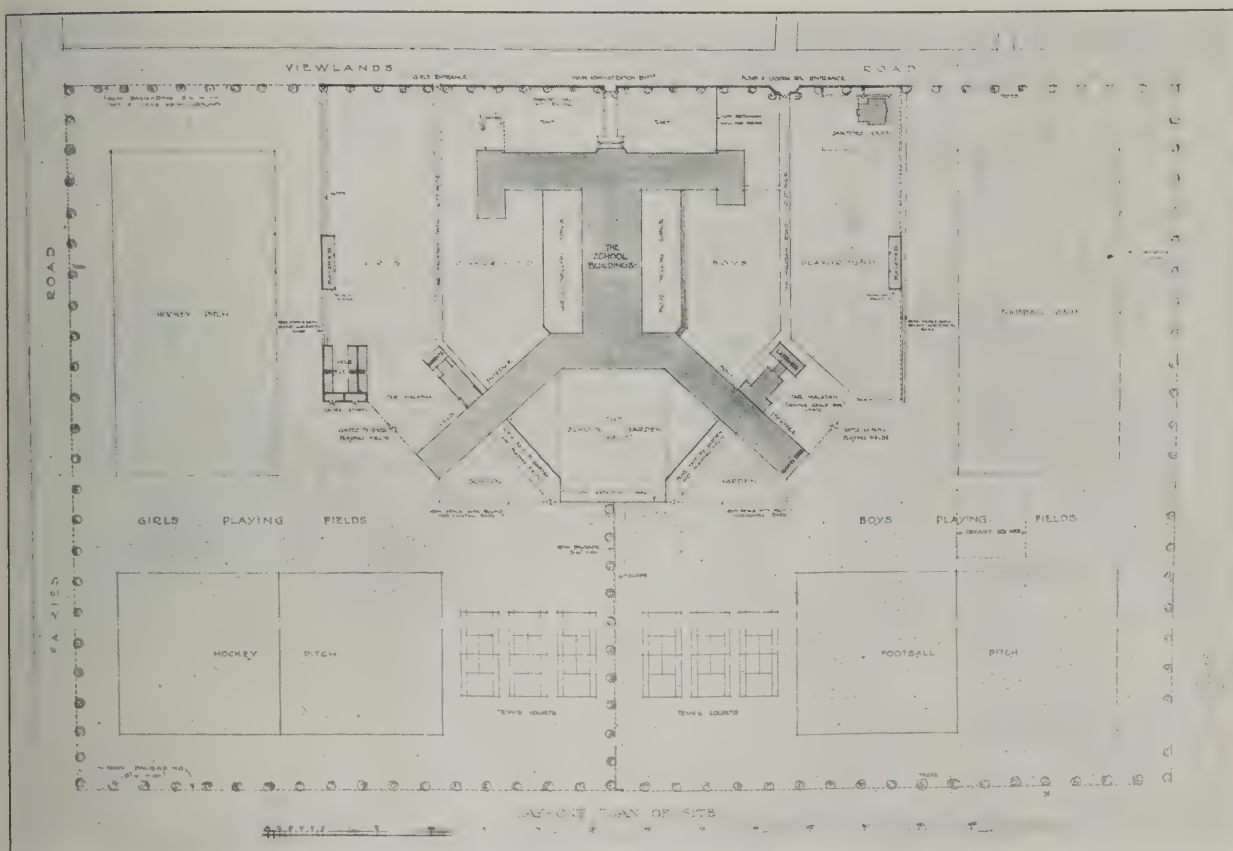
Let us first examine the plans and consider their relation to the site. It has already been observed that the ground slopes considerably from the North to the South, and this natural circumstance points to the desirability of avoiding an axis normal to the slope of the ground and having on each side of it a symmetrical formation of buildings which are obliged to have their bases at different levels. This particular axiality, however, is exactly what has been adopted in the second premiated design, which shows a star-like pattern having elongated blocks set diagonally at each corner and forming a repetitive geometric pattern which takes no cognizance of the slope of the ground. In the designs placed first and third, however, we see that this elementary inflection has been achieved, and the disposition of the blocks aligning on Viewlands Road on the North is markedly

different from that which faces the southern boundary of the site. This seems to be a necessary factor in the correct expression of the lay-out, for not only does it ensure that the contour of the ground is suitably recognised, but it enables the group of buildings to have a specially prepared front elevation towards the principal approach, which is considered to be Viewlands Road. It is not altogether desirable that the position of the public thoroughfare should be so entirely disregarded as it is in the design placed second, which appears to have the further blemish that the main entrance to the building is placed on an elevation which to all intents and purposes is exactly duplicated at the rear of the building. Another advantage which the designs placed first and third have over this latter is that they take more account of aspect and provide for a larger proportion of the class-rooms to face south. Yet all three plans have considerable merit from the utilitarian point of view and show that the competitors have studied the "programme" with very great care.

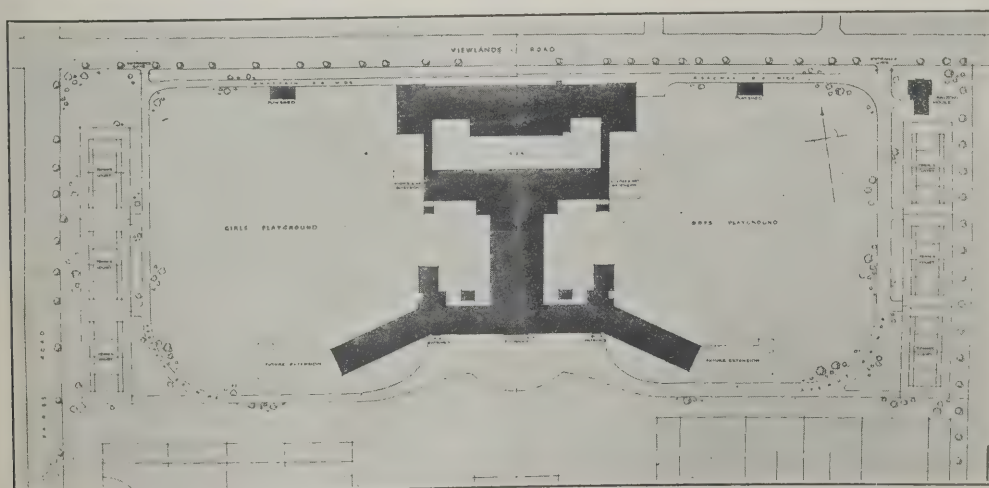
Let us analyse some of the special excellences of Mr. T. Aikman Swan's design. In his report the assessor points out that this design is superior to most of the others submitted in that it has no closed-in courts or areas, which, he points out, may be unavoidable were the site very restricted, but which are undesirable in any circumstances. Alone of the three premiated designs, Mr. Swan's has the assembly hall on the first floor, with the gymnasium underneath. This is a highly satisfactory arrangement, inasmuch as it enables drill spaces to be provided in the open air on either side of the gymnasium, while the dressing-rooms associated therewith are readily accessible from



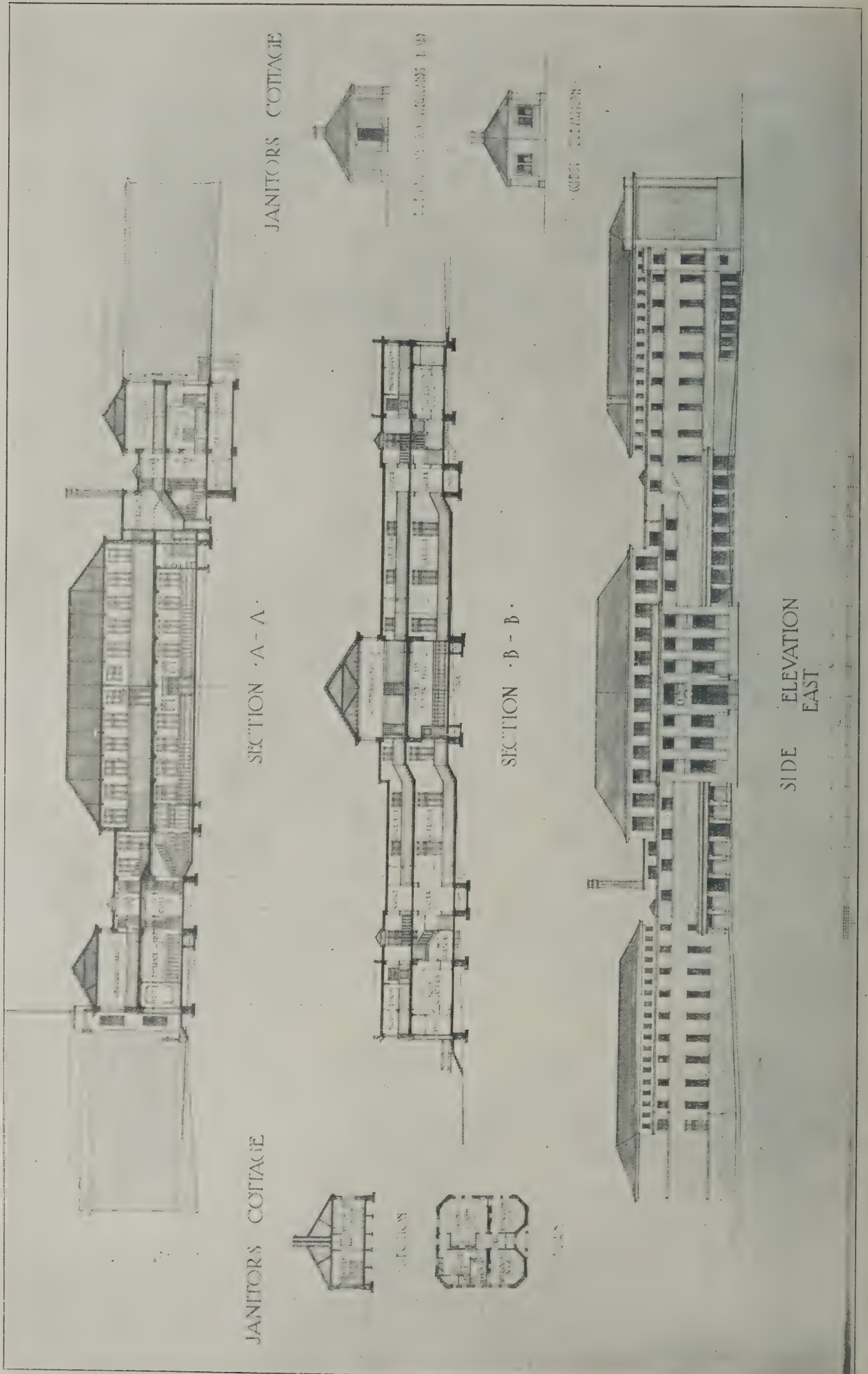
SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN. MESSRS. MESTON & STEWART, Architects.

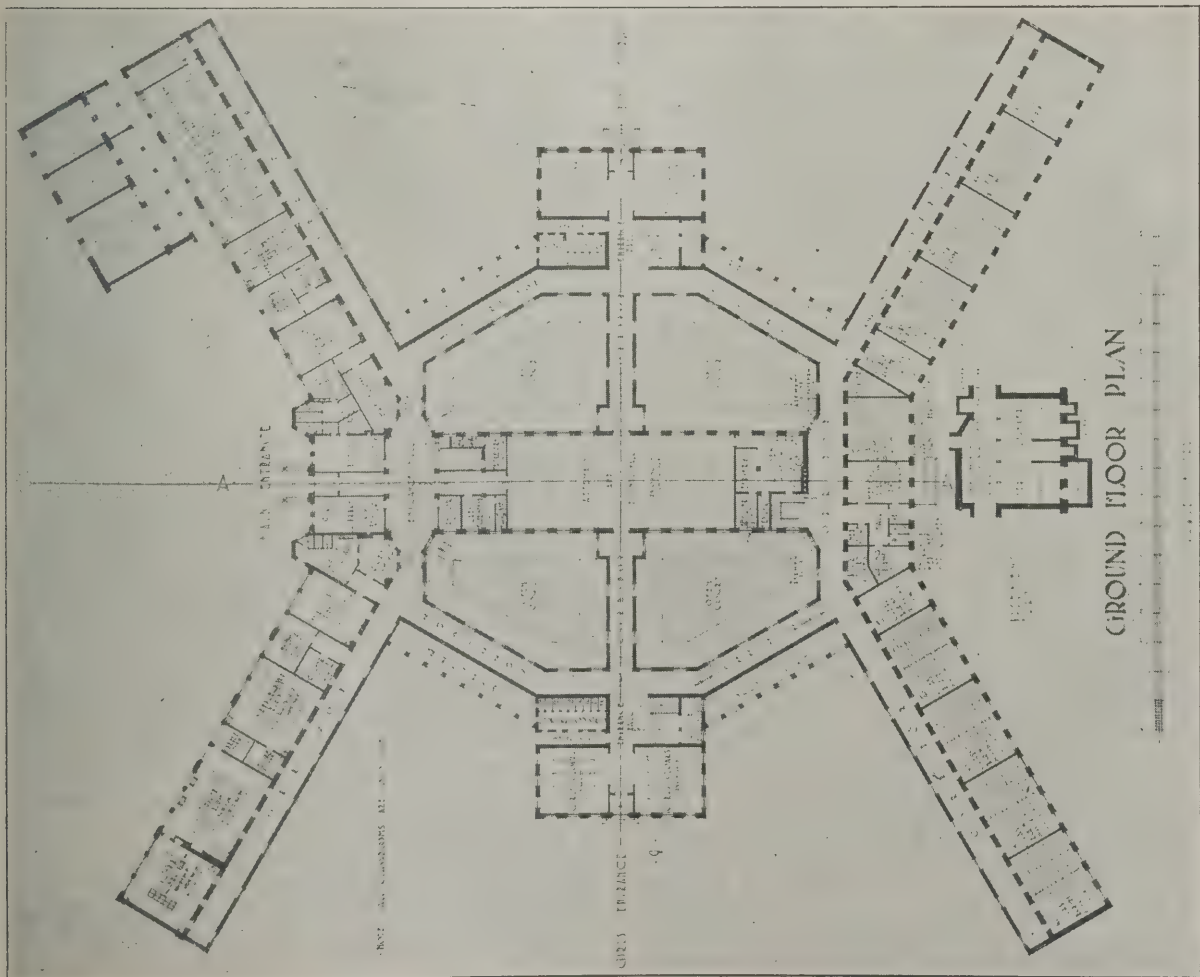
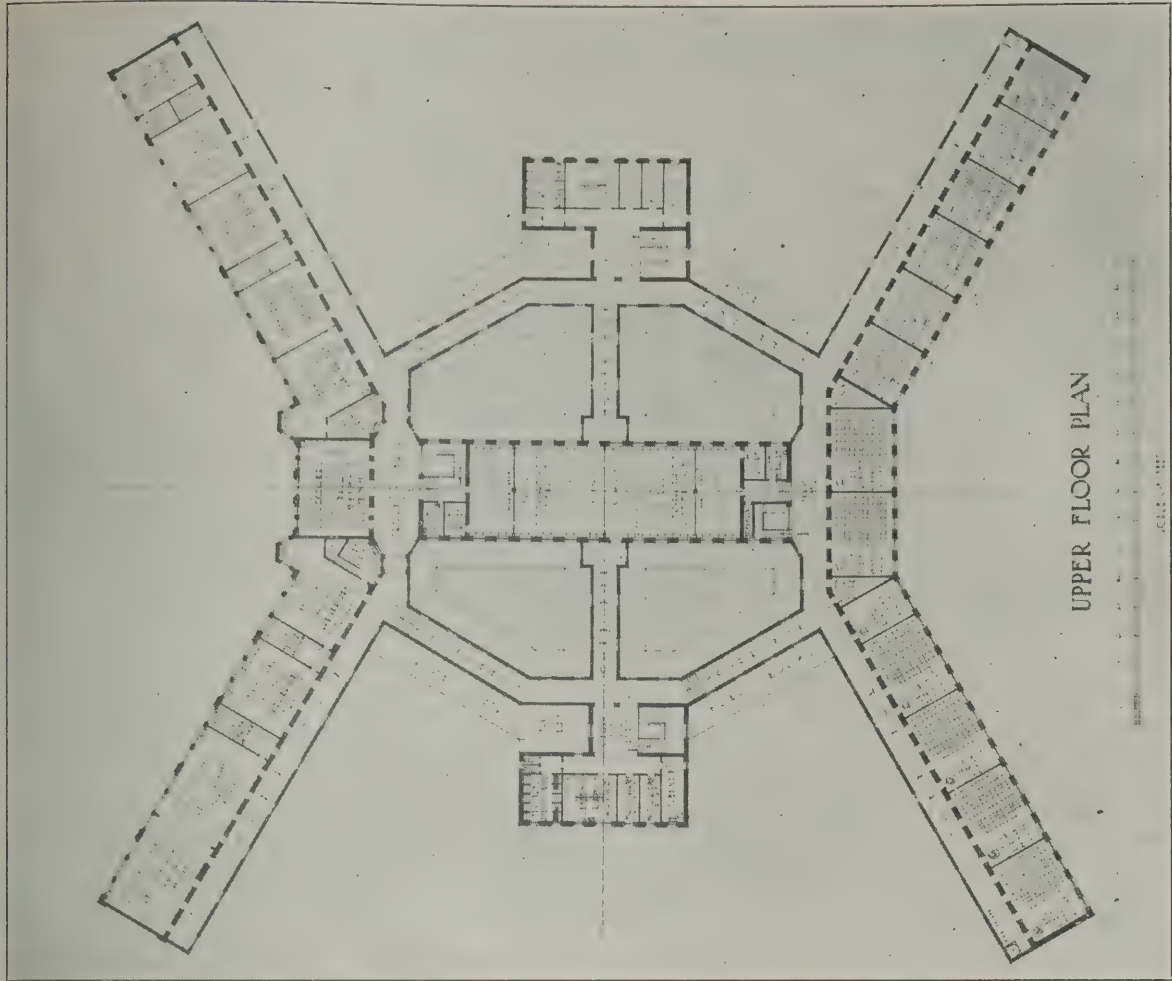


FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN. T. ATKMAN SWAN, F.S.A.(Scot.), A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

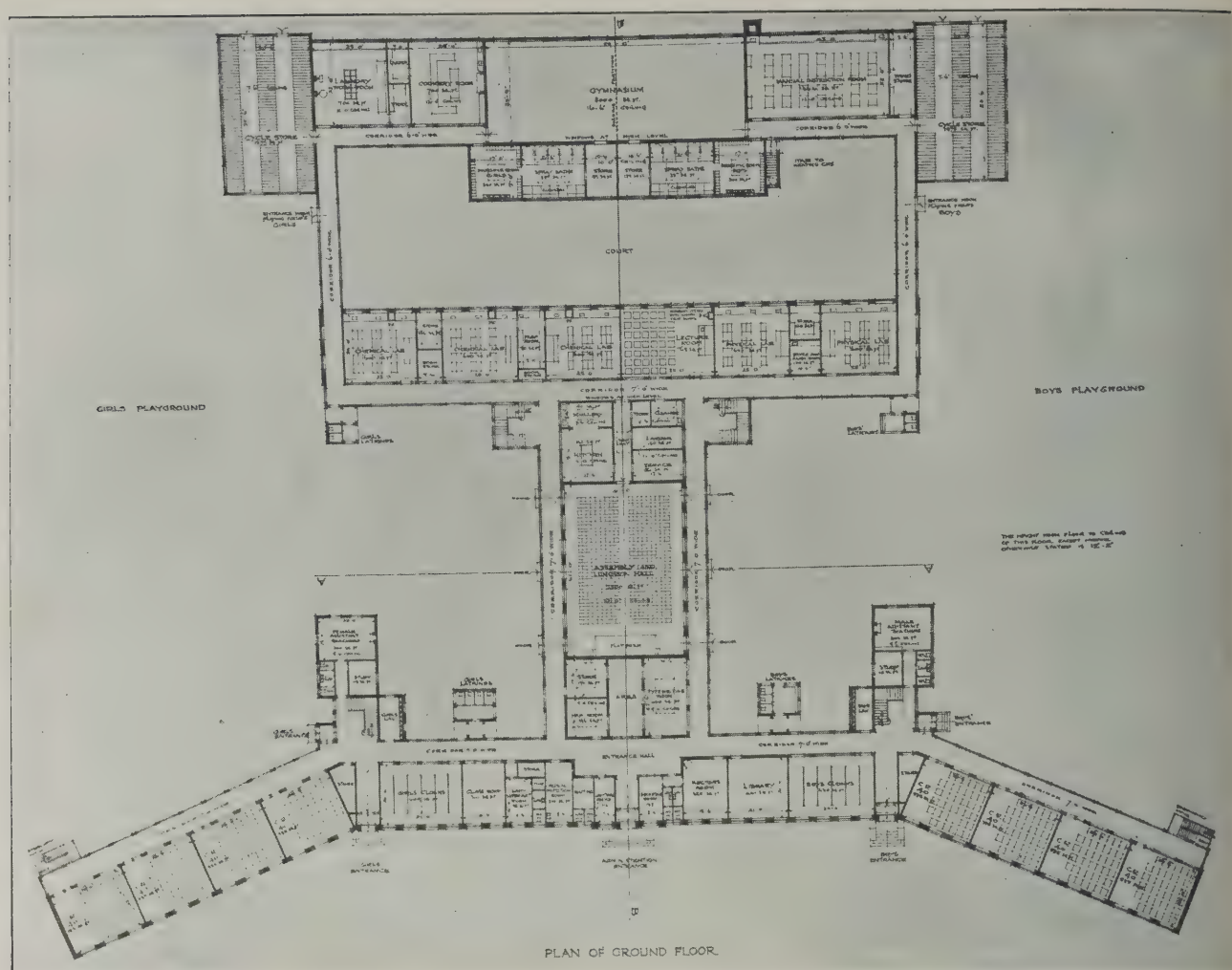


THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN. JAMES MILLER, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: LAY-OUTS OF WINNING DESIGNS.





PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: SECOND PREMIAED DESIGN.
MESSRS. MESTON & STEWART, Architects.



PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN.
JAMES MILLER, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

the playing fields. All the class-rooms have cross ventilation and the corridors are ventilated by large side windows. The administrative part of the building is placed near the entrance on the north façade, while the boys and girls are provided with separate entrances at the centre of each of the projecting wings to the south of the building.

In the scheme submitted by Messrs. Meston & Stewart, the assembly hall is on the ground floor and is equally accessible from the main entrance towards Viewlands Road and the boys' and girls' entrances on the east and west sides respectively. These latter are very cleverly placed in blocks which contain cloak-rooms and lavatories and which are united by short corridors not only to the assembly hall, but to the principal rooms of the building. As far as communications go, this plan is excellent, and as most of the windows on the interior courts belong to corridors and apartments other than class-rooms, it cannot be said that in this instance the requirements of light and air have been unduly sacrificed to the means of communication. In the design by Mr. James Miller it must be confessed that the interior court contains a row of class-rooms facing North, and this arrangement cannot be defended. It is also apparent that access to these particular class-rooms from the boys' and girls' entrances is not very conveniently managed.

The elevations are of considerable interest. As was to be expected, the north and south façades, owing to their symmetry, present the most formal aspect. In the winning design the north front has a pleasing central feature with main entrance, which is supported on either side by end pavilions separated from it by intermediate portions of wallage. The appear-

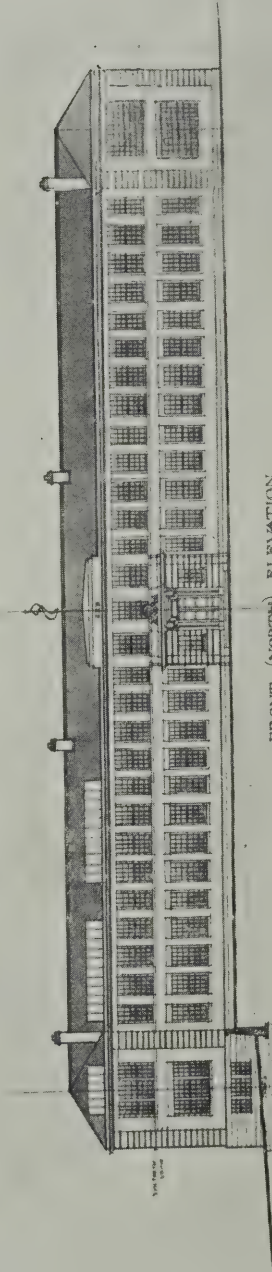
ance of these latter is somewhat spoilt by the too marked duality of the rows of windows, which the designer has done nothing to mitigate, and a similar blemish is noticeable in the south façade. The west and east elevations show an interesting group of buildings properly dominated by the assembly hall.

Messrs. Meston & Stewart's design has symmetry upon all fronts, but, as was previously mentioned, the marked slope of the ground renders this symmetry on the east and west elevations inappropriate. The façades, however, have an admirable breadth and simplicity and very well express the function of the building.

The third premiated design differs from the other two in that the main entrance of the building is placed on the south side. This entrance is marked by a central pavilion surmounted by a stone cupola, which, however, is not very intimately connected with it, being placed on the ridge of the roof behind it, while it must be observed that this feature has the effect of cutting the competition in two rather than of providing a suitable dominant for it. There is no doubt, however, that this competition has been well justified in that it has called forth designs in which a highly complex architectural programme has been fulfilled with no small measure of success, and it has helped the art of school planning to a distinct advance.

Reference must also be made to the liberal provision of playing fields, in which football, cricket, hockey, lacrosse and tennis grounds are included. There can be no doubt that the Perth Secondary School will be one of the best equipped in the kingdom.

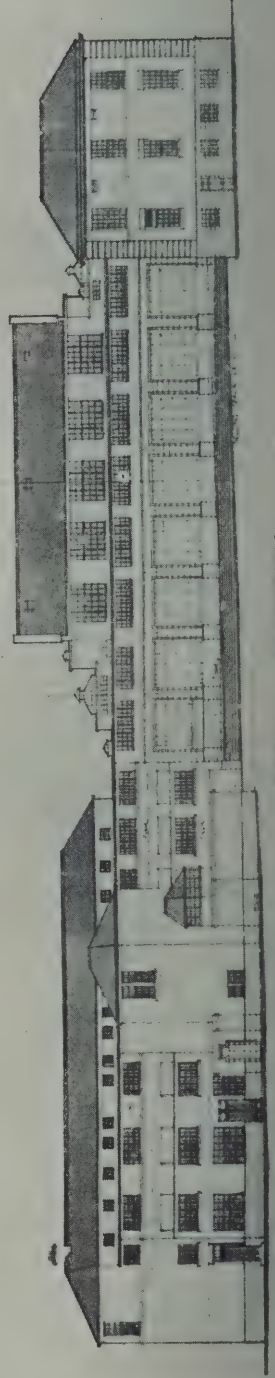
PERTHSHIRE EDUCATION AUTHORITY
PROPOSED NEW ACADEMY - PERTH



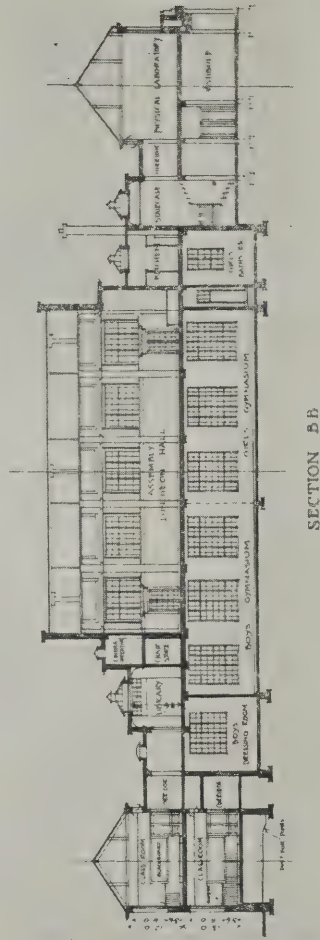
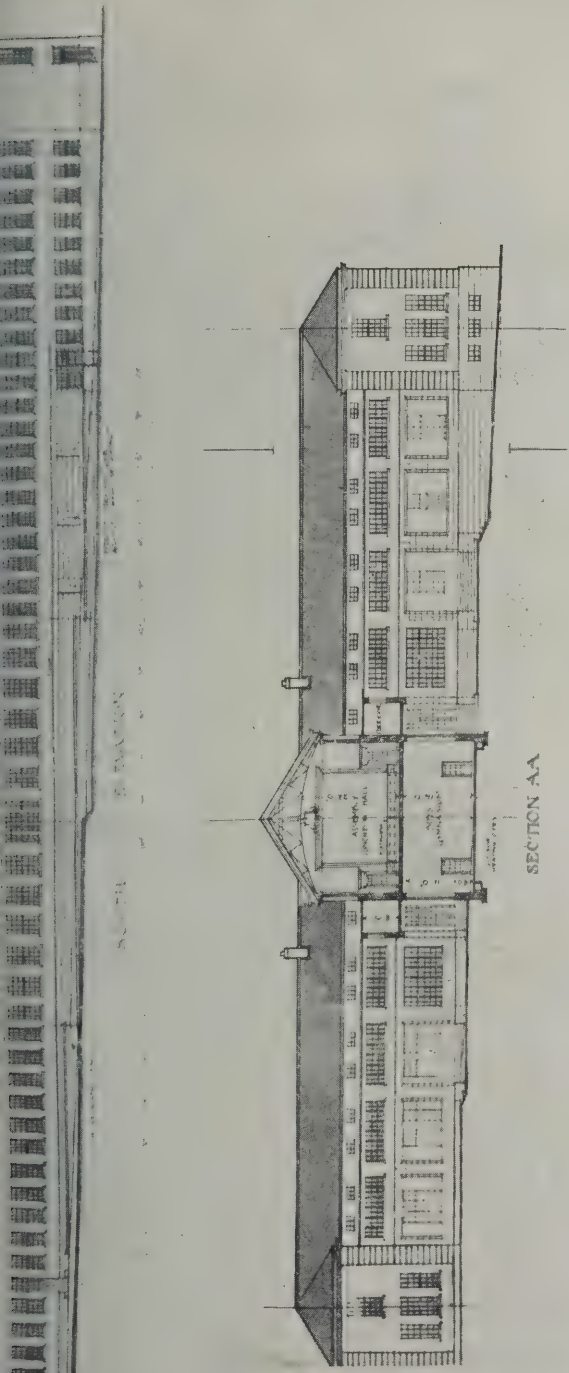
FRONT (NORTH) ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

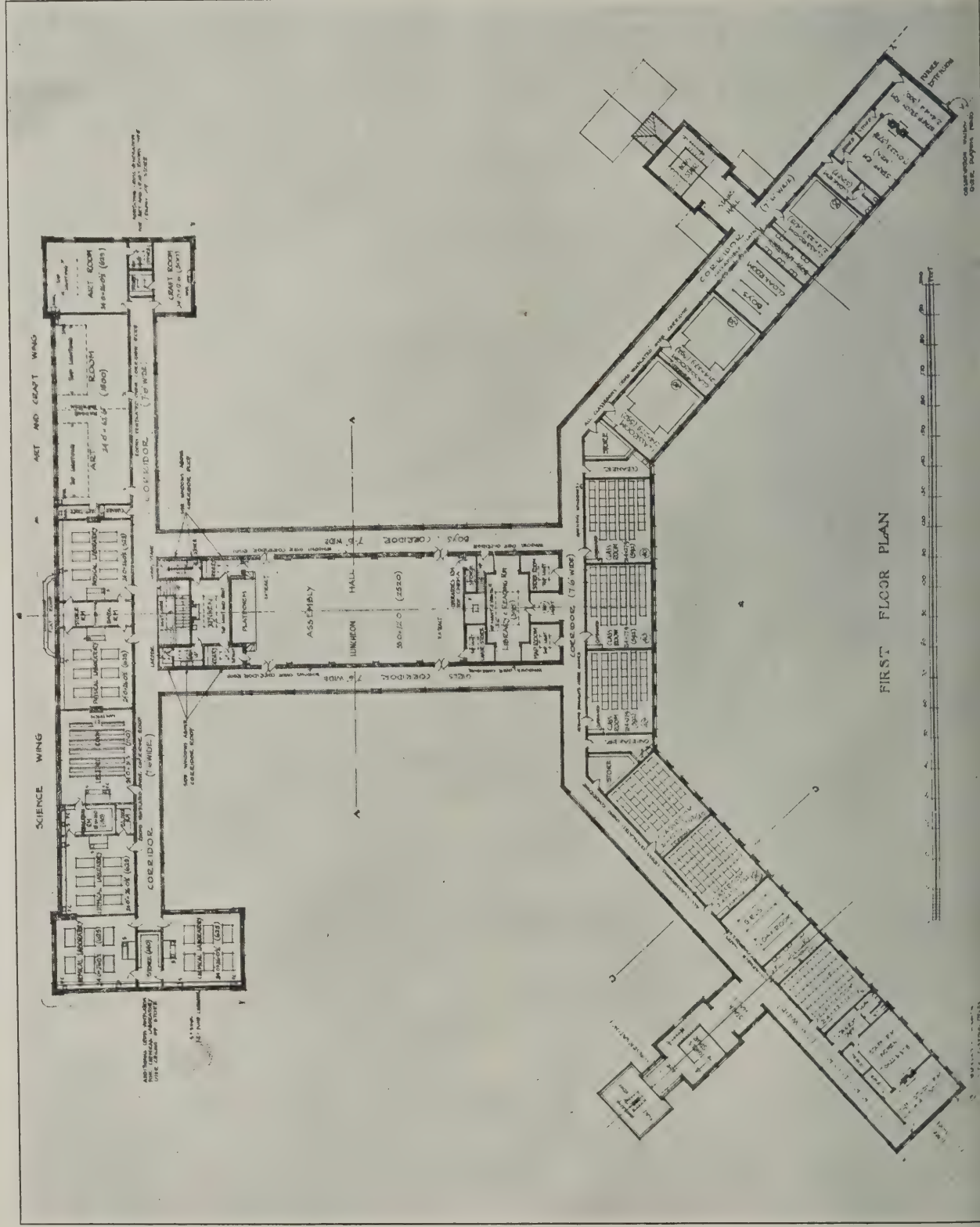


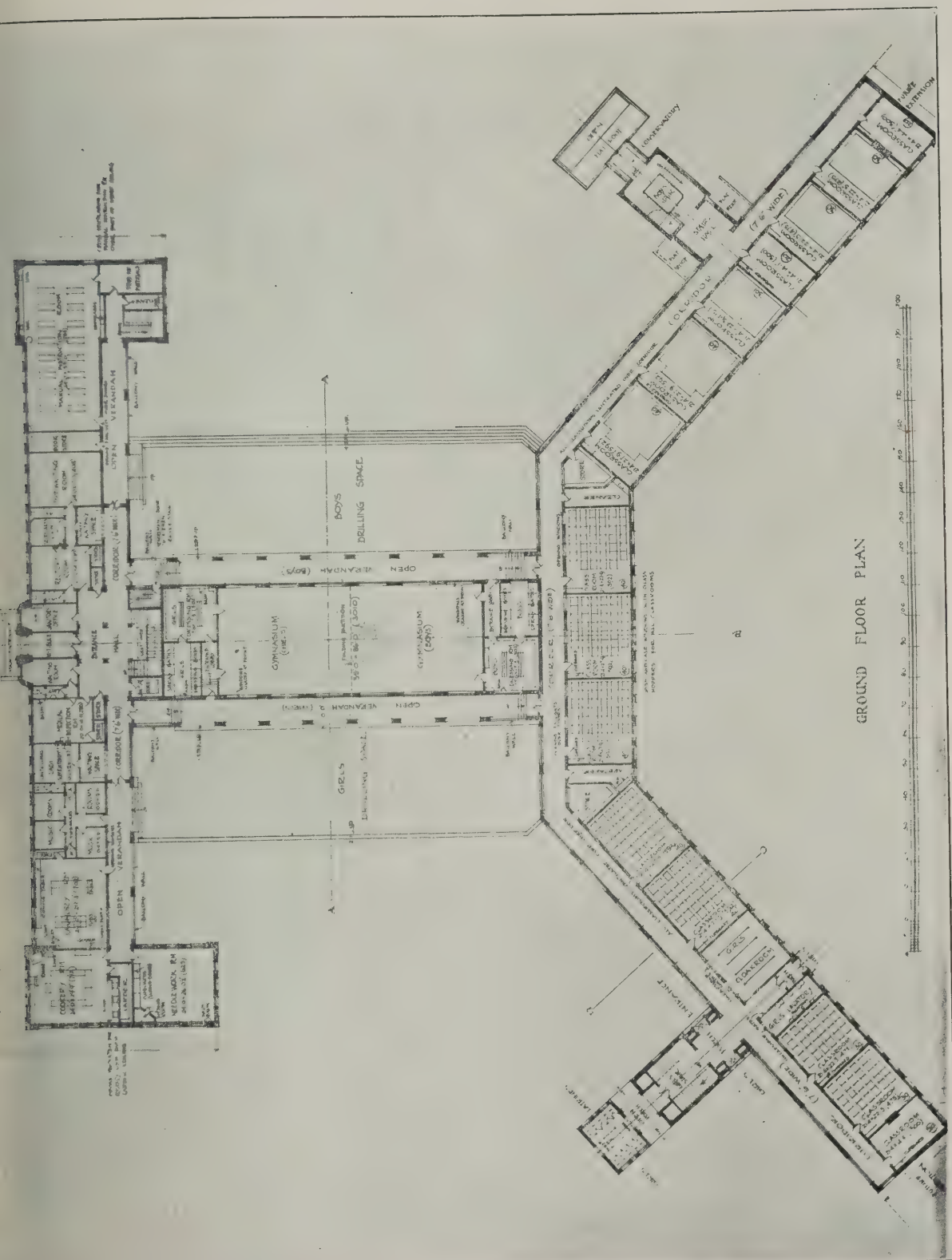
EAST ELEVATION



PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN

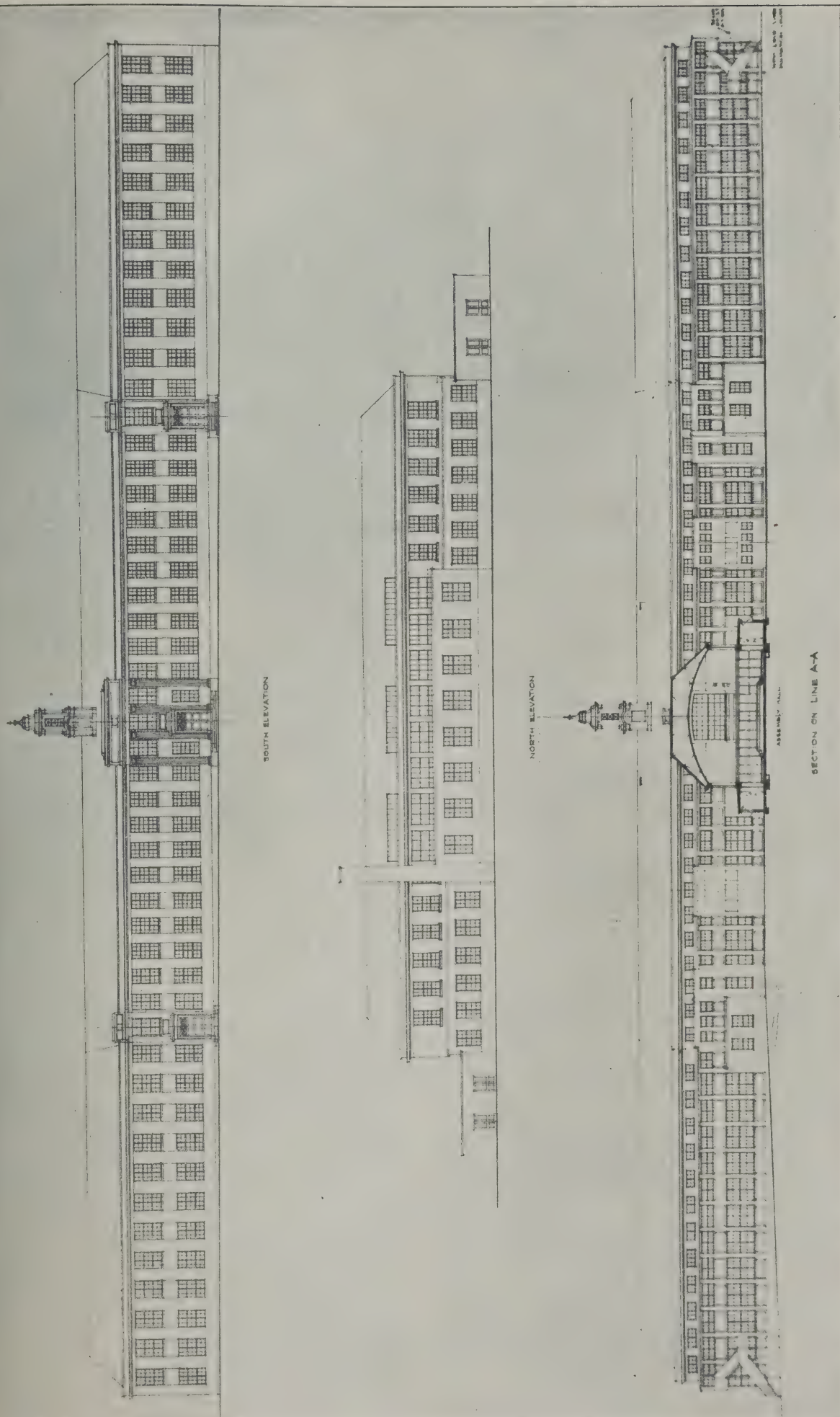
T. AIKMAN SWAN, F.S.A.(SCOT.), A.R.I.B.A., *Architect*





PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN

T. AIKMAN SWAN, F.S.A.(SCOT.), A.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



PERTH ACADEMY COMPETITION: THIRD PREMIAED DESIGN.
JAMES MILLER, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Competition Notes

Bradford Grammar School

The Governors of Bradford Grammar School invite designs from architects for a proposed new school. Premiums of £300, £200, and £100 are offered respectively. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Particulars and plan of site from Mr. W. Brear, The Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

Bradford Improvement Scheme

The committee of the Corporation Street Improvement and Buildings Committee will shortly, it is stated, consider a proposal to promote a competition among architects for the best plans for the lay-out of the whole of the central area of Bradford and the construction of new buildings. The official suggestions provide for the construction of three or four new thoroughfares—the principal one between Town Hall Square and Forster Square, running parallel with Market Street. No public buildings are stated to be included in these official ideas. If they become the basis for future development, the new streets will consist almost entirely of shops, with offices and warehouses above them.

School of Lytham St. Anne's

The Governors of the Lytham Charities invite architects who have had experience in the design and erection of schools to submit their names in a competition for a Girls' Secondary school at Lytham St. Anne's, to Messrs. Wilson, Wright, Davies & Earle, 54 Moseley Street, Manchester, by March 12. From the names submitted a selection of twelve architects will be made, to whom invitations will be issued.

Bognor Council Offices

The Council invite architects to submit their names before March 16, 1927, to Joseph Jubb, Clerk's Office, Bognor, Sussex, as being willing to enter for a limited competition for the erection of Council offices, and have appointed Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor.

Manchester College of Technology

In connection with the competition for the extension of the College of Technology, the Corporation have accepted the following nominations of the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the assessors: Messrs. Henry M. Fletcher, 2 Gray's Inn Square, London; Francis Jones, 178 Oxford Street, Manchester; and Alan E. Munby, 9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.

Lexden Council School Competition

The conditions of this competition are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTS' WORKING DRAWINGS.—The R.I.B.A. state that in the forthcoming Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings the name of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., should appear in the place of Mr. Michael Tapper, A.R.I.B.A.

PAPERS ON "MODERN HOSPITAL PLANNING."—The sessional papers announced for the R.I.B.A. General Meeting on Monday, May 16, 1927, are two papers on "Modern Hospital Planning"—one on "English Hospitals," by Mr. H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and one on "American Hospitals," by Mr. Lionel G. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A. In view of its importance and of the large amount of material available on the subject of hospital planning, it has now been decided to devote the meeting on May 16 to one paper on

"Foreign Hospitals," by Mr. Pearson, and to defer the reading of Mr. Adams' paper until next session.

Incorporation of Architects, Scotland

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held recently at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., the president, in the chair. A report was submitted as to what had been done in the proposed formation of a council for the preservation of rural Scotland. There were elected one fellow, five associates, and two students. It was decided to formulate standard rules and regulations for the Chapter. Four representatives were nominated for the R.I.B.A. Council for the ensuing year.

Sir John Soane's Fund

The annual meeting of the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Fund will be held at the Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, March 9. They will then proceed to allocate the interest (about £150) accrued during the year on the capital sum left by Sir John Soane as an anniversary gift for the relief of distressed architects, their widows and children.

Coming Events

The Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Friday, March 4.—Sir Herbert Jackson on "Some Colouring Agents in Glasses and Glazes." 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. 9 p.m.

The Bristol Society of Architects.—Friday, March 4.—Mr. Bernard Cayley, F.R.S.A., on "Modern Paintwork."

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, March 4.—Members' Meeting.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, March 7.—General Discussion on "Leasehold Reform." 8 p.m. 12 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. George L. Peplar on "Regional Town Planning."

The Liverpool Architectural Society.—Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. H. L. Beckwith, F.R.I.B.A., on "Visit to Schools in Holland and Belgium."

Manchester Society of Architects.—Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., on "Notes on a Visit to America."

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.—Thursday, March 10.—Mr. F. R. Yerbury on "Some Modern Building Abroad."

The Geffrye Museum.—Thursday, March 10.—Mr. Frederick Litchfield on "English Furniture, 1770-1810." 7.30 p.m. Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.—Thursday, March 10. (To be announced.)

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Monday, March 14.—Annual General Meeting of Association Section.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, March 14.—Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Modern French Architecture." 8 p.m. 9 Colindale Avenue, London, W.1.

Town Planning Institute.—Wednesday, March 15.—Alderman E. G. Culpin on "Decentralisation." 6 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, March 18.—Mr. W. H. D. Caple, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Annual Excursion to Laon."

The Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Friday, March 18.—Business Meeting. Mr. W. McCrae on "Architecture and Acoustics." 7.45 p.m. Glasgow.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibition Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.



ST. ALPHEGE, GREENWICH.
NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR (1661-1736), Architect.

“NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR: A LONDON ARCHITECT”

Considerable doubt has always surrounded the authorship of many of the most conspicuous buildings of the last four centuries. In many cases this is inevitable, and due either to insufficient, or an entire absence of contemporary records. Thus came about the literary enthusiasm about John Thorpe, and since there was no evidence (or very little) either way, there was a time when it would seem that Thorpe had been responsible for an almost impossible number of buildings of that type associated with his name. A similar opinion has existed of the work in the manner of Inigo Jones, an opinion which has been responsible for attributing to that master more buildings up and down the country than would be in the power of any one man, even with an enormous staff of assistants, to design. Thus, as a contribution to the history of Architecture, any one careful study of any one architect is bound to have a considerable value. It is from the study of the assistant, who existed in the 17th century just as surely as he does to-day, that we are likely to learn the most. Mr. Avray Tipping, in the above Paper, read before the London Society on February 18, has made a masterly study of such an assistant, and an assistant who worked in the offices of men like Wren and Vanbrugh, two of our greatest and most original architects. As “domestic clerk” and then as an official of the Office of Works, he assisted Wren throughout the busiest years of his activities. He was also an assistant who “did jobs on his own,” but the general opinion is that he was less efficient as a creator than as a highly trained and fully informed assistant. In this capacity he was undoubtedly of great value to Wren and Vanbrugh, more, thinks Mr. Tipping, to Vanbrugh than to Wren, for it was in Wren’s office that he must have learned much that he ultimately knew. Born in Nottinghamshire in

1661, we are told that he entered Wren’s office at the age of 19. Wren was then in his official capacity of Surveyor to the Office of Works, and busy with St. Paul’s and the City churches, the Palaces of Winchester and Kensington, and the hospitals of Greenwich and Chelsea. In 1689 William the Third bought Nottingham House, and consulted Wren about its alteration and enlargement. From that date the name of Hawksmoor appears on the paybooks of the office as Clerk of the Works, and remains there until 1715, when he became Clerk of the Works at Whitehall, St. James’s, and Westminster. In the meantime, however, he had become connected with Greenwich, being appointed Clerk of the Works to the Hospital in 1698, and Deputy Surveyor in 1705. Wren remained at the head of the Office of Works until 1718, and was thus Hawksmoor’s official chief until then; but he does not appear to have been closely connected with much of Wren’s work or subject to his influence after his association with Vanbrugh. “When and how did that begin? That is, how could Vanbrugh detach Hawksmoor from Wren and yet a friendly feeling prevail?” It has been suggested that Vanbrugh, moving in the same society as Wren, interested in architecture, and meeting men Wren was likely to meet, possibly made friends with Wren himself in William the Third’s time. Sir Christopher, possibly amused at the young man’s fine ideas about architecture, was at least interested enough to give him the freedom of his office, to urge his appointment to the Comptrollership of Works in succession to Talman, and to put him into relations with Hawksmoor. “May not Wren, a generous and broad-minded man, have seen that the qualities and defects of these two men were in the way of their achieving much alone but promised great success in combination? This is not only an interesting surmise, but a probable one.”



ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST: THE WEST FRONT.
NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR (1661-1736), Architect.

In the summer of 1699 plans for Castle Howard were being shown to such people as the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Manchester. Later, a model in wood was made, which, as Vanbrugh wrote to Lord Manchester in December, was to "travel to Kensington, where the King's thoughts upon it are to be had." Of the early life of Vanbrugh we know little, for he is usually described only as "Dramatist and Man of Fashion." He had been a professional soldier, he was a wit, "consorting with that clever group of authors and aristocrats that formed the Kit-Kat Club." It was probably there that he met Manchester and Carlisle, when the latter, "struck by his views on architecture, engaged him to be architect for the palatial house in the Italian manner that he wanted erected in the wilds of Yorkshire."

Although we have no documentary evidence before the year 1700 that Hawksmoor was in any way in co-operation with Vanbrugh in respect of Castle Howard, it is improbable that he could have put the drawings into any definite and acceptable shape without the assistance of that "professional who thoroughly understood his job and yet was prepared to accept a subordinate position."

Of Vanbrugh's high opinion of him and of the important part he played in the design of Blenheim, there is abundant evidence. Boulter and Joynes were the joint controllers of the works, and letters to them from Vanbrugh contain such phrases as: "Mr. Hawksmoor is of my opinion," or "My opinion and Mr. Hawksmoor's is this." From a letter of Vanbrugh to Joynes, dated 1706, it would seem that Hawksmoor had quite a lot to do with the designing and drawing of the details of Castle Howard. It runs: "If you have with you my Lord Carlisle's Papers, You'll oblige me to draw the Two Fronts, pretty exact, they being for the Engravers to work from: As for the Ornaments on the Top, with the Chimneys on the Main Pile, and the Cupola, I'll get Mr. Hawksmoor to Add them here, for I believe you have not the last Designs of 'em." If we are to believe that he was independently engaged on the Queen's College Library, begun in 1692, it is difficult to imagine him at the age of 34, and after 15 years' service, still limited to "copying" for Wren. Most of his independent work was indeed at Oxford, at Queen's, if not the 1692 Library, there is at least no doubt as to the authorship of the New Hall, of which Provost Lancaster laid the first stone

in 1710. In the same year was started the Quadrangle (front) and the new building for the Clarendon Press which is in turn attributed to Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh, though it was probably a joint affair. In London he is principally remembered for his three East End churches, St. Anne's, St. George's, and St. Christ Church, and for St. Alphege, Greenwich, St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. George's, Bloomsbury, the last erected when his mind was full of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassos.

Colin Campbell, by no means a lover of Hawksmoor, in his *Vitruvius Britannicus* definitely, though rather grudgingly, admits that Easton Neston "the ingenious Invention of Mr. Hawksmoor, to whom I am indebted for the Original Drawings of this house, any many other valuable Pieces for enriching the Work which I could not in Gratitude conceal from the Publick."

The relative position of Hawksmoor in the history of English architecture is now more likely to be under-



ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.
NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR (1661-1736), Architect.



ST. ALPHEGE, GREENWICH: DETAIL OF WEST FRONT.
NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR (1661-1736), Architect.

stood. "We may take somewhat different views," said Mr. Tipping, "as to his capacities and genius, but quite clearly he is a corner-stone in the architectural history of his age, so that his life is worth much closer study than it has hitherto received." He was always loyal to his first and great master, and deplored the entire setting aside of his rebuilding scheme after the Fire. When he saw the casual way in which the City was being set up again, it affected him deeply.

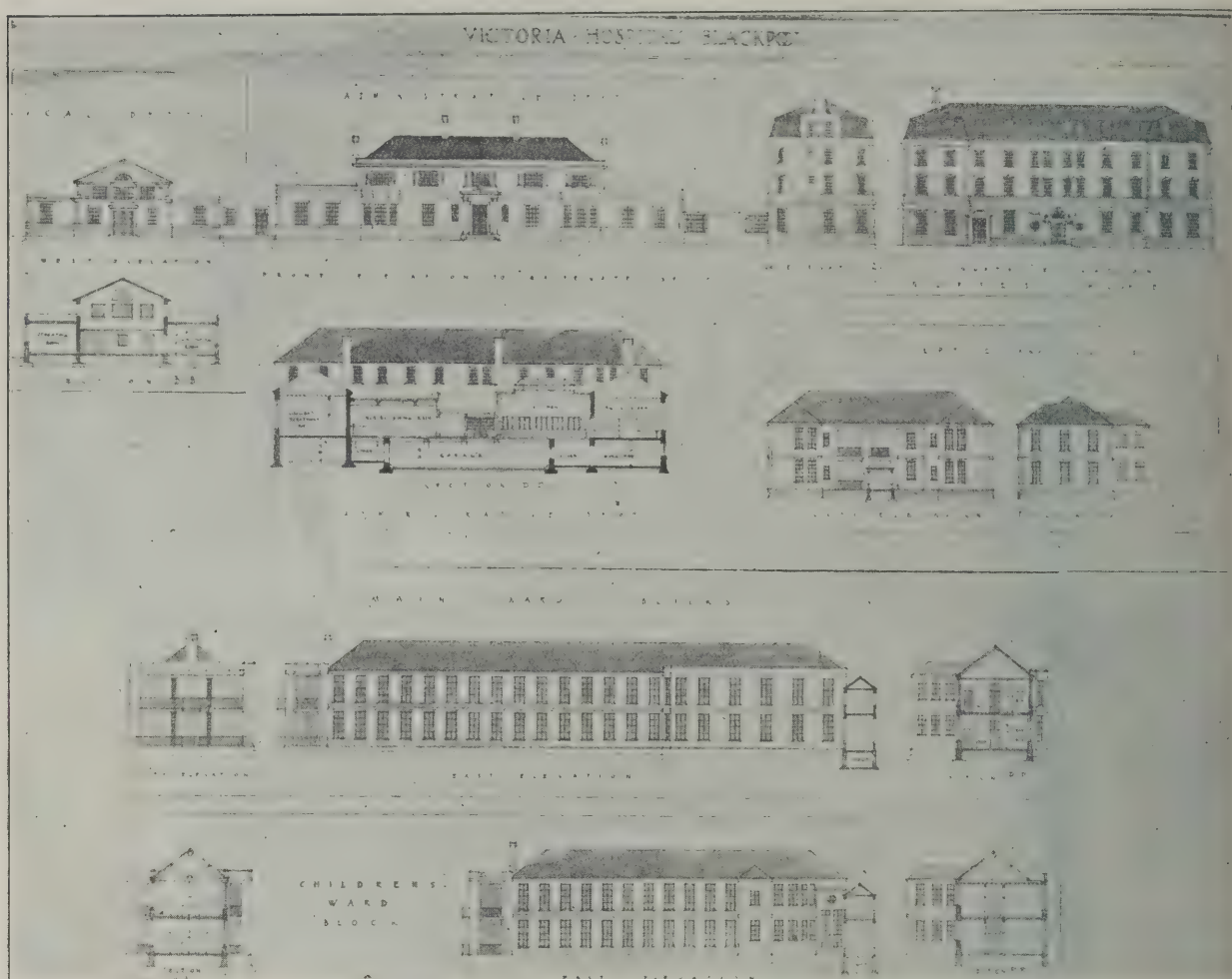
"We have noe City," he wrote, "nor Streets, nor Houses, but a Chaos of Dirty Rotten Sheds allways Tumbling or takeing fire, with winding Crooked passages (scarce practicable), Lakes of Mud and Rills of Stinking Mire Running through them. . . . this Sort of Vermin has run and spread all over ye Country."

"... Poor Hawksmoor, what a Barbarous Age have his fine, ingenious Parts fallen into. What wou'd Mons. Colbert in France have given for Such a Man?" Such is Vanbrugh's testimony of his worth.

The Office of Works have scheduled the following bridges in the County of Durham as ancient monuments: Framwellgate Bridge (Durham), Elvet Bridge (Durham), Chester New Bridge (Lambton), and Sunderland Bridge.

Leasehold Reform

Some amendment of the law relating to leasehold property is set down in the programme of Government legislation for the present session. It is believed that the changes in contemplation are intended to meet the grievance of a leaseholder who, having built up a good business during his tenancy, is faced, on the expiration of his term, by a demand from the ground landlord for a heavy premium for a renewal of the lease or the grant of a fresh one. In extreme cases, the lessee may find that the premises have already been sold over his head to some rival in the same line of business, who, thereupon, come in to take the connection he has built up and reap the fruits of his labours. It is apparent that any proposal to vary the terms of existing contracts will meet with determined opposition from Lord Banbury when such a measure reaches the House of Lords, although his Lordship does not object to a modification of the law in the case of future leases. It is to be hoped, however, that amendments of the present law will not take the form of compelling the owner of a property to sell the freehold if the lessee so wills. One can easily imagine cases where, following such a compulsory sale, the former lessee might erect a new building that would be a discordant note in the neighbourhood and spoil the amenities of the surrounding property.



BLACKPOOL HOSPITAL COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL COMPETITION, BLACKPOOL

Mr. H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., who has acted as assessor for the Victoria Hospital Competition, Blackpool, has given his award. The winning design is that of Messrs. Gibson & Gordon, while schemes presented by Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips and Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Adshead have been placed second and third respectively.

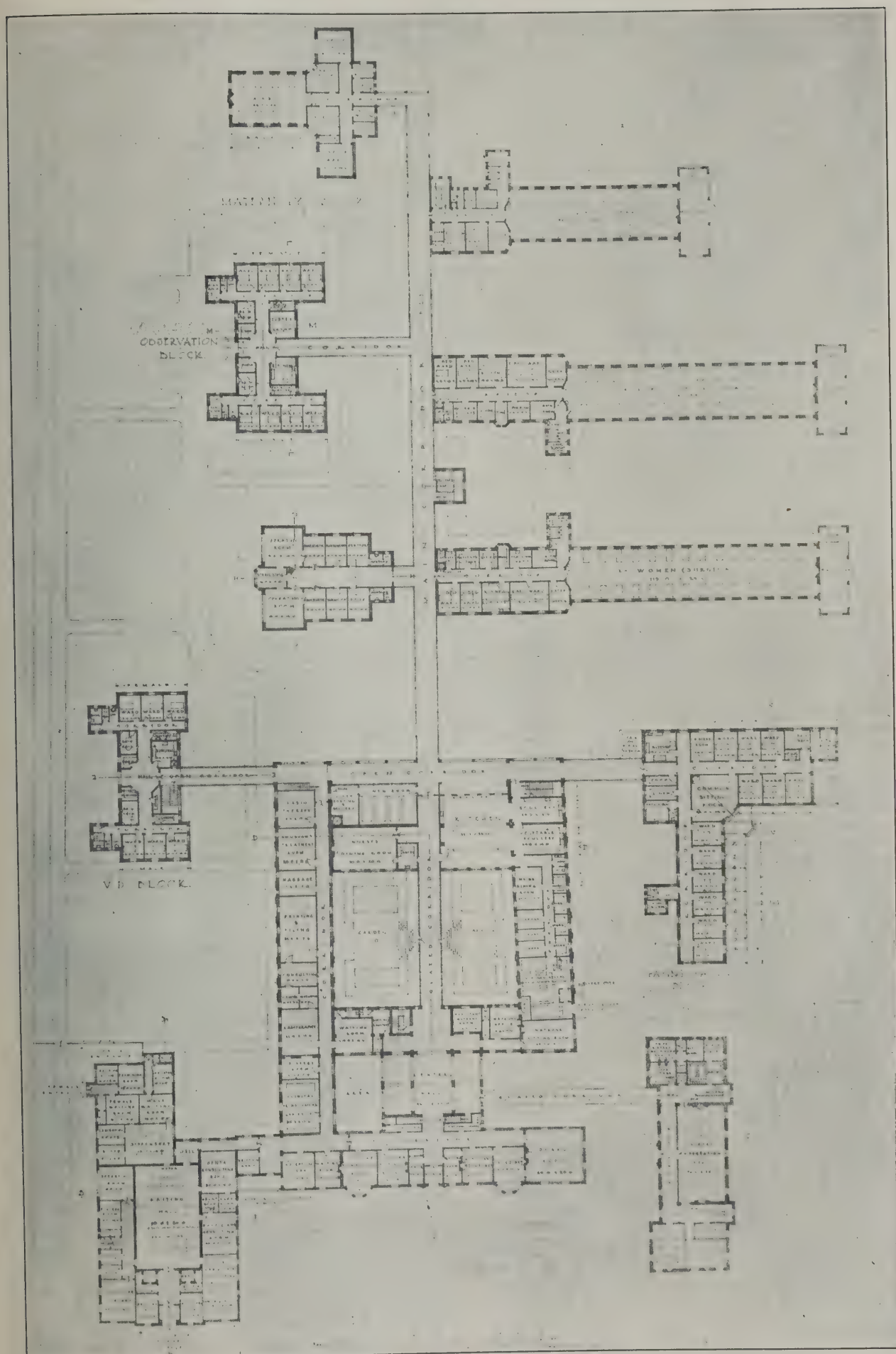
The designs submitted for the remodelling and extension of this hospital confirm one's opinion that architects with a highly developed artistic conscience are likely to gain little satisfaction from their attempts to comply with the utilitarian conditions which are laid down for this type of structure. Mortuaries, operating theatres, nurses' homes, special septic wards, boiler houses are required to be scattered on various portions of the site, and he would indeed be a super-human genius in design who could succeed in giving to the lay-out of these buildings that order and coherence which is the hallmark of great architecture. Under the circumstances, the architects who have submitted the three schemes premiated in this competition have done exceedingly well, for in each case they have provided a dignified entrance courtyard characterised by a symmetrical composition, and if in what one may describe as the hinterland of the group a more chaotic disposition of the buildings obtains, one can only suppose that this was unavoidable and be grateful to such measure of formality as has been vouchsafed to us in the neighbourhood of the main entrance.

The ward accommodation was to be for approximately 200 patients, including surgical cases of both sexes, children's wards, maternity wards, septic and observation wards, whilst paying patients have to be

provided for in a separate department. The competitors were also required to provide an out-patients department, self-contained, and consisting of a large waiting hall, with registry office adjoining, consulting rooms, surgery, dispensary, laboratory and store.

Accommodation was also to be found for fifty nurses who were to have besides bedrooms, a common dining room, recreation room, tea, kitchen, and other domestic offices. The administration department was to comprise a good central hall, medical staff, consulting room and library, board room and secretary's offices while the matron, assistant matron and medical officers were all to have their private quarters. A very important branch of the hospital is the clinical pathological laboratory, which is required to have a North light. In this block two operating theatres were called for, two anæsthetic rooms and a sterilising room. It is necessary to mention in detail the variety of the accommodation demanded in order that the nature of the architect's task should be understood.

Comparing the three schemes, it is apparent that the communication between the various blocks in the winning design is superior to that in the others, while the disposition of the buildings is such that the labours of administration and supervision are reduced to the minimum. It must be observed, however, that in this instance the three premiated designs are very near to each other in the degree of excellence attained and the assessor must have had considerable difficulty in assigning to them an order of merit. It is likely that considerations of building costs played an important part in his decision. The competitors were required to submit in great detail their estimates of costs.



VICTORIA HOSPITAL COMPETITION, BLACKPOOL: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN
MESSRS. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.

THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

Olympia, March 1st to 26th

The experience of the past few years, and particularly that of the British Empire Exhibition, is gradually making exhibitors realise the value of an attractively designed stand. It is thus that the proportion of well-designed stands grows from year to year, and an almost distinct type of exhibition architecture has been evolved, which, unfortunately, has spread even into the field of general outside building, as opposed to temporary structures under one roof erected for the purposes of display.

A notable example of exhibition building is the exhibit of Hope's Metal Windows. Simple in shape, and decorated in orange with a black plinth, the effect is at once striking and severe, and it is entirely expressive of its function in so far that metal windows and doors are displayed in a thoroughly convincing yet agreeable manner. The lettering, too, is almost beyond reproach, and as this important point is so often neglected to the detriment of building, and of exhibition building in particular, stands which are conspicuous for the quality of the lettering upon them deserve notice if for no other reason. The Crittall Manufacturing Co. are exhibiting in a similar manner, and with Hope's, have given what are probably the two best examples of exhibition building in the exhibition.

The houses built in the housing section, with the possible exception of First Prize Design in Class "A" of the *Daily Mail* competition, designed by Mr. Gordon Allen, are without much architectural interest; but the Housing Section itself shows quite clearly the developments which have taken place during the last few years towards a recognition of the importance of fittings and equipment and structural and decorative details. Carter & Co., Ltd., of Poole, exhibit a "house of tiles," designed by Mr. Leslie Mansfield. The tiling was designed by Reginald Till, A.R.C.A., to illustrate in as interesting and convincing a manner as possible the many uses to which tiles can be put in modern buildings. The turret roofs are of black glazed Spanish tiles, and the interpretation in pot of cornice, frieze and plinth is very interesting. The design and execution of this stand is notable as an illustration of the peculiar and interesting character of the potter's material and its application.

The exhibit of W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., in a stand decorated in cream, relieved by dull red, blue and gold, is a triumph in the "new decoration." It is quite free from the excessive modernity which so mars many of the stands, and yet the charming decorative work exhibited is essentially modern in character.

Of a similar type is the stand of Maurice Adams, Ltd., Designers and Craftsmen. This is exceptionally well designed, and exhibits some good colour and fabrics: the lettering on the fascia is excellent, and the whole exhibit is at once a delight and an inspiration. In this important field of decoration, Story's, of Kensington, show some interesting work: Thos. Parsons & Sons, in a carefully executed room suggestive of the period of William and Mary, show what a salutary effect the revival of interest in flat wall surfaces is having on interior decoration; while the Walpamur Co., Ltd., in a stand which is really a little too clever, displays some excellent colour, particularly in green, black and red.

The exhibit of the Rubber Growers' Association, Inc., has been designed to show as many as possible of the domestic applications of rubber. Architects are growing more and more in sympathy with the rubber floor, and besides exhibit-

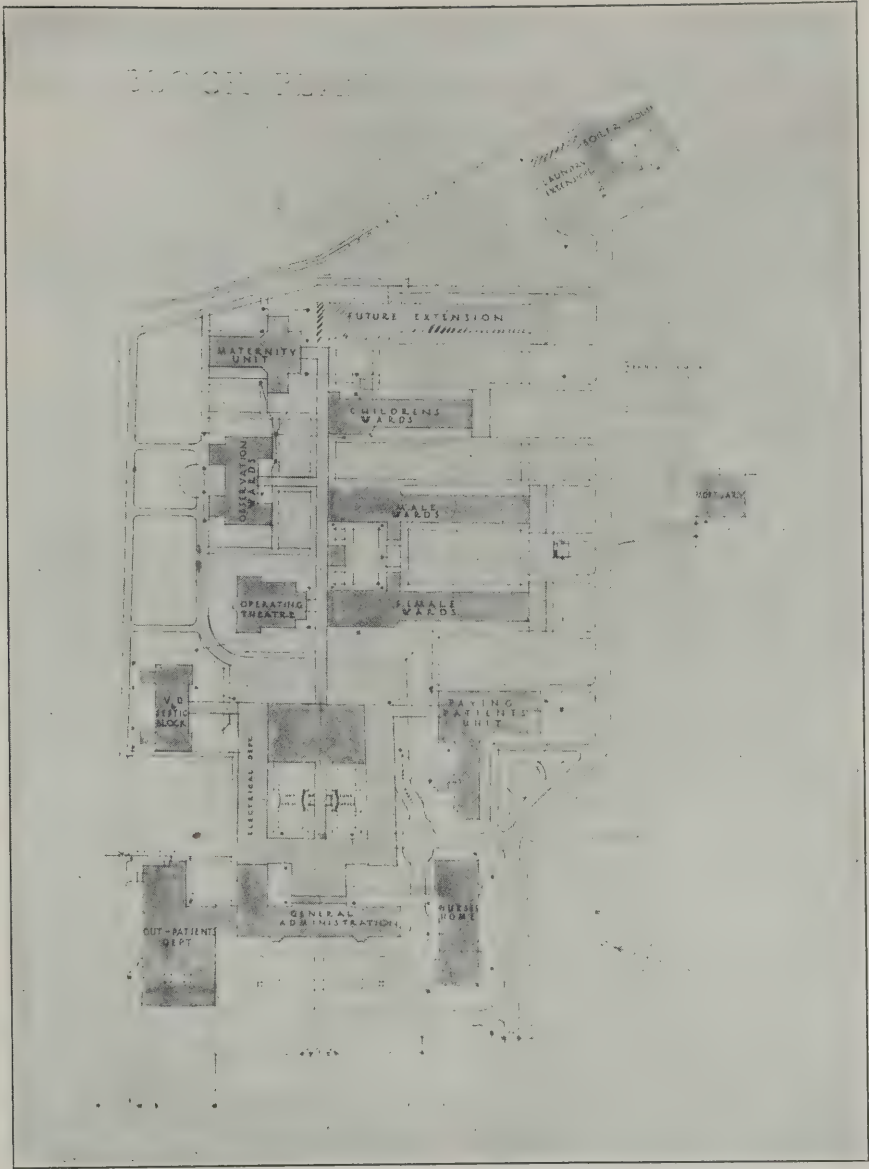
ing this particular branch of the industry, there are examples of a form of rubber stair carpet, rubber panelling, and the latest productions in sponge rubber, mattresses, armchairs, and cushions.

The exhibited work of W. Aumonier & Son, Decorators, shows modern craftsmanship at its best, and architects should be particularly interested in this work, which, decidedly Swedish in character, is fully representative of the best ideals of architectural decoration. The two metal mirrors, decorated with conventional figures in low relief, are especially worthy of mention, and their silvered wood candlesticks are particularly in character with present-day ideas of decoration. Mr. E. Aumonier, of the above studios, was also responsible for the design of Catesby's stand, which, decorated in black and purple, is in design distinctly reminiscent of the Paris Exhibition, where, incidentally, in 1925, W. Aumonier & Son were awarded the silver medal for colour decoration.

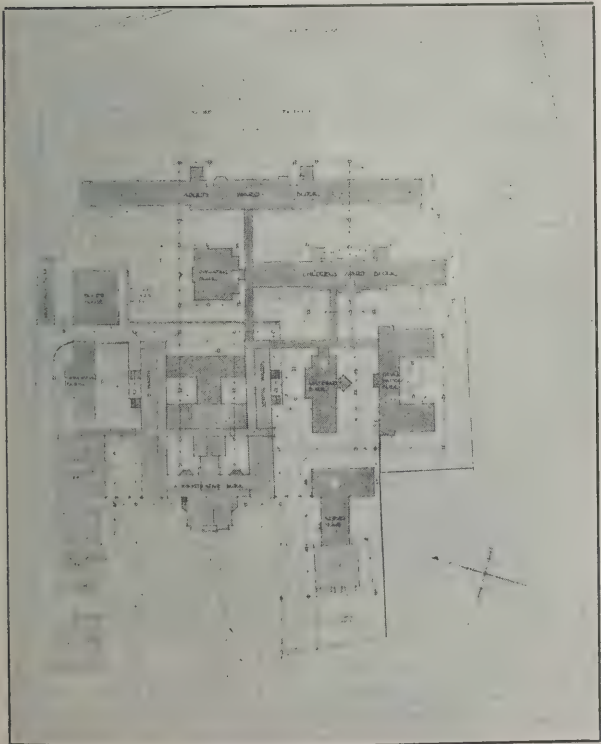
The exhibit of the Plywood Development Association is most interesting and decorative: the door faced with gaboon mahogany shows how fine a thing a plywood door can be, and doors are also shown at this stand stained by permanent chemical stains (Stainax Co.) to pleasant shades of grey and brown. Froy, of Hammersmith, in a very modern stand, exhibit some equally modern sanitary fixtures and fittings, including two luxurious tiled bathrooms. Special features of this exhibit are the porcelain enamelled apron-type baths, made all in one piece, and an interesting example of wall treatment in green and mother-of-pearl tiles.

The London Gas Exhibit is housed in a quietly designed stand, and shows almost the whole range of application of gas to domestic use. It consists of a number of rooms, including a bathroom and a kitchen, with built-in gas fires and gas cookers, which effectually demonstrate the reduction of household drudgery in a very attractive manner. An analogous exhibit is that of the Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., in which is demonstrated almost every conceivable form of electrically-operated domestic appliance, including washing machines, ironing machines, domestic hand irons, vacuum sweepers, toasters, and coffee percolators. An actual apparatus and fittings in connection with drainage, sewage purification, and water purification, particularly for use in connection with country houses and public institutions which are outside a publicly sewered area, is exhibited by Tuke & Bell, Ltd. This is most interesting to architects, who normally are not able to see an actual installation under favourable conditions, and the method adopted for exhibition makes the process and construction particularly clear. It is impossible to make even a mention of every noteworthy exhibit, and in our next issue we hope to deal more particularly with some of the other many interesting exhibits.

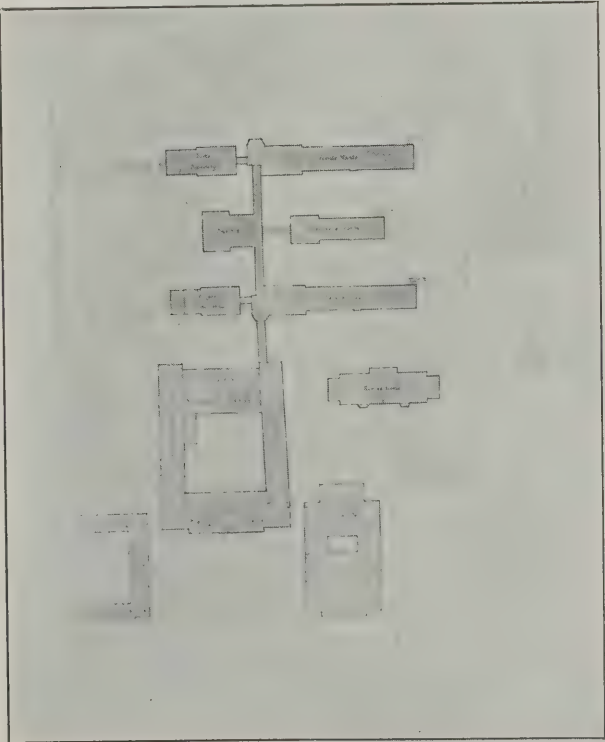
The classical sculptures in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford have been drastically overhauled under the direction of the Keeper, Dr. D. G. Hogarth, and Prof. Beazley. Their work has been mainly directed to removing "made-up" sculptures in the Randolph Gallery and to depriving many other pieces of heads, arms and other modern restorations, which appeal more strongly to the eye than the genuinely antique parts. Chronological sequence has been aimed at, and unsightly wooden pedestals have been replaced, as far as possible, by antique cippi and altars in the collection.



FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN. MESSRS. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.



SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. SAXON SNELL & PHILLIPS, Architects.



THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. ADSHEAD, TOPHAM & ADSHEAD, Architects.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL COMPETITION, BLACKPOOL: LAY-OUTS OF WINNING DESIGNS

BUILDINGS BY THE BROTHERS PERRET

A Notable Contribution towards the Architecture of Concrete

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

Only two or three years ago we were all startled by seeing the first photographs of an amazing new concrete church at Le Raincy, near Paris, a building which seemed to suggest all sorts of exciting possibilities in concrete design. Quite a number of English architects went over to Le Raincy to investigate for themselves, and came back with many and mixed impressions, and those who regularly attend the general meetings of the Architectural Association may remember the interesting description which was given one evening of Le Raincy by H. M. Fletcher, just back from Paris, and able to fill in the gaps which even the best of photographs are bound to leave in respect of the colour and atmosphere of buildings.

The architects of Le Raincy Church are A. and G. Perret, names already familiar and respected in England, where the work of distinguished foreign colleagues is being much more closely followed and reported than of yore. Auguste and Gustave Perret, in company with their brother Claude, are in the unusual position of being both architects of distinction and builders of high repute. A. and G. Perret are both fully trained Beaux-Arts men, with a record of academic successes behind them; they are able to hold their own in design with any of their contemporaries. At the same time, the firm of the three brothers is one of contracting executors, not only of their own work, but of that of other architects. Their fame as builders rests chiefly on their skill in

reinforced concrete, but they are not solely restricted to that material.

Needless to say, this dual activity as architects and builders places the Perrets outside the pale of the Code Guadet, the French guide to professional conduct, for the rules in France as regards ethics are very similar to our own.

Apart from the church at Le Raincy, the Perrets are best known in England by their Théâtre des Champs Elysées, which was completed a year or two before the war, and which provided at the time something in the nature of an architectural sensation. This theatre was many years ahead of its time, at least as far as France was concerned, and it is still the best theatre in Paris. It is one of the few examples of a logical treatment of concrete structure with an applied surface dressing of a richer material, the Roman system which has been so much abused, and which yet has so much to commend it.

The theatre at the Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts of 1925 was also the work of the Perrets. Ingenious in plan and structure, and perhaps a little lugubrious in its internal effects, it had one feature which might have given it a peculiar interest from the stagecraft point of view. This was the triple stage, not by any means a new idea, but one which has never been developed in the modern theatre. This arrangement makes possible continuous action by the use of the lateral stages as relief scenes during the main stage setting, and permits of large "ensemble" effects. As might have been expected, the three stages were never used during the whole of the exhibition, and nothing was put on in this theatre which in any way benefited by the possibilities which the design of the Perrets had provided.

Apart from the two theatres, the Perrets have carried out a good deal of industrial and private work. The garage in the Rue de Ponthieu (Fig. 1) is a remarkable work even to-day, and yet it was built as long ago as 1905; the brothers have had large utilitarian contracts, such as concrete docks at Casablanca, and at the other end of the scale are quite small private houses such as that (recently described in *THE ARCHITECT*) for Chana Orloff, the sculptor. Another building of great interest is the observation tower at Grenoble (Fig. 2), which so well illustrates the principles along which the Perrets work in both the design and construction of reinforced concrete structures.

The tower is a permanent monument, although it was built during a recent exhibition at Grenoble, and was one of its chief architectural attractions. Grenoble is one of the principal centres for mountain climbing in France, and this tower gives a magnificent panorama of the highest summits of the *Alpes Dauphinoises*. The construction presented very real difficulties, for the soil for a depth of some 35 feet is made up of wet clay. The foundations consist of 72 concrete piles, reinforced at the upper ends for a depth of 16 feet, and on which rests a concrete drum forming a base for the eight piers constituting the principal structural members of the tower, which rises to a total height of about 275 feet.

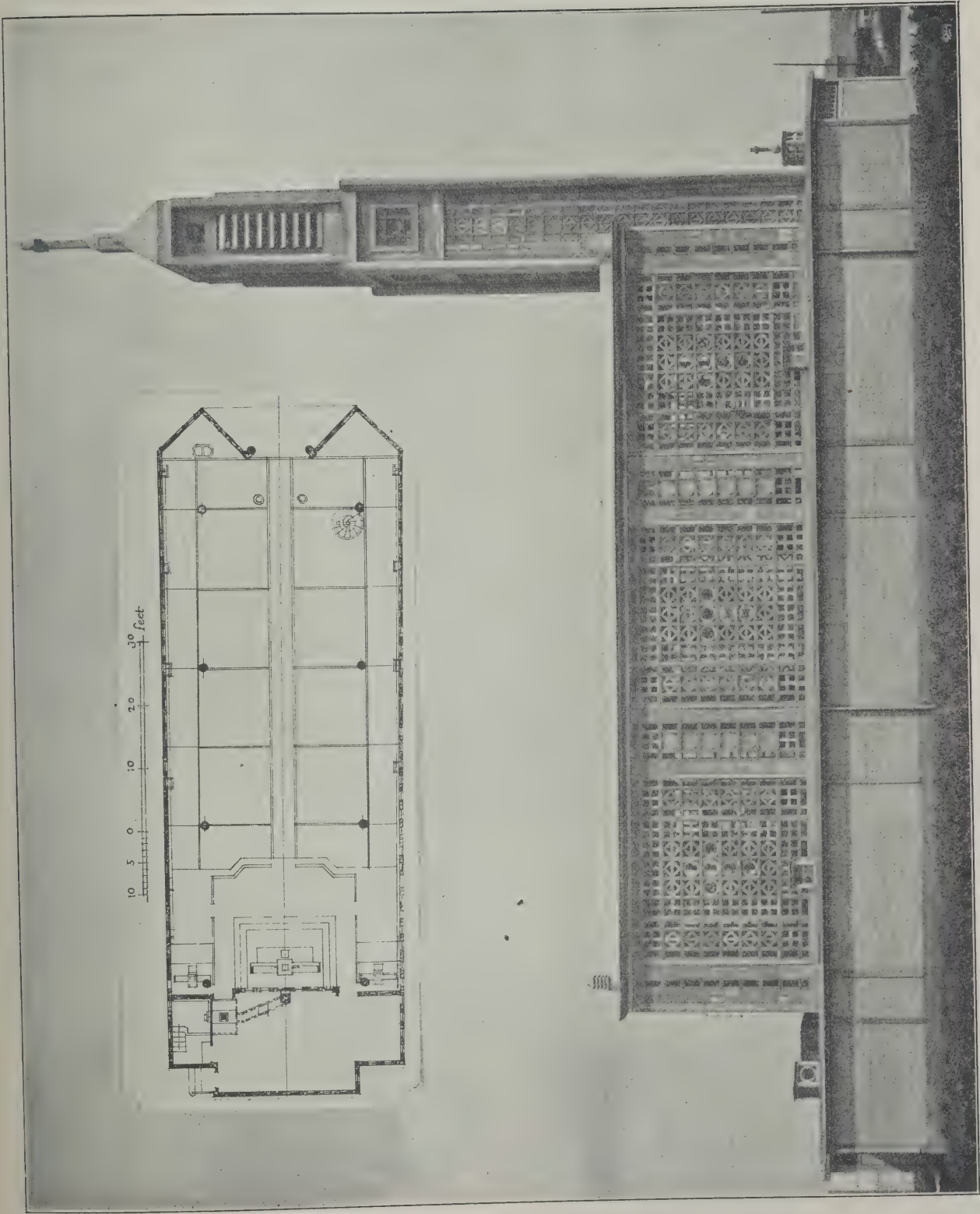
The predominant structural effect is of strength and lightness, and there is no suggestion whatever of that masonry-like quality which in the opinion of Monsieur Auguste Perret is one of the main weaknesses in modern design in reinforced concrete. Structures such as the Einstein Tower of Erich



Fig. 1.—GARAGE IN THE RUE DE PONTHEIU, PARIS.
A. & G. PERRET, Architects.

A. & G. Perret,
Architects

The Church of
Sainte - Thérèse
at
Montmagny



Note the Blank Walls to the Aisles, and the Main Lighting by Clerestory Windows with Concrete Tracery.

Mendelsohn's would come under this heading of criticism, the argument being that the nature of the material permits of the lightest type of framework and infilling, and that the use of heavy masses of concrete (except for special purposes) is unnecessary and uneconomical.

It is because the Perrets not only design but build that their views on the proper employment and expression of concrete carry such special weight. It is not a question of theorising on purely abstract grounds, but of economic and engineering facts, and the remarkable design interest which is attached to their buildings shows that there is a close link between logic of structure and beauty of form. It is not hyperbole to say that the Perrets have made the biggest contribution towards the fusion of abstract design and the science of structure of any architects of the 20th century. It is only surprising that so

few of those who have the ability to specialise in reinforced concrete work have paid any real attention to the remarkable possibilities which the work of the Perrets is revealing.

It must not be forgotten that this work is continually subject to the pressure of economic restrictions. It is a feat to build a church such as that at Le Raincy in "straight concrete" and produce effects of such architectonic quality; it is a still greater achievement to build it very cheaply.

The problem of low cost has been the dominating factor in another very interesting church of the Perrets, completed in 1925, that of "Sainte Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus, at Montmagny, about 15 miles from Paris (Fig. 3).

It will be at once noticed, by those who remember the Le Raincy church, that the design of Ste. Thérèse is very similar; the explanation is that the same moulds and forms which were employed for Le Raincy were used here, a proceeding which enabled this by no means small building (approximately 40 ft. wide by 115 ft. long by 35 ft. high, with a tower of 104 ft.) to be erected for the sum of 325,000 francs (at the then rate of exchange, about £4,000). This sum includes for the altars, fittings, the font, and the organ gallery. The plan is clean and simple, the method of framing on piers, with the walls as light infillings, being clearly visible.

There is a central nave and side aisles, above which the nave is lit. The reason for this arrangement is that the aisle walls are party walls, and if adjoining premises are ultimately erected, the church will have to depend for its lighting on the set-back which the plan provides. The construction throughout is of the simplest, being entirely in reinforced concrete, the roofs of the aisles and the nave being in two thicknesses to obviate condensation.

As at Le Raincy, the main effect of the interior is produced by the geometrical patterns of the window tracery, which—until stained glass can be provided—is fitted with tinted glass of hues varying from blue to yellow. There are also some fresco paintings on the east wall above the altar which have a very great decorative value. Painting and glass are both forms of decoration which are capable of great development in connection with building in concrete, and certainly colour has only to be seen in both these concrete churches to be appreciated at its full value.

Probably concrete will never realise its full æsthetic possibilities without the aid of some relief either in material or colour which will bring out the value of its plain surfaces of neutral tone; but it has in itself possibilities of texture, of modelling, and of decoration in "repeat" patterns of which designers are only just beginning to have something more than an inkling. It is only a question of a short time before the work of the Perrets will receive the general attention which its significance merits, and other designers may be encouraged to experiment more boldly in the same medium. In this connection it is a source of satisfaction to remember that England has not been without at least one pioneer along similar lines, in the person of the late Leonard Stokes, whose extraordinarily interesting concrete cathedral at Demerara was mentioned and partially illustrated—further photographs not being available—by Mr. George Drysdale in his recent lecture at the R.I.B.A. No doubt Mr. Stokes would have been enormously interested by this latest proof of the Perrets that modern French architecture is showing renewed vitality.

The death has occurred of Mr. George Sutherland (66), F.R.I.B.A., senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Sutherland & George, architects, 26 Crown Street, Aberdeen. Mr. Sutherland was a native of Banff.

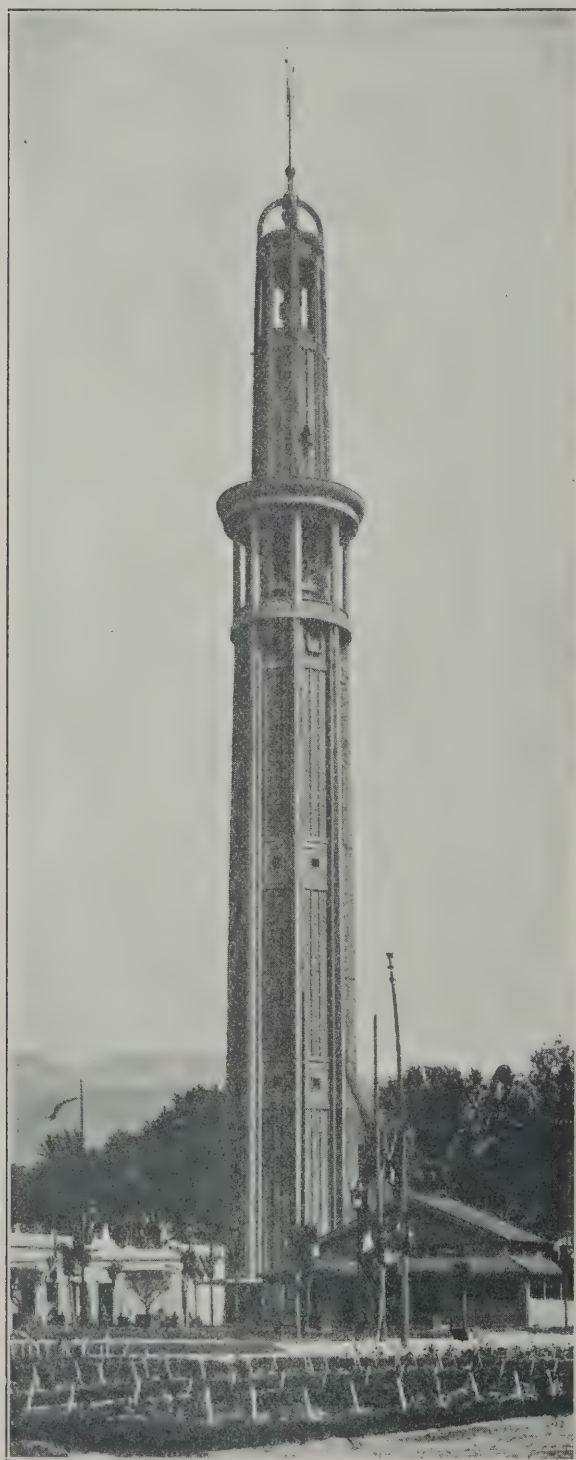


Fig. 2.—THE OBSERVATION TOWER AT GRENOBLE.
A. & G. PERRET, Architects.

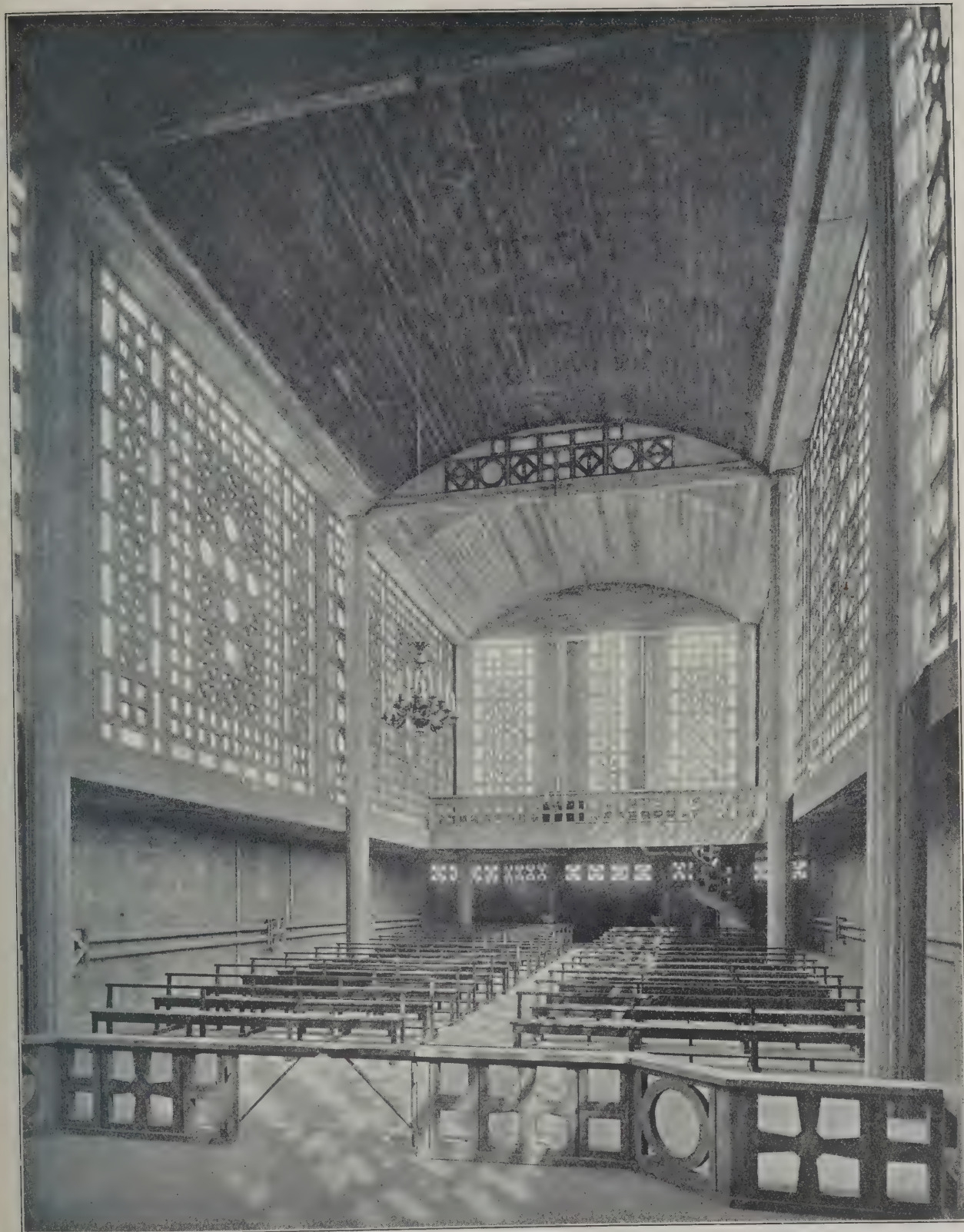


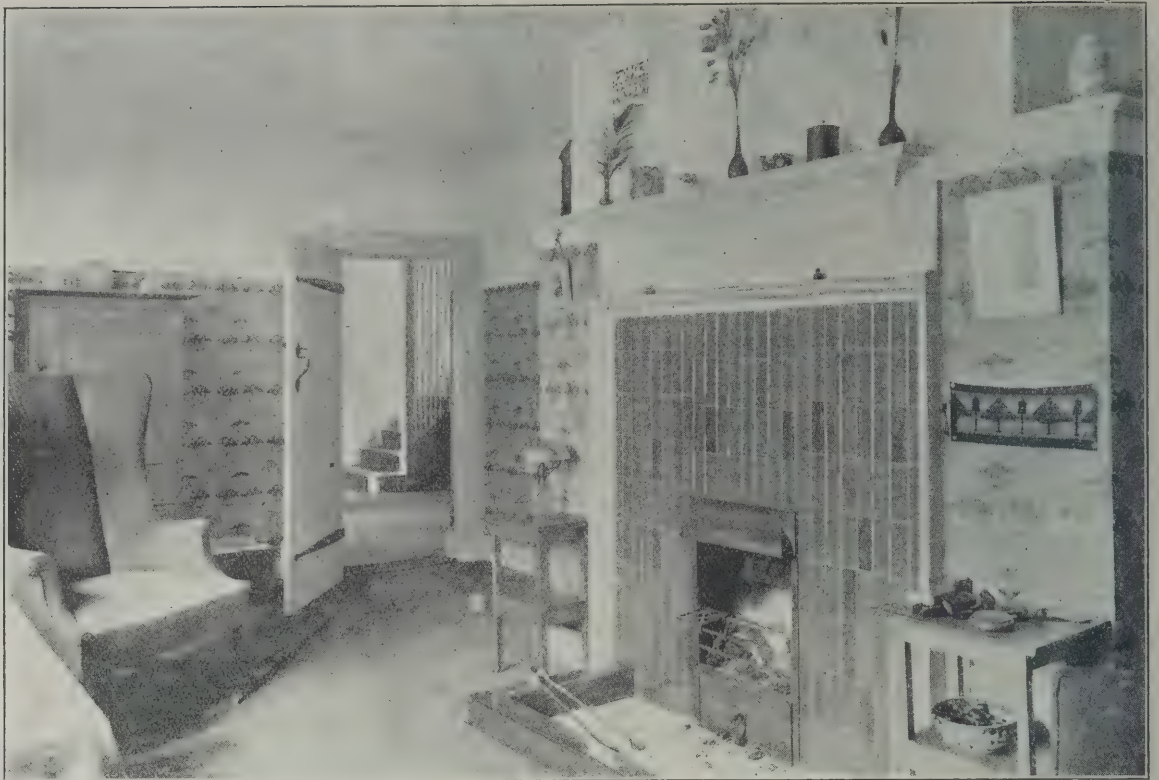
Fig. 3.—THE CHURCH OF SAINTE-THERÈSE, AT MONTMAGNY: THE INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST.
A. & G. PERRET, Architects.
(Note the Treatment of the Heating Pipes.)

Causes of Fire

The country house fire topic crops up now and again, with the general conclusion that putting modern grates, central heating or electric light into old houses is the most fruitful cause of the trouble. That there are other causes is proved by recent letters in *The Times*, where correspondents have given instances of the malign effects resulting from mirrors, water bottles and shaving glasses being so fortuitously placed as to catch the direct rays of the sun. Considering how popular a plaything the burning glass is to youth, it is perhaps surprising that its possibilities seem to be overlooked by maturer minds.

Possibly so many of us are town dwellers, under a more or less perpetual pall of smoke, that when we move into the open country we are apt to ignore or discount the power of the sun in the spring and autumn when it is in the most favourable position for sending its rays through our windows.

Mr. Oliver Hall, A.R.A., was elected a Royal Academician last week. Mr. Hall is a landscape painter with a strong sense of form, and has a bent for architectural subjects. He has achieved great distinction in water-colours and black and white work.



THE STUDY, "THE ORCHARD," CHORLEY WOOD.

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect.

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY

The Man and His Work—V

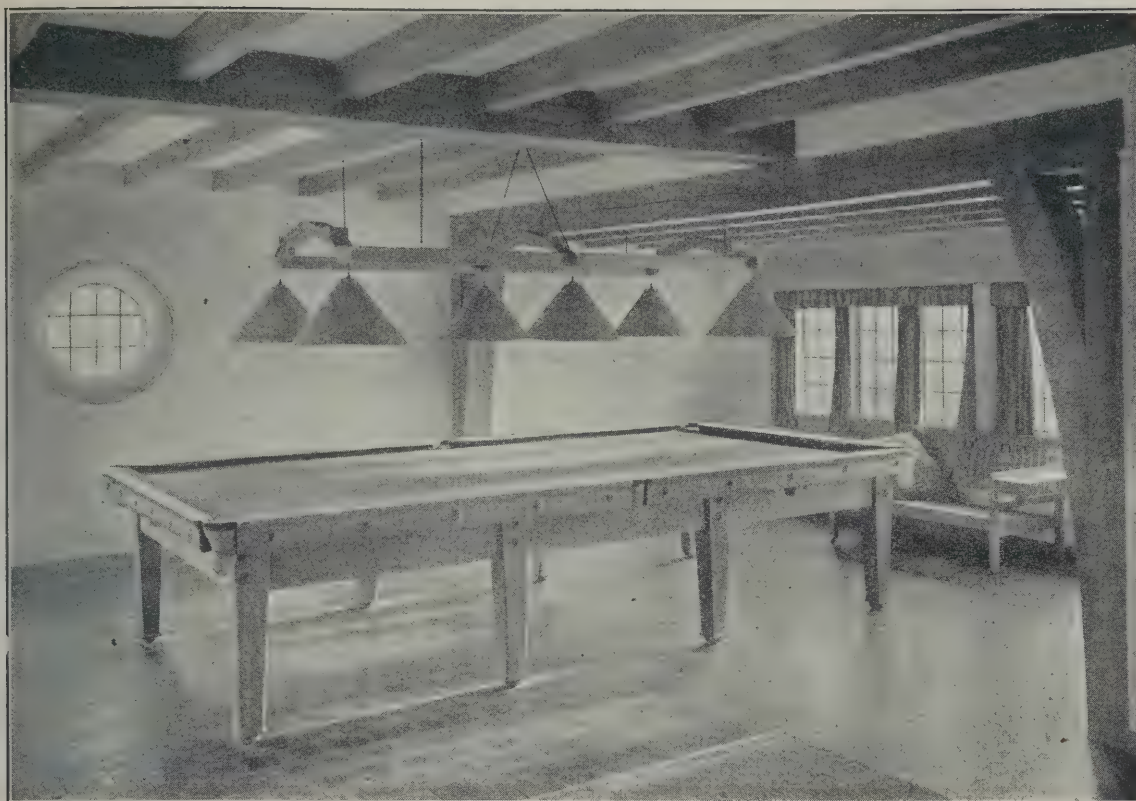
In speaking last week of the house at Combe Down it should have been mentioned that it was the owner's desire that the building should reflect the character of Merton College, Oxford. The house is built upon a mound in the centre of a stone quarry.

It has already been said that when, in 1884, Voysey set up in practice on his own account, he had no commissions, and had not, at that time, tried his hand at the fabric and wallpaper designing, which was to keep him afloat during those first five years. The circumstance which led him to turn his attention to this work was accidental. If he had not happened to visit his friend A. H. MacMurdo at a certain hour on a certain day he would not have then given his attention to this field of design, and, as other activities of some sort would have engaged him, it is conceivable that he would in that case never have designed fabrics or wallpapers and probable that he would never have become widely known as a designer. A. H. MacMurdo was a man of gifts and a pioneer in the rescue of furniture design from the slough of stale, unfeeling conventions in which industrialism had engulfed it. He was perhaps the first to adventure on the new ground which Morris and Voysey were to possess. At the Inventions Exhibition in 1883 he showed examples of furniture of a simple, practical design, then quite a new thing, his intention being to illustrate how such furniture could be made without dispossessing the almighty dolt machine. MacMurdo was an intimate friend of Ruskin and, among other works, was architect of Hamo Thornycroft's—the sculptor—house at Hampstead. At the moment Voysey called on him he was employing himself in fabric or wallpaper design, and it was this that put it into Voysey's head to adventure in the same field. His first work, a design for a frieze, was bought by Jeffreys, who after-

wards undertook the whole of the printing of Morris papers, and Voysey at once found buyers of his designs. In particular the Essex Company may be said to have adopted him. For a long time Voysey was under contract with the firm to supply it with twenty designs a year. Voysey in fact established the Essex Company; the character of their wallpapers was identified with Voysey's individuality, and when the public spoke of "Essex wallpapers" they meant Voysey designs. Mr. Essex was discerning, and he was courageous in talking his opinion as he did; and the enormous vogue which Voysey wallpapers soon obtained was due to him. Voysey made the Essex Company, and in a less exact sense the Essex Company established Voysey design.

It must be remembered that the influence of Morris was at that time only beginning to be felt; in 1880 his work was unknown except to satellites. Voysey first noticed Morris designs one day when he passed the Oxford Street shop. He appears to have at once recognised their power, for he paid them the signal tribute of studiously avoiding the shop and not noticing Morris designs when he otherwise encountered them. I divine that he was afraid of them; he felt that to become familiar with them would lead him astray from the full development of his own sense of design. Most men would have noted Morris' method and tried to benefit by what they learned in doing so, but Voysey took the Voyseyesque line and did the opposite. Those days, however, are long past; Voysey is a great admirer of Morris patterns, although he does not at all admire a great deal of Morris' interior decorative work—Stanmore Hall, for instance.

There are marked differences between Voysey and Morris designs. It is difficult to imagine that from



BILLIARD ROOM, "THE HOMESTEAD," FRINTON-ON-SEA

C. F. A. VOYSEY, Architect

the huge output of the two men any one pattern could be chosen which would for a moment confuse anyone on the question of authorship. The individuality of the artist might alone mark the distinction, but there are, I observe, radical differences. Voysey characteristically conceives a design as a pattern and seeks to emphasise the pattern; with Morris the pattern is never emphasised, but appears rather as a restriction imposed by the need for repetition: in some of his wallpapers—the "Willow," for instance—the fact of repetition is so veiled that it is only by close scrutiny, supported with the knowledge that a pattern must be there, that it can be discovered; and even after discovery and close acquaintance this design still does not resolve itself into a pattern; its appeal is not the appeal of a pattern. Even in his simplest designs, which consist of the repetition of two or three separate emblems—as in the well-known "Daisy"—the design does not recommend itself, or even markedly present itself, to the beholder as a pattern. With Voysey, on the other hand, we feel that the pattern is the chief thing: in fact, apart from the individuality which marks every spray, bird, insect, or flower which he has drawn, it seems to me that the thing which Voysey has particularly contributed to the art of wallpaper and fabric design, and made the common property of designers, is the effects to be obtained by arrangements in pattern. I observe, too, that while Morris made no use of abstract forms—shapes not directly associated with any object in nature—Voysey has some fondness for them. It is odd, therefore, that Voysey's designs should, with this exception, be much closer to nature than those of Morris. No one who has seen the early Rheims tapestries, some of which were lent to South Kensington Museum six or seven years ago, could have any doubt of the origin of Morris' inspiration in wallpaper design. McKail, in his *Life*, says nothing of this, although he speaks of Morris' travels as a young man in the North of France. It can, however, be said that if he had not seen these tapestries, and Botticelli's pictures, and

such things as the wardrobe in the Pope's Palace at Avignon, Morris, as he is known to us, would not have been. Morris seems to avoid any close representation of natural forms; Voysey, on the other hand, observes closely the plant or creature he embodies in his design: we can recognise and name all of them. His birds, of which he makes use in large numbers and of many kinds, are remarkable for the identity of species. We can recognise them at once; and the few board touches and washes by which they are represented usually show us some characteristic of the bird which we had not previously observed. Voysey's version of a particular kind of bird is more like the bird it depicts than the actual bird itself is. Morris either avoided, or spared himself the trouble, of such close observation; he is content to stop at the genus, and, although he often fills in more detail than Voysey does, indicating sometimes the feathers, he leaves us guessing, should we so amuse ourselves, at the species, while Voysey, without any pictorial elaboration of the hoard rendering of the design, interprets the species to us with a skill which no draughtsman could attain who was not a devoted observer and lover of birds. The above comparison is not intended to set Voysey above Morris as a designer, but only to draw attention to the strong differences in motive and in execution which distinguish the work of the two men.

In one particular Morris had a great advantage over Voysey: he controlled the whole process of manufacture until the paper left the printing machine and the fabric the loom. He overlooked the cutting of the blocks, the mixing of the colours, the choice of the paper, tested and experimented in all directions so that he was responsible for the finished production down to the smallest detail, and was able to secure that only the best methods and materials were employed. Voysey had no such opportunities. His work ended with the making of the design, and he was then at the mercy of those who bought the design. He had no control over the use made of his design, which, if a wallpaper, was not necessarily printed in

the tints he had fixed, but in approximations to them only, or even with tasteless transpositions or substitutions of the colours he intended, and by machinery and on any kind of paper which the manufacturer chose to use. Parallel conditions handicapped him in getting justice done to his fabric designs. It is a mark of the force of his ideas that in spite of such handicaps Voysey's achievement should stand where it does.

The design of furniture, which Voysey first embarked upon in completion of his house designs, has also had a deep influence upon modern furniture; and here again not so much in the permanency of the designs themselves, as in his approach to the subject of furniture design—in the spirit which first clearly perceives the exact need and then sets about to interpret that need freshly, efficiently and economically. The simple form and the fine lines of the furniture shown in some of the photographs illustrating these articles will be recognised as begetting much that has since become the common property of furniture designers. The billiard table illustrated in these pages is typical of the vigour of Voysey's liberating influence. This design was made when all the legs of all billiard tables displayed heavy bulbous tuberosities which bore no relation to the fine lines and rigid form which the purposes of the table gave to its frame and bed. The design was made for Messrs. Thurston's many years ago, since when the firm has sold more of it than of any other design, and it still remains the best liked by billiard players who wish to furnish their own room.

If it had been possible to illustrate the whole field of Voysey's work in these pages they would have shown architectural designs representing many different classes of buildings, wallpapers, fabrics of all kinds, carpets, furniture, silver and brass work, church ornaments; designs in mosaic, enamel, marble inlay, and stained glass; book plates, medals, and wood and stone sculptured from his models. His versatility is remarkable, as is his enormous output, which was dependent not only upon his industry, but upon the speed with which ideas present themselves and are reduced to practical terms on the drawing board. In his most active years Voysey's staff seems to have consisted of no more than two or three pupils, and in an atmosphere of a happy family the letters were written by someone and press copied by somebody else. No telephone ever disturbed the tranquility of Voysey's work, which during a large part of his career was done at his home, which at one time was at Bedford Park and at another at Streatham.

It has only been possible in these articles to give a hurried survey of what seems most important in Voysey's work and to attempt to identify the matters in which the younger generation of architects—all too unknowing—are indebted to his discernment and fearless single-mindedness of purpose. The times have changed: the forms that once pleased because they were new now cease to do so because they no longer are. From year to year—nay, from month to month and day to day—the need for each idea to be a variant of what is familiar, is marked by ever-changing fashion of taste; but there is a fundamental truth that is everlasting, for it is one with the spirit of man and underlies the meaning of all Art. That is the spirit of worship. Does not the canoe-paddle devotedly carved with a splinter of shell by a poor savage, throw into contempt the whole vain lumber burdening the groaning floor of a city's emporium? When Time has given the perspective in which alone mankind can determine the value of its own achievements, I deem that the thing Voysey stands for, and those of his works which best represent his aspirations, will be raised high in the affections of all men.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, March 2.

Parliament has shown special concern during the past week for the preservation of London squares, and this solicitude is not confined to one party. A Labour Member, Mr. Scurr, introduced a Bill, to which the House of Commons was unanimous in giving a first reading, for the purpose of preventing squares and enclosures in the Metropolis being built over. The Bill is moderately framed, although it emanates from a Socialist source. It proposes to empower the London County Council or the local Borough Council, in the event of either body coming to the conclusion that a particular square or enclosure should be acquired by the public to prevent it being built over, to demand that an inquiry should be held by the Ministry of Health. If, as a result of such inquiry, it is agreed that the open space ought to become public property, then the owner or owners will receive compensation under the terms of the Town Planning Act.

There was a touch of exaggeration (to which some Parliamentarians are prone) in Mr. Scurr's description of the London squares as "oases in a Sahara of brick," but, on the whole, he made out a good case for his Bill. He quoted two recent cases of the disappearance of squares. One was the building over of Endsleigh Gardens by the Society of Friends, the other the acquisition of Mornington Crescent by a firm of cigarette manufacturers.

Although the Covent Garden Bill has been withdrawn, it has not been forgotten. Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, was questioned as to whether steps are to be taken to safeguard the Foundling Hospital estate from possible encroachments from other quarters. The Minister's reply was that he is in communication with the London County Council, who have the question of London squares under consideration, and that he will continue to give the matter his attention. He added that the squares on the Foundling Hospital estate are within the area of a town-planning scheme which the L.C.C. are now preparing.

Among the multifarious questions which demand the attention of the Minister of Health, it is clear that the advancement of town-planning throughout the country occupies a foremost place in Mr. Chamberlain's mind. Already, he was able to announce, 294 urban authorities have prepared or are preparing town-planning schemes, a number of which extend to portions of other urban areas. There still remain, however, urban authorities, with populations of 10,000 or over, in which no formal steps have yet been taken for the preparation of town-planning schemes. The Ministry of Health, he added, are continually putting pressure upon these authorities to stimulate them to produce such plans.

Some idea can now be given, by means of statements which were made in the Commons within the last few days by the Minister of Health, of the number of brick houses which have been erected in England and Wales, and the number erected by other methods. Up to February 1, 519,444 have been erected with State assistance under the various Housing Acts by the ordinary building methods. Statistics are not quite so definite in regard to those erected in concrete and by other special methods, but estimates supplied by local authorities show that the number of these, for which contracts have been made is approximately 47,000.

Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles is now undergoing structural alterations with a view to the incorporation of the adjacent buildings. Very fine oak beams have been disclosed by the work of restoration.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Birmingham Section

The Birmingham Section of the British Industries Fair, now being held at Castle Bromwich, draws to its close this week, by which time it is hoped it will have served its purpose once again in the cause of our inland and overseas trade. This year there has been an excellent display of exhibits of interest to the building trades, foremost among these being an exten-

sive range of mantelpieces, tiled hearths and surrounds, grates and interiors, to which most of the leading firms have ably contributed. Builders' hardware and ironmongery, including the domestic boilers and various heating and cooking equipment, forms another attractive feature of the present exhibition, as will be gathered from the brief resumé given below.

Tiles of many varieties and finishes for a wide range of purposes are being shown by MESSRS. MINTON, HOLLINS & Co., of Patent Tile Works, Stoke-on-Trent (Stand No. 48, Building A). The mantels on view at this stand are by MESSRS. THE REGENT WOODCRAFT Co., of Great Lister Street, Birmingham.

MESSRS. MARTINEAU & SMITH, of 56-62, Holloway Head, Birmingham (Stand No. 50, Building A), are exhibiting a variety of water and sanitary fittings, including cocks of the "easy-clean" and ordinary types.

At Stand No. 12 (Building A) MESSRS. THE CAMELON IRON CO., LTD., of Falkirk, Scotland, are showing the "Signet" Combination Grate with boiling hob beneath the oven, and a second model with hot closet above the oven. One of these grates is fitted with an oven which provides for the alternative use of gas or coal as the heating medium. The "Shield" Open Fire Portable Stove, with a compartment oven is also exhibited at this stand.

"Interoven" Stoves and the "Super-Interoven" are to be seen at Stand No. 67 (Building A), where MESSRS. THE INTEROVEN STOVE CO., LTD., of 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, are giving cooking demonstrations to prove the general efficiency of these units, in which a large oven is provided, together with a roomy hotplate for boiling purposes, and a high-pressure boiler for hot water.

"Eagle" Patent Combination Grates in various sizes are exhibited by MESSRS. PARKER, WINDER & ACHURCH, LTD., Broad Street, Birmingham, at Stands No. 71-76 (Building A). The flues of this grate are self-contained, and one flue only suffices to work both the oven, boiler and hotplate.

MESSRS. THE RAWPLUG CO., LTD., of Rawplug House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7 (Stand No. 81, Building A), are showing a variety of labour-saving devices, such as the Rawplug and Rawplug bolt anchors; bathroom fittings in the new super aluminium, "Durium"; "Durofix" waterproof adhesive, "Duro-lustre" cellulose lacquer, and "Liquid Porcelain," a hard non-chippable cellulose enamel which can be applied to metals, wood, etc.

At Stands Nos. 100 and 101 (Building A), MESSRS. THE WELL FIRE AND FOUNDRY CO., LTD., of 15 Berners Street, London, have an attractive exhibit of "Well" Fires in new designs, shown for the first time. Many of these are reproduced in Fusion stone-ware, a dense and highly vitrified

material which has many advantages over ordinary tiles and faience.

MESSRS. A. BELL & Co., LTD., and THE BELL RANGE AND FOUNDRY CO. of Kingswell Works, Northampton (Stands No. 115 and 116, Building A) have tile fireplaces in an attractive range of colours, fitted with "Bell" fires. This exhibit also includes a new "Bell" faience gas fire with no visible metal work whatever.

Hygienic principles in construction and the perfected sanitation afforded by the use of tiles in covering walls and floors is the chief feature at Stand No. 123 (Building A), occupied by MESSRS. MAW & Co., LTD., of Jackfield, Shropshire. They are also showing fireplace surrounds in many varied forms and colours.

A new treatment for shop fronts, executed in Firth's "Staybrite" Steel, enriched with enamel work, is being shown by MESSRS. THE BIRMINGHAM GUILD, LTD., of Grosvenor Street West, Birmingham, at Stand No. 127 (Building A). This treatment offers advantages over other metals such as brass and bronze, in that the "Staybrite" Steel resists rust and corrosion.

MESSRS. THE CARRON COMPANY, of Carron, Stirlingshire (Stand No. 128, Building A), have a display of rustless firegrates. These grates have all the appearance of silver with the utility of steel, and invest the fireplace with charm and brightness. They have the further advantage of requiring the minimum of maintenance and cleaning, and being unaffected by climatic conditions are specially suitable for seaside residences.

Locks, latches and builders' hardware is being exhibited by Messrs. Josiah Parkes & Sons, Ltd., of Union Works, Willenhall, at Stand No. 130 (Building A).

Tip barrows for road contractors, of original design mounted on anti-friction bearings, and "Easy-Access" Bins for various trades, built on the unit system, are shown at Stand No. 143 (Building A) by Messrs. Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd., of Ashton Gate Works, Bristol.

The modern hygienic sanitary fittings, exhibited by Messrs. Elsan Manufacturing Company, of 34-35 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, at Stand No. 148 (Building A), include the "Elsan" Chemical Closet, for replacing the septic system and cesspool.

At Stand No. 154 (Building A) Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., of Encaustic Tile Works, Poole, have a range of Carter fireplaces of distinctive design, some shown with the fire on the hearth and some with raised metal grates; exhibits at this Stand

include briquette fireplaces for building in position, faience fireplaces in large blocks, slabbed tile and faience kerbs, as well as some interesting suggestions for wall tiling.

A working exhibit of the "Triplex" and "Workwell" Grates, manufactured by Messrs. Triplex Foundry, Ltd., of Grate Bridge, Staffs., is the centre of interest at Stand No. 159 (Building A).

Messrs. The Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., of Falkirk, Scotland, and Henry E. Hoole & Co., of Green Lane Works, Sheffield, jointly occupy Stand No. 162 (Building A) with a display of fireplaces, interiors and dog grates, produced in rustless steel, copper, bronze and brass. They are also showing the "Smoothtop" series of Gas Cookers and the "Falco" Hot Water Boilers.

Porcelain enamelled baths, including the latest Sanitary Curtain Bath, combined baths and lavatories, lavatory fittings, and new designs in "Verosa" Majolica Enamelled Fireplaces, are exhibited at Stands No. 184 and 185 (Building A) by Messrs. M. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., of Gowanbank Iron Works, Falkirk.

Messrs. Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., of 43 Lansdowne Road, Stockwell, S.W.8, the manufacturers and patentees of tubular scaffolding, "Scaffixer" scaffold ties, and "Conforms" stamped steel shuttering, are giving demonstrations daily at Stand No. 197 (Building A) to show the advantages of the up-to-date use of patent scaffoldings, etc. Photographs of contracts executed are also on view.

The "Janus" Back to Back Grate, with one fire-giving oven and hotplate in the scullery, domestic hot water supply and an open fire in the living room, is exhibited by Messrs. McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., of Lauriston Iron Works, Falkirk (Stand No. 199, Building A). New designs in Mantel Registers, Gas Mantels, and portable boilers are also displayed.

At Stand No. 199 (Building A) Messrs. The Coalbrookdale Co., Ltd., of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, are showing the "Servall" Combination Grate and the "Warmall" Grate, as well as a range of patented adaptable fires.

A comprehensive display of grates, from the small Barless Grate to the latest "Foresight" Combination Ranges, is being shown by Messrs. Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd., of Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, at Stand No. 201 (Building A).

The "Minerva" Heater and Warm Air Circulator is exhibited by Messrs. William Grice & Sons, Ltd., of Fazeley Street, Birmingham (Stand No. 22,

(Continued on page 422)

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—OLD AND NEW—IX

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



PANEL MOULDS AND DETAIL OF SASH WINDOWS IN WALNUT VENEER.



CENTRE PANEL OF SANCTUARY RAILING CARVED ON OAK.

THE CARPENTER AND ALLIED CRAFTS

By Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.



The cupboards on each side of the sanctuary of Trinity College Chapel, Oxford, are veneered with quartered walnut. The chapel was opened in 1694, but Mr. Symer Vallance believes that although Wren was consulted two years earlier, the design is by Dean Aldrich. It is probable that the detail of woodwork, as that illustrated, was left to the very competent workmen employed, and the workmanship is of the highest order and worthy of study. The large panel of the reredos is inlaid with marquetry of walnut and surrounded by carving in limewood in the manner of Grinling Gibbons, the quality of which is such as may well have come from his own hands. The carving of the capitals, frieze and vases is on oak, as also on the pierced panels of the sanctuary railing, the framing of which is walnut veneer.

London Building Notes

ALBERT EMBANKMENT.—The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital are to erect a new block of laboratories, at a cost of £30,000. The new building will be erected in red brick with Portland stone dressings, to the designs of Mr. H. W. Currey, F.S.I., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

BAKER STREET.—The Metropolitan Railway Company has decided to build a block of premises, consisting of shops and flats with a restaurant, on a site adjoining Baker Street Station. The surveyor to the company is Mr. E. S. Iles, L.R.I.B.A., Baker Street Station, W.1.

BASINGHALL STREET.—A site at the corner of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, E.C.2, is being cleared with a view to the erection of a block of business premises, including bank, offices and shops. Plans have been approved by the City Corporation, the architects being Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1. The present operations are being carried out by Messrs. H. Sabey & Co., South Wharf, Paddington Basin, W.2.

BETHNAL GREEN.—A new nurses' home, nursing home, etc., are to be erected as part of a large extension to the Mildmay Mission Hospital in Austin Street, E.2. Mr. T. P. Figgis, F.R.I.B.A., 9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., architect to the Hospital Committee, whilst the first part of the building work is being completed by Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islington, N.1.

BROADWAY.—Alterations are being carried out to premises in Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, for the London Missionary Society. The builders are Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islington, N.1. Messrs. Smee & Houchin, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 82-85 Fleet Street, E.C.2.

BURLINGTON GARDENS.—No. 5 Burlington Gardens, W.1, and the Hotel Bristol, in Cork Street, W.1, are to be converted into a block of business premises. The ground floor will be utilised as shops, whilst the upper floors will be converted into offices and showrooms. An additional storey will be added and is designed as an art gallery. Mr. H. Kempson Dyson, architect, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and the work will be carried out by Messrs. Griggs & Son, builders, 100 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

CAMDEN TOWN.—The premises in Camden Town High Street, N.W., owned by Messrs. Marshall Roberts, Ltd., drapers, are to be rebuilt and enlarged. Messrs. Kitching & Archibald, of Middlesbrough, and Mr. M. K. Matthews, of 72 Tottenham Court Road, N.W.1, are the joint architects. The street frontage is about 200 ft. long.

CHEAPSIDE.—The site at the corner of Cheapside and Lawrence Lane, E.C.2, has now been cleared, and the foundations of a block of shops and offices have been commenced. The architects are Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1, and the builders are Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Son, Ltd., London and Maidstone.

HOLBORN.—Messrs. Thomas Wallis & Co. are to make extensive additions and erect new shops and showrooms. Messrs. Tetts, Sturdy & Usher, architects, Moorgate, E.C.2.

HORNSEY.—It is proposed to build new additions to the fabric of St. George's Church in Priory Road, N., consisting of a new chapel, chancel and vestries. Mr. W. C. Waymouth, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Gwydir Chambers, 104 High Holborn, W.C.

HOUNSDITCH.—Building operations are in progress on the site of Nos. 49-52 Houndsditch, E.1, where it is proposed to build shops and showrooms, 4 floors in all. The builders are Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., of Sydney Road, Enfield. Bronze shop fronts with granite bases and plinths are proposed. Messrs. Stone & Drew, architects, 12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

ILFORD.—The London Congregational Union have selected a site in Woodford Avenue, Ilford, where they propose to build a church. Mr. F. G. Faunch, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 76 Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

KENNINGTON.—Foundations are being constructed for the new "Oval" Telephone Exchange in Kennington, S.E. The builders are Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Ltd., 63 Waterloo Street, S.E.5. Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—In memory of the late vicar of Kingston, Canon Hyslop, a memorial is to be placed in All Saint's Parish Church, Kingston-on-Thames, and a parish hall is to be built. Plans are shortly to be put in hand.

MINORIES.—The Lands Committee of the City of London Corporation have decided to let on building lease a site in India Street, Minories, E.C. Negotiations are in the hands of Messrs. Herring, Son & Daw, surveyors, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

MITCHAM.—Plans have been approved for the erection, by the Surrey County Council E.C., of the proposed secondary school for girls at Mitcham. Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

NEWGATE STREET.—Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., 88 Haggerston Road, E., are pulling down premises at the corner of Newgate Street and Ivy Lane, E.C., where it is proposed to build a large office block, with shops on the ground floor. Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, are the builders.

ST. JAMES'S.—Spencer House, in St. James's Place, S.W.1, has been acquired by the Ladies' Army & Navy Club for conversion into new club premises. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Forbes & Tate, 97 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

STRAND.—The Civil Service Supply Association have approved their scheme for the enlargement of their headquarters and showrooms in Bedford Street and the Strand, W.C., by the

erection of a building in Agar Street, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd., 254 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.8. Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, architects, 3 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

STRATFORD.—A new wing is to be built at the Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End at Stratford, E.15. The builders are Messrs. H. C. Horsmith, Ltd., Forest Gate, E.7, whilst the architects are Messrs. Newman & Jacques, 61 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15. The quantity surveyor is Mr. Sydney Gordon, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.2.

SWISS COTTAGE.—The Metropolitan Railway Company have recently approved plans for the complete modernisation of their Swiss Cottage station and buildings. Mr. E. S. Iles, L.R.I.B.A., surveyor to the company.

TILBURY.—At the recent meeting of the Seaman's Hospital Society it was stated that another pavilion was required at the Tilbury Hospital, the cost of building and equipment being estimated at £5,000. The secretary to the Society is Sir James Mitchell.

TOTTENHAM.—A housing scheme is to be carried out on the Churchfields Estate at Tottenham, N., which covers about 30 acres. A lay-out plan shows the proposed building of some 400 houses and shops. The builders are Messrs. H. Wittrick & Co., 36 Camomile Street, E.C.3, whilst the architect is Mr. F. A. Ling, of Bournemouth.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.—Demolition of old buildings has commenced on a frontage in Tottenham Court Road, W.1, where will be erected large "Corner House" premises, shops and restaurants for Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., caterers, Cadby Hall, Kensington, W. Mr. F. J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 62 Oxford Street, W.1, who will also supervise the construction.

VINCENT SQUARE.—An exhibition hall is being erected in Vincent Square, W.1, for the Royal Horticultural Society. The builders are Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., Manresa Road, S.W.8. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Easton & Robertson, 36 Bedford Square, W.C., the consulting engineer being Mr. Oscar Faber, D.Sc., 37 Duke Street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—An extension is being made to a block of offices in Smith Square, S.W.1, called Transport House, the headquarters of the Union of Transport Workers. The architects are Messrs. Culpin & Bowers, 3 Portsmouth Street, W.C.2.

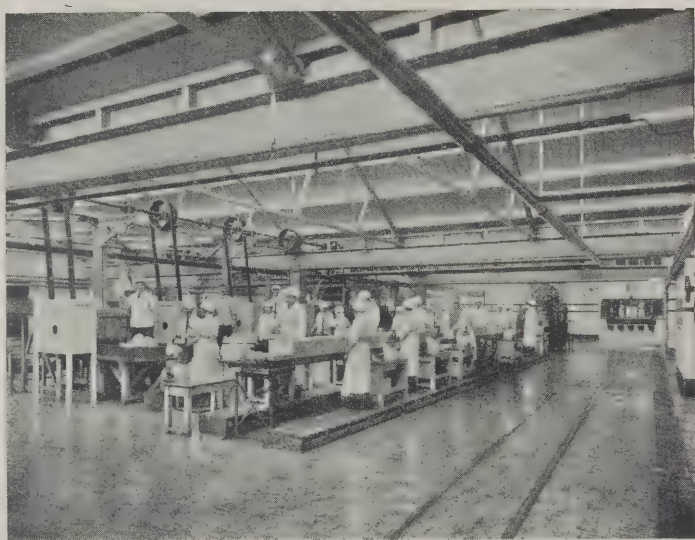
WESTMINSTER.—The Church Army have decided to expend about £15,000 upon the purchase, adaptation and equipment of premises in Greencoat Place, Westminster, S.W.1, as a home for women. The offices of the Army are at 55 Bryanston Street, W.1.

WIMBLEDON.—Further house building by private enterprise is likely by the decision to sell the Banky Field, part of the Wimbledon Park Estate, for development purposes. The purchasers are Messrs. H. Coombs & Sons, builders and contractors, Merton Hall Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.



Margarine is an interesting addition to the never-ceasing advance in modern methods of hygienic food-production. In no food-product is there so much variation between the different available brands. One may buy margarine which is appetising and palatable. Some margarines are sold that are much less so. Not only must the margarine be wholesome. To stand at the top it must please the palate. Method of manufacture and constant, watchful care of plant characterise the margarine factories of highest grade. No expense is spared on the equipment

of each of the several production departments. The "best available" is a *sine qua non*. In no type of factory is absolute cleanliness of floor and wall surfaces so important and necessary an asset as in a food factory. Not a speck of dirt is allowed in the modern plant of Messrs. Van den Berghs Limited, margarine manufacturers. Their margarine is famous for its splendid quality; the "Blue Band" Brand being universally recognised as the standard of excellence in the trade. The illustrations on this page are from photographs taken in one of their works at Townmead Road, Fulham. Whether it be a concrete floor under a pile of barrels in a big yard, a tiled floor in one of the packing rooms, or a floor of stone and concrete in one of the technical departments—each bit of floor area throughout the plant is so treated that not a speck of dust or particle of disintegrated concrete comes from it. Cleanliness, dustlessness, universal resistance to all forms of wear and tear are the attributes demanded from their floors by Messrs. Van den Berghs Limited. Steel trucks or heavy barrels may clatter and bang over the floors—margarine conditions of manufacture are not gentle where floor surfaces are concerned—but those Van den Bergh floors



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Frederic Coleman

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

BIRMINGHAM.—Structural alterations are to be carried out at Bank premises in Witton Lane, and the Bank Committee are inviting tenders for the work. It was stated at a recent meeting of the City Council that the formal sanction of the M.H. to the borrowing by the Council of the following loans had been received: £115,450 for the erection of 212 cottages for accommodation of police; £1,100,000 and £900,000 for the provision of working-class dwellings; £30,325 for the erection of an elementary school at Paget Road; £6,000 in respect of the cost of erecting and equipping new workshops for the blind at Harborne.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Birmingham Entertainments Committee recently granted a licence for the erection of a new super cinema in Monument Road, Edgbaston, which, it was stated, would cost £50,000.

BOLTON.—The E.C. have decided to erect an elementary school at Castle Hill.

BRADFORD.—The Bradford Corporation Estimates Sub-Committee have approved the proposal to erect a new elementary school on the Bierley housing estate at an estimated cost of £24,222.

BRADFORD.—The building of the first block of the new Bradford Royal Infirmary, at Daisy Hill, is to be begun forthwith. The estimated cost is £75,000, and that of the whole scheme £500,000.

BRADFORD.—The site for a new Roman Catholic Church in Norman Lane, Eccleshill, Bradford, has been purchased.

BRIDGWATER.—At a special meeting of the Bridgwater R.D.C. the Housing Committee reported that the M.H. had given sanction to the Council's scheme for providing additional houses in the rural area. The committee recommended that application be made to the Public Works Loan Board for loans of £1,200 for the purchase of sites and £25,600 for building. The recommendation was adopted, as was also a further one to invite tenders for the erection of 8 houses at East Huntspill and 2 at Thurloxton, making a total of 66 houses which have been provisionally approved by the Ministry.

BRIERLEY HILL.—The Church of England school has been condemned, and the Staffordshire E.C. are about to erect new buildings to replace it. The present school is to be converted into a parish hall.

BRUNTON WHARF.—The architects have submitted to the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney pencil drawings of the proposed housing scheme on this site under which it is proposed to erect 27 three-bedroom dwellings with living room and scullery with bath, and 59 two-bedroom dwellings with living room and scullery with bath. In addition to the accommodation mentioned, 10 shops will be provided, and when the plans have been formally approved

by the authorities the Borough will submit a detailed report to the Council upon the subject.

CAMBOURNE.—The U.D.C. are to erect 50 houses of parlour and non-parlour types.

CARDIFF.—The City Engineer has been asked to prepare specifications and invite tenders for additions to the High School for Girls in The Parade.

CHERTSEY.—The U.D.C. propose seeking sanction from the M.H. to the erection of a further 100 houses.

CHINGFORD.—The foundation-stones of the Wesleyan Church were laid on February 19. The building is to be faced with Lawrence's multi-coloured bricks with stone dressings, hand-made tile roof, and oak joinery. The accommodation is for about 500, and the contract amounts to £7,410, and is being executed by Messrs. C. Foster & Sons, of Loughton. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., of Westminster, S.W.1.

CHISWICK.—The M.H. have given sanction to the borrowing of sums of £7,413 and £5,560 for the erection of 24 houses on the Essex Place land.

CLYDEBANK.—Clydebank T.C. has received the consent of the Scottish Board of Health to borrow £180,418 for the purchase of land at Whitecrook and the erection of 220 houses, and for the purchase of land at West Kilbowie and the erection of 170 houses.

CWMAMMAN.—The U.D.C. propose to erect 10 houses at Garnant.

DALBEATTIE.—The T.C. have selected sites for the erection of 12 houses, and tenders are to be invited.

DEWSBURY.—It was announced at the annual meeting of the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary that it was proposed to invite tenders for the erection of a new infirmary at Moorlands, at an estimated cost of £90,000.

DUMFRIES.—The plans have been passed and permission granted for the erection of an ice factory and cold store in Dumfries. The petition is in the name of Mr. William Milne, 49 Old Wynd, Glasgow, and it is understood that a site has been purchased in Brooms Road; the plant is estimated to cost about £20,000. The premises are to be 133 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, the accommodation consisting of a large store machine room and office.

EAST PRESTON.—The R.D.C. propose the erection of 46 more houses, as follows: Angmering, 6; Clapham, 4; Durrington, 14; East Preston, 4; Ferring, 6; Clipping, 4; Patching, 4; and Goring-by-Sea, 4.

FARSLEY.—The Farsley U.D.C. have decided to build 30 houses, and tenders are invited. Mr. E. Bray, Architect, 115 Town Street, Stanningley, will supply details.

GUILDFORD.—The R.D.C. are to purchase a piece of land at Mays Corner, Send, as a housing site.

HOYLAND.—The U.C. have decided to build a further 50 houses on the Hamshawe Lane site, bringing the total of Council houses to 700.

HULL.—The E.C. now recommend the Corporation to proceed with the scheme for the erection of a technical college at an estimated cost of £150,000.

HULL.—The Finance Committee of the Hull City Council have recommended the Council to approve of the expenditure of £130,000 on buildings in connection with the Hull University College.

certainly approved by the City Council.

ILKLEY.—The Corporation are to erect 56 additional houses on the housing estate.

LANCASTER.—A meeting of the Council is to be convened to consider housing tenders, which include 42 houses in Dorrington Road, 28 in Norfolk Street, and 76 in Slyne Road, making a total of 146. The estimated total cost is £58,400.

LANCASTER.—The Corporation have acquired a site of six acres for a housing scheme, and also approved plans for the erection of 146 houses on various estates.

LEEDS.—Plans are to be prepared for the erection of a new College of Housecraft and Central Technical Institute at Leeds for the training of women and girls. A site at Woodhouse Lane has been already acquired.

LEWISHAM.—Lewisham Hippodrome, one of the biggest theatres in the Metropolis, is to become a cinema.

LLANFRECHFA.—New Council offices are to be erected by Llanfrechfa Upper Council at Clarkeville, Pontnewydd, from the plans of Mr. J. Meazy, the Council's Surveyor.

MANCHESTER.—The Sites and School Buildings Sub-committee reported that it had had before it the plans for the proposed new Roman Catholic School, St. Malachy's, Collyhurst, to accommodate 1,000 children. The plans were sent to the B.E. It had resolved that, subject to the approval of the B.E. and the M.H., a site in Belle Vue Street, Gorton, should be purchased for the erection of a special school. The M.H. had sanctioned the erection and equipment of a new municipal school in Barlow Moor Road; the purchase of a site for a boys' secondary school at Chain Bar, Moston; the appropriation of a site for a special school on the Temple Estate, Cheetham; and additional borrowing powers in connection with the erection of Peacock Street Municipal School. The B.E. had approved the proposed extension of the site of New Moston Municipal School and the proposed site for an elementary school in Briscoe Lane, Newton Heath. The proceedings of the Sites and School Buildings Sub-committee were approved.

NEWCASTLE.—The Housing Committee are presenting a report to the City Council recommending that a



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further 15 houses be added to the existing contract of Mr. G. G. Carr, at the same price per house as provided for under the contract for 34 houses. The above houses are to be erected on Section "C," Walker Estate.

NEWCASTLE.—The plans have now been passed for the proposed new Mining Laboratory in connection with Armstrong College, Newcastle, and it is hoped to commence the work of construction within the next few months. The new Mining Laboratory has been designed by Mr. A. Dunbar Smith, F.R.I.B.A., of Bloomsbury, who was responsible for the Library at Armstrong College, opened last year.

NEWPORT (MON).—A report has been presented to the Parliamentary and Improvements Committee with reference to the Town Hall site and Clytha Park site for a civic centre.

OSSETT.—Viscount Burnham is to lay the foundation-stone of extensions to the Ossett Grammar School on March 8, which, it is estimated, will cost £15,000. The new buildings will be of brick, with stone facings. They will be three-storeyed, and will contain an assembly hall, a gymnasium, four class-rooms, a practical geography room, an art room, a laboratory, a cookery room, a dining room and kitchen, and cloak rooms. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Wormald, architect to the West Riding E.C.

PENMAENMAWR.—Mr. R. J. Hughes, Architect to the Council, has submitted fresh plans for the erection of 38 instead of 28 houses to complete the Council's scheme. The architect suggested that there should be a reduction in cost from approximately £565 per house to £420. Fresh tenders will be asked for.

PONTNEWYDD.—New Council offices are to be erected by Llanfrecgfa Upper Council at Clarkeville, Pontnewydd, from the plans of Mr. J. Meazy, the Council surveyor.

PREESALL.—The Council has under consideration the question of providing new municipal offices. Negotiations have been opened with owners of premises, and the Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme for enlarging the existing offices.

PWLLHELI.—The H.C. has received sanction from the M.H. to erect 20 more houses. Mr. C. Lloyd Roberts, Borough Surveyor, was appointed surveyor to the new scheme.

SALFORD.—The Corporation Health Committee recommend the appointment of Mr. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., of Altrincham, as architect for the proposed maternity and welfare centre in the Ordsall district.

SHEFFIELD.—Among the plans approved by the Committee of the City Council during the past month are those for shops, offices, café, etc., for the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, 174 houses on the Wadsley Hall estate for the Sutton Trust, and 33 houses in Todwick Road for Mr. E. Cooper.

SHEFFIELD.—The City Architect has prepared a lay-out for the erection of 116 parlour houses and 50 bungalows on the Ridgeway Road site.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sutton Trustees are to erect 175 houses on the Wadsley Hall estate, Sheffield.

SOLI HULL.—The governors of Solihull Grammar School, Warwickshire, are to prepare plans for the extension of the buildings.

SOUTH DEVON.—Contemplated extensions to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, which will involve a cost of approximately £40,000, are referred to in the report for 1926, which will be presented to the governors of the institution at their 87th annual meeting on March 10. If the scheme is realised the institution will be the largest voluntary hospital in the West of England.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—The Central London Building Company are to erect flats in Curcus Road and Grove End Road, St. John's Wood.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—A proposal for erecting a workmen's hostel was re-

STOURBRIDGE.—Stourbridge Wesleyan Church, which was erected in 1805, is to be pulled down to make way for a new church, costing £10,000.

STOURBRIDGE.—The work of demolishing the Wesleyan Church premises, which were erected in 1805, will be started shortly, in readiness for the beginning of the new buildings. The architects are Messrs. Crouch, Butler & Savage, of Birmingham, and the cost of the scheme will be about £10,000.

TAVISTOCK.—At Tavistock R.C. meeting recently it was reported that work on the new Council houses at Buckland Monachorum had commenced and that the Lifton work was in hand. The district valuer had approved the purchase of half an acre of land at £70 for the building of 4 houses at Sampford Spiney, and the Housing Committee recommended the Council to invite tenders for the erection of the houses. The tender of Messrs. W. Dart & Son, of Dawlish, at £7,659, was accepted for the Bere Alston water scheme.

TETTENHALL.—It was recently announced at a Tettenhall U.D.C. meeting that it was proposed to purchase The Oaklands, Upper Green, for conversion into new Council offices. The official sanction of the M.H. is being sought, as well as permission to borrow money for the purchase of the property.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect 36 additional houses on the Fitzwygram estate, Forest Road.

WESTMINSTER.—Flats costing about £30,000 are to be built in Willow Street by Westminster Council.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Committee of Management of the Eye Infirmary are to erect in the garden grounds a home for nurses and staff. The home will entail an expenditure of possibly £8,000. Preliminary work has commenced on new extensions, to cost £45,826, at Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital. The T.C. are to proceed with the erection of abattoirs and cold stores, and are inviting tenders for the work. The quantities have been prepared by Mr. Henry Vale, F.S.I., of Wolverhampton.

WORCESTER.—The Watch Committee are to erect a fire engine station at 13 Copenhagen Street, with accommodation, subject to the M.H. sanctioning the borrowing of the cost, £2,000.

Sheffield Markets Scheme

The scheme of the Sheffield Markets Committee for the reorganisation of the markets was recently submitted to the City Council. It is proposed to move the present site of the Fitzalan Market to a plot of land in Exchange Street, and to make the entrance to the market through arcades in the buildings of the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society. The scheme is contained in the following report of the committee: "In our opinion the first requisite is to obtain control of the site of the Fitzalan Market Hall, which is of considerable value, and is not being adequately utilised at the present time. We have further considered the question of re-establishing the tenants of that market, and on our instruction the city architect has prepared a scheme for utilising a plot of land near Exchange Street, situate at the rear of premises about to be built by the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society on land sold to them by the Corporation. Access to this site can be obtained through two arcade entrances leading from Exchange Street through the Co-operative Society's premises to the site, and also from Waingate. The proposed site contains an area of 3,748 yards, and will afford more accommodation than the present accommodation of market stalls in the Fitzalan Market Hall. The proposed building will be a one-storey market hall, the estimated cost of which will be approximately £35,000."

Edinburgh and Leith Plumbers

At the annual general meeting of the Edinburgh, Leith and District Master Plumbers' Association, held in Dowell's Rooms, 18 George Street, Edinburgh, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. James Beek, 101 Hanover Street, Edinburgh; vice-president, Mr. Peter Lister (Messrs. Patrick Knox & Sons), 31 Crichton Place, Edinburgh; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Ferguson Reekie, S.S.C. (Messrs. Ferguson Reekie & Co.), 22 Great King Street, Edinburgh; auditor, Mr. W. D. Stewart, C.A., 3 Albany Street, Edinburgh.

Scotland's "Olympia"

The new Kelvin Hall at Glasgow, which occupies the site of the former structure, destroyed by fire in 1925, is expected to be finished in time for the Royal visit in July. This structure is bigger than London's Olympia, and will have probably the largest concrete roof in the world. There will be three spans, 110 ft. wide and 455 ft. long, with a side span 110 ft. wide and 330 ft. long. The total superficial area of the roof will be 24,000 square yards.

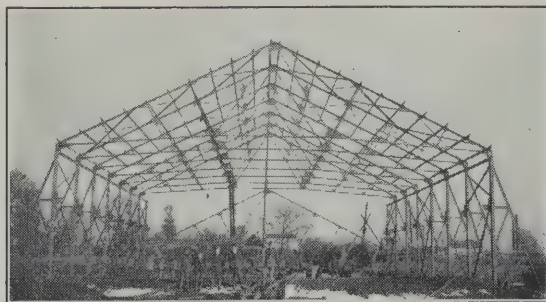
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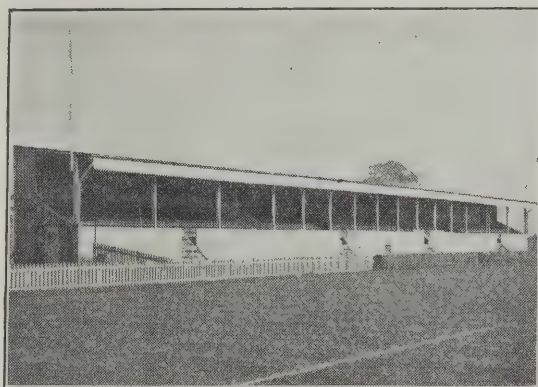
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BINGLEY.—For carpenter's and joiner's, slater's, and patent glazier's work. E. O. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Town Hall, Bingley.

BRIGHTON.—March 16.—For the erection of 80 brick houses on the Whitehawk Valley housing site. The Brighton Town Council.

BRISTOL.—March 16.—For the erection of a chalet for consumptive patients at the Southmead Hospital. Thos. S. Lamb, Clerk to the Guardians, St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol. Deposit £3.

BROWNHILLS.—March 9.—For the erection of 54 non-parlour type houses on sites at Norton East Road and Brownhills Road, Norton Canes, for the U.D.C. F. S. Harrison, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Council Offices, High Street, Brownhills. Deposit £5.

BURNLEY.—March 12.—For the carrying out of the following works in the construction of workshops and stores in connection with the new gas works, Old Hall. (a) Excavators, concreters, and general contractors' work; (b) structural steelwork; (c) roof sheeting; (d) painting. Office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Burnley.

CONGLETON.—March 14.—For the erection of 108 houses at Bromley Lane, Congleton, for the T.C., either for the whole of the houses or in four separate contracts. Mr. W. H. Duncan Arthur, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Congleton. Deposit £3 3s.

DARLINGTON.—For the erection and completion of 48 homes. Mr. Joshua Clayton, L.R.I.B.A., High Row Chambers, Darlington. Deposit £2 2s.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of 4 pairs of cottages at Hindhead. Mr. A. J. Stedman, South Street, Farnham.

FARSLEY.—For erection of 30 houses on the Croft Street estate, Farsley. Mr. E. Bray, Architect, 115 Town Street, Stannington. Deposit £1 1s.

GOLBORNE.—March 14.—For the erection of four parlour and 16 non-parlour houses on the Heywoods housing site. Mr. J. Ford, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Golborne.

HAMMERSMITH.—March 7.—For the carrying out of repairs to the properties included in its housing schemes for the period of one year from April 1, 1927. Mr. R. Hampton Clucas, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6.

ILKLEY.—March 15.—For the erection of 56 non-parlour type houses

on the Leeds Road-Wheatley Lane site. The Council Surveyor, Town Hall, Ilkley (after March 5). Deposit £2 2s.

KEYNSHAM.—March 10.—For the erection of four semi-detached non-parlour type houses at Compton Dando. H. W. Argile, Building Surveyor, 16 High Street, Keynsham, near Bristol. Deposit 10s. 6d.

KEYNSHAM.—March 10.—The R.D.C. invite tenders for building four semi-detached, non-parlour type houses at Compton Dando. Particulars from Mr. H. W. Argile, 16 High Street, Keynsham, near Bristol. Deposit 10s. 6d.

LEEDS.—March 8.—For the whole of the work required in the extension and alteration of the Ellerby Lane Council School. The Education Offices, Architect's Section, Calverley Street, Leeds. Deposit £1 1s.

LINCOLN.—March 11.—For the erection and completion of a new pavilion at the City Hospital, Long Leys Road, Lincoln. S. C. Baggott, City Engineer and Surveyor, City Engineer and Surveyor's Office. Deposit £1 1s.

LISKEARD.—March 14.—For the erection of 12 houses (two blocks) at Park View, Liskeard, for the B.C. H. R. Venning, Lic.R.I.B.A., Architect and Surveyor, Midland Bank Chambers, Liskeard.

LLANTRISANT.—March 17.—For the following works, viz.: Contract No. 1.—The erection of 32 houses at Pontyclun. Contract No. 2.—Road and sewer work in connection with the layout of the above site. Contract No. 3.—The erection of 18 houses at Gilfach Goch. The Architects, 23 Gelliwastad Road, Pontypridd. Deposit £5.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—March 14.—For the erection of a new elementary school for boys at Newbridge, Mon. Mr. John Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWTON ABBOT.—March 10.—For the erection of 54 houses on their Broadlands housing site, Newton Abbot. The Council's Surveyor, Mr. C. D. White, Town Hall, Courtenay Street, Newton Abbot.

OBAN.—March 5.—For the erection of four blocks of houses of the flatted type—four in each block—16 in all, at Soroba Road: (1) Excavator and brickwork; (2) carpenter and joiner work; (3) plumber work; (4) plaster work; (5) slater and roughcast work; (6) painter work; (7) electric lighting work. The Burgh Surveyor, Mr. David Galloway. Offers to Mr. Alexander S. Black, Town Clerk, Oban.

OLDBURY.—March 8.—For the erection of 56 houses (brick-built) on the Londonderry Farm estate, Warley, Oldbury. Also for the erection of a further 60 houses (brick-built) on the same estate. Mr. W. Greenwood, M.I.M.&C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Oldbury. Deposit £2 2s.

PENICUIK.—For the construction of 12 houses in Penicuik, being the sixth development of their scheme: Excavator, brick and concrete work; carpenter, joiner and ironmonger work; plumber and gas-fitting work; plaster work; slating and harling

work; glazier work and painting work. Mr. James Gray, A.R.I.B.A., 140 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

PUDSEY.—March 12.—For 18 parlour and 78 non-parlour type houses for the Corporation, on the Southroyd Park estate. B. H. Noble, M.I.M.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Pudsey. Tenders for all or part. Deposit £3 3s.

SEISDON.—March 8.—For the erection of four houses on the Halfpenny Green site, Bobbington; six houses on the Blundies Lane site, Enville; four houses at Orton Lane, Lower Penn; twelve at Smestow Road, Swindon; six at Fiershill, Trysull; six at Seisdon (near Seven Stars Inn), Trysull; and twenty at Bratch Road, Wombourn, for the Seisdon R.D.C. The Council's Architect, Mr. H. Marcus Brown, L.R.I.B.A., 45 Queen Street, Wolverhampton. Deposit £2 2s.

SMETHWICK.—March 7.—For the erection of 14 parlour type houses, and 92 non-parlour type houses, at Varley, Oldbury. Mr. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick. Deposit £5 5s.

SOMERSET.—For the erection of a detached cottage at West Horrington, near Wells. The County Architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.

SOUTH FARNBOROUGH.—March 7.—For alteration and additions to South Farnborough Working Men's Club, York Road, Farnborough. The Secretary, South Farnborough Working Men's Club, York Road, Farnborough.

STAINES.—March 12.—For the erection of 48 houses at the following housing sites: Ashford Common, Ashford, 10 houses; Staines Road, Laleham, 10 houses; Stanwell Moor, Stanwell, 12 houses; Sipson Site, Harmondsworth, 16 houses. Mr. R. A. Hogarth, Clerk to the Council, London Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

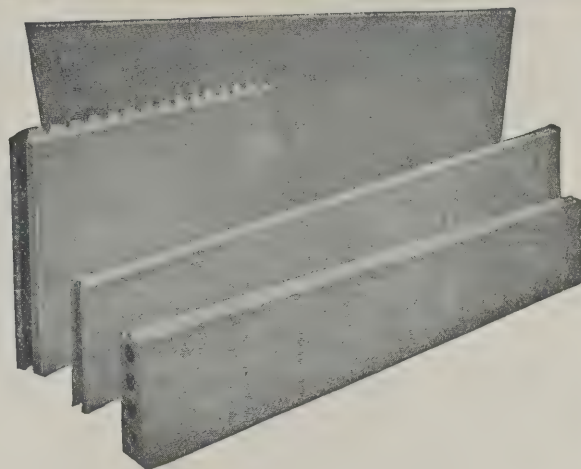
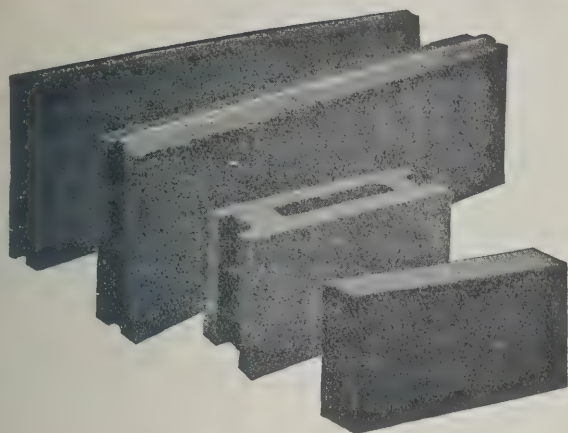
Scottish Wage Dispute

Two thousand labourers in the building industry in Glasgow and the West of Scotland struck work recently to resist a reduction in wages from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 1½d. per hour, which has been put in operation by the Scottish Building Contractors' Association. The districts affected are Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Coatbridge, and Falkirk. The stoppage is not a general one, as there is another employers' organisation which has not reduced wages.

New Capital of Afghanistan

The Emir of Kabul has engaged Dr. Harten, a German architect, to plan and lay out a new town a short distance from Kabul, which, when completed, will be the capital of Afghanistan. The plans provide for a Government House, palaces for Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors, and one for the Emir himself.

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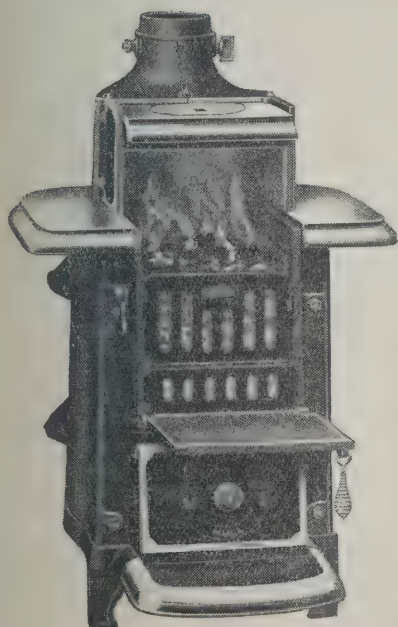
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Tel.: City 2218 and City 2219 and Leeds 12712
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Bangor Wharf, Cumberland Road, BRISTOL

Meet the present-day need

Hot Water—Open Fire—Simple Cooking



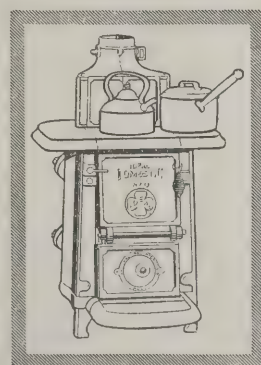
**IDEAL
DOMESTIC
BOILERS**

New types for use open or closed—quickly convertible. Give large unobstructed open fires.

PRICES FROM
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The increasing demand for these boilers is convincing evidence of their merit and popularity.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS POST FREE



NATIONAL RADIATOR COMPANY

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Offices, Showrooms & Works : HULL, Yorks.

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Building Tenders Accepted

ABERDEEN.—Acceptance of tenders for the dancing hall, variety pavilion, shops and other buildings, to be erected at the Beach, amounting to over £53,300, was recently approved of by Aberdeen T.C.

BASFORD.—A tender amounting to £43,897 has been recommended for acceptance for the building of a school at Basford, Notts.

BOLTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., of Leeds, for the erection of 118 houses at the Higher Swan Lane estate.

BOLTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses on the Moorfield housing estate: Messrs. J. W. Lee, Ltd., of Chorley, for 102 houses; Messrs. William Townson & Sons, Ltd., of Bolton, for 28; and Messrs. A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., of Leeds, for 182.

BRIDGWATER.—The Housing Committee reported having considered tenders for the erection of 56 houses, an instalment of the Council's proposed scheme, and they recommended that, subject to the approval of the M.H. to the acquisition of the required sites, and to sanctions to the borrowing of the necessary sums for the acquisition of the sites and building of the houses being obtained, the following tenders be provisionally accepted: Bawdrip, Mr. F. J. Cox, £1,810 10s.; Cannington, Messrs. H. W. Pollard & Son, £2,585; West Huntspill, Messrs. Sheppard & Son, £3,690; North Petherton, Messrs. Clatworthy & Son, £2,650; North Newton, Messrs. Clatworthy & Son, £1,820; Over Stowey, Messrs. H. W. Pollard & Son, £3,265; Othery, Mr. W. Palmer, £1,710 0s. 9d.; Otterhampton, Messrs. H. W. Pollard & Son, £1,849; Pawlett, Mr. E. Granville, £930; Puriton, Mr. H. J. March, £1,840; Stawell, Mr. R. T. Hanham, £908 (plus £30 for well); Wembdon, Messrs. H. W. Pollard & Son, £1,739. The committee further recommended that formal application be made to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £1,200 for the purchase of sites, and £25,600 for the purpose of building and contingencies, also that, with a view to expediting sanction to the Council's scheme, the Clerk and Surveyor be authorised to wait on the Ministry to present tenders, plans and recommendations to the Council.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender, £18,976, for Messrs. A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., of Dudley, for the erection of swimming baths at Blowers Green.

FARMFIELD.—For the erection of six two-storey cottages at Farmfield. J. Crewdson, Horley, £3,400 (accepted); W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston, £3,473; Pink & Oram, Redhill, £3,691; A. King & Son, Horley, £3,880; R. Cook

& Sons, Ltd., Crawley, £3,944 7s. 6d.; T. J. Lovell & Son, Paddington, £4,064; T. Wickens & Son, Charlwood, £4,250; E. E. Mitchell, Horley, £4,534; E. H. Cummins & Co., Dorking, £4,840.

HORLEY.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender, £3,400, of Mr. J. Crewdson, of Horley, for the erection of cottages for the staff at Farmfield Colony, Horley.

HOYLAND.—The Hoyland U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. C. P. Unwin, of Ecclesfield, for 28 small type houses at £307 per house, and that of Messrs. Fairhurst Bros. for 22 large type houses at £435 per house.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The T.C. have decided to erect 58 houses on the housing estate near Cambridge Road, and to accept the tender of Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, at £490 per house.

LEAMINGTON.—For the erection of a new Institute and Sunday Schools for the trustees of Dale Street Wesleyan Methodist Church. Messrs. Quick & Lee, Architects, 11 Waterloo Place, Leamington Spa. The Exors. of the late Mr. R. Bowen, 3 Tavistock Street, Leamington Spa, £7,337 (accepted).

MIDDLESEX.—The E.C. of C.C. have accepted the following tenders: For the adaptation of school buildings at Bishopshalt, to provide accommodation for 405 pupils, Mr. W. S. Try, of Cowley, at £30,407; for the enlargement of the Townfield Council School, Hayes, Messrs. Fassnidge and Sons, Ltd., of Uxbridge, £10,697; and for the enlargement of the West Drayton Council School, Mr. G. Challis, of Brentford, £8,729.

NANTWICH.—The U.D.C. has accepted the tender—the lowest received—of Mr. Peter McLachlan, of Latchford Without, for the erection of 28 additional houses on the Wallfields site, the figure being £14,033 12s. It was resolved to apply for sanction to borrow the necessary sum.

NEWHAVEN.—Having received the Housing Sub-Committee's report, the committee recommended that it be approved, and that the tender of Messrs. Sherren, Ltd., for the erection of 41 houses at £19,095 be accepted.

NUNEATON.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., of Nuneaton, for the erection of 36 houses in Hill Street and Short Street, at £8,361 for Section 1, and £4,991 for Section 2.

SALFORD.—The Corporation Housing Committee now recommend the tender, £9,780, of Messrs. F. E. Gill & Sons, of Trafford Park, for the erection of 17 houses on the Weaste estate, in lieu of a tender, previously recommended, of £8,765, from the Exors. of Elijah Murphy.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses on the Longley estate: Messrs. Maxfield Bros., 63 at £24,385; Messrs. Dyson & Co., 29 at £11,201; Messrs. R. T. Hinchliffe & Sons, 36 at

£14,626; Messrs. H. Tėanby, Ltd., 10 at £5,000; Messrs. M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., 20 at £7,875.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation Watch Committee have accepted the tender, £497, of Mr. C. W. Alfhat, for the erection of a temporary fire station on the Manor Housing Estate.

ST. PANCRAS.—For the erection and maintenance of the necessary buildings, and the adaptation of the existing premises on the Holly Court site, St. Pancras, N., as a day open-air school. H. Lacey & Sons, Hazlebury Crescent, Luton, Beds., £4,238 19s. 7d. (accepted); Stevens & Sons, Crouch Hill, £4,436; Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, £4,582 10s.; L. Kazak, Hampstead, £4,614; W. M. Brand, Stamford Hill, £4,649; J. C. Mather & Son, East Finchley, £4,879; Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham, £5,023; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., N. Kensington, £5,049; A. Monk, Lower Edmonthon, £5,051; J. Wilmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd., Hornsey, £5,068 15s. 1d.; B. Colley & Sons, Ltd., Holland Park, £5,069; F. Cottrell, Ltd., Crouch Hill, £5,109 11s. 11d.; Marrable Bros., Leytonstone, £5,215; C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Lancaster Gate, £5,252; Howard Farrow, Ltd., Golders Green, £5,375 16s. 6d.; G. N. Watts, Ltd., Notting Hill, £5,489; A. & F. Polden, Ltd., Shepherd's Bush, £5,940.

STREATHAM.—For the erection of a permanent school in the place of the Furzedown temporary school (Streatham). Soole & Son, Ltd., Dunstable Works, Sheen Road, Richmond, £14,329 3s. 5d. (accepted); W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, £14,473; J. Garrett & Son, Balham Hill, £14,605; Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham, £14,703; Triggs & Co., Clapham, £14,873; Perry Bros., Ealing, £15,036; J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., Upper Norwood, £15,117; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., South Lambeth Road, £15,150; J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, £15,359; J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd., South Molton Street, £15,369; Prestige & Co., Ltd., Westminster, £15,522; Thomas & Edge, Woolwich, £15,546; W. Akers & Co., Ltd., South Norwood, £15,628; J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., South Norwood, £15,650.

THORNBURY.—The R.D.C. has accepted the tender of Messrs. Keynton & Sons for the erection of eight houses at Charfield for £3,332.

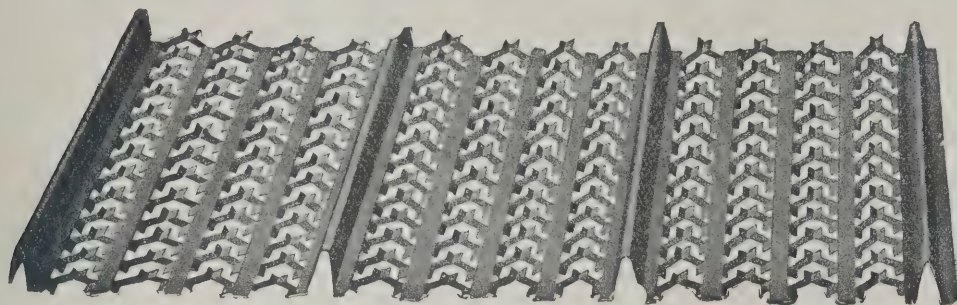
WEYMOUTH.—For the erection of additions and alterations at Nurses' Home for the Secretary. Messrs. Crickman & Sons, architects. Messrs. Justy & Baker, Weymouth, £3,840.

Trade Note

Messrs. The Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., announce that Sir Charles E. Low, K.C.I.E., formerly Secretary to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, and a member during the War of the Indian Munitions Board, has been appointed to take charge of the Indian interests of the 14 engineering firms it controls.

HY-RIB

The Combined Reinforcement and Centering



HY-RIB IS THE PERFECT BASE FOR PLASTER AND CONCRETE

Note the design of the mesh as a key for cement plaster

The general advantages of Hy-Rib as a combined reinforcement and centering have been generally accepted. This material, manufactured from the best British steel at our works at Trafford Park, Manchester, has been sold in increasing quantities for the past twenty years until the present time, when it is used at the rate of thousands of square yards per day.

USE HY-RIB AND ELIMINATE CLOSE-BOARDED SHUTTERING.



THE CARNEGIE MODEL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, MOTHERWELL.

Architect: W. M. Bishop, L.R.I.B.A.

Contractor: George Byson.

Hy-Rib reinforcement was used for all the reinforced concrete work.

Hy-Rib inquiries and orders are expeditiously dealt with.

Hy-Rib is supplied cut to length ready for fixing.

Hy-Rib can be delivered, when required, curved ready for fixing, thus saving expensive labour on the site.

Working drawings are prepared to assist the contractor in fixing Hy-Rib simply, speedily, and economically.

Hy-Rib is bundled and carefully marked to coincide with the working drawings.

The 1927 edition of the Hy-Rib Handbook, containing detailed information, will be forwarded on application.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/8	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Flt Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocrete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	107/6	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	101/6	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	122/6	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arisey bricks	119/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	590/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	650/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends		
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends ..	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
<i>Gullies</i> —	6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	—10% or +20%
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	delivered on site.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	If tested pipes are required add
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	35% to the net prices.
Interceptor ..	4in. 16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

			Prices.	Units.
IRON—			4in.	6in.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe			6/-	8/4
Ditto bends			6/9	14/6
Ditto junction			9/3	19/-
Ditto gulley and grating			20/-	—
Add for Horizontal back inlet			3/6	—
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw			25/-	43/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
	24 × 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Bangor or	22 × 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 × 12 in. ..	18 4 7
Portmadoc	22 × 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 × 10 in. ..	15 12 6
slates	22 × 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 × 9 in. ..	13 10 10
F.O.R.	20 × 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 × 8 in. ..	12 3 9
London	20 × 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 × 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 × 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 × 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland	Random first green slates,			
F.O.R. London	.. .. .	£16 0 0	..	Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—	Size	Grey	Green	
	24 × 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
	20 × 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6	.. Ditto
	16 × 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9	.. Ditto
	14 × 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3	.. Ditto
	Green Randoms No. 2	.. .. .	8 3 9	Per ton delivered
	Grey green ditto	.. .. .	7 3 9	.. Ditto
	Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long	6 3 9	.. .. .	.. Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—							
Plain	Broseley	hand-made,	sand-faced				Per 1,000
tiles	..	..	..	£5	12	6	F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	..	..	..	0	8	6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	..	..	..	16	0	0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	..	..	..	15	0	0	Ditto
<hr/>							
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	..	..	..	0	2	11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	..	..	..	1	2	0	per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	..	..	..	2	4	6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	..	..	..	8	10	0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—							
Per standard delivered							
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.	
\$31	\$29	\$26	\$25	\$22	\$22	\$21	
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—							
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.	
\$55	\$50	\$49	\$48	\$47	\$46	\$45	

BOARDINGS—per square

Plain edge flooring delivered	..	..	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	..	..	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	..	..	18/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6	cv
Scotch glue	60/-	cv

HARDWOODS—

Oak,	Austrian	17/-	} Per foot cube dry boards 1 thick and u wards.
	Ditto	Japanese	..	15/-	
	Ditto	American	..	14/-	
	Ditto	English	..	12/-	
Mahogany,	Honduras	..	..	17/-
	Ditto	Cuban	..	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	..	..	10/-
	Ditto	Moulmein	..	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	. in.		. in.		. in.		. in.	
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7	6
Alder	3	3	2	5	4	3	6	5
Oregon Pine	5	4	2	5	5	5	6	6
4-wood Mahogany	4	4	3	3	3	3	7	6
Figured Oak (1 side)	8	7	7	10	8	11	7	6
Plain Oak (1 side)	6	6	6	7	7	9	9	8

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	} Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter		1in.	1 1/2in.	2in.	2 1/2in.	3in.	3 1/2in.	4in.
Tubes (per foot) ..	4d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9 1/2d.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Elbows square (each) ..	10d.	1 1/4	1 1/3	1 1/6	2/2	2/7	4/7	1/3
Elbows round (each) ..	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/5	1/4
Tees (each) ..	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/8	1/2
Crosses (each) ..	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	1/2
Sockets diminished (each) ..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	2/-	1/2
Discounts off above—								
	Tubes	Fittings	Tubes	Fittings				
Gas ..	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%				
Water ..	—40%	—37 1/2%	—23 1/2%	—30%				
Steam ..	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%				

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11½	2/2½	2/7½	3/1½	3/7	5/8
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/10
Shoes (each)	1/1½	1/4	1/6	2/3	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/1
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/3	3/4½	6/8
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/7	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2	2/5½	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/7	6/8
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/6½	1/7
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard ..	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/3
Angles and nozzles .. each ..	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/3
Stop ends do. ..	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter per yard ..	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/11
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard ..	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/4
Angles and nozzles .. each ..	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9	2/10
Stop ends do. ..	—	—	5d.	5d.	5d.	7d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bund
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yark
Strapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard sq
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard sq
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.						
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes	
		36/-		36/6	36/6	
Lead delivered ..	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run					
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution ..		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½
Bends ..	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11
Ditto 9 in. ditto ..	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-
Junctions ..	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—						
25 Galls.	50	100	150	200	250	
14 gauge ..	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do. ..	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
½ in. plate ..	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20	30	40	50	60	70
½ in. plate ..	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25	31	40	45	52	60
½ in. plate ..	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—						
		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks ..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves ..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions ..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws ..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws ..	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—						
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-	—
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.) ..	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6	—
Rubber cones ..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—	—
Brass sleeves ..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9	—
Ditto thimbles ..	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6	—
Plumber's solder ..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.	—
Tinman's solder ..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.	—
Copper nails ..	—	—	—	2/-	Do.	—

GLASS.									
English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards					
Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.	
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—	
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—	
Cut to sizes, per foot super.									
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish									
Rolled plate glass	..	..	..	..	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
Rough cast glass	..	..	..	..	—	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	—
Wired rolled	..	..	..	..	—	—	9½d.	—	—
Wired cast	..	..	..	..	—	—	9½d.	—	—

Feet super									
In plates not exceeding									
Ordinary substance Polished									
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.									
1	3	6	12	20	45	100			
1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½			
Ditto—silvered plates all									
as last	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single Acid.	3/3	4/3	4/6	4/8	—	—	—	—	—
Two Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Shadde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embossing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint ..	25/-	Gallon.
Driers ..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable ..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white ..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English ..	2/9	Book.
Gold size ..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead ..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled ..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw ..	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint ..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty ..	16/-	Cwt.
Size ..	3/6	Firkin.
Tar ..	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine ..	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine ..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak ..	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal ..	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat ..	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gliders ..	3/-	Cwt.

The British Industries Fair

(Continued)

Building B). This heater is proving to become an efficient substitute for central heating.

MESSRS. THE LIGHTFOOT REFRIGERATION Co., LTD., of 35 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. (Stand No. 111, Building C), are showing an "Ellar-cold" Automatic Refrigerating Machine in operation, cooling a cabinet of 20 cb. ft. capacity. All the internal parts of this cabinet are finished in vitreous enamel.

A comprehensive display of standard electrical accessories, including switches, lampholders, wall sockets and plugs, and electrical switchboard gear, is exhibited by MESSRS. J. H. TUCKER & Co., LTD., of King's Road, Tyseley, Birmingham (Stand No. 67, Building C).

Motors and electrical equipment for all purposes, switch and control gears, lamps, fittings and accessories, are the chief feature of Stand No. 48 (Building C), occupied by MESSRS. METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL Co., LTD., of Trafford Park, Manchester.

MESSRS. CALLENDER'S CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION Co., LTD., of Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. (Stand No. 30, Building C), are showing electric cables and distribution boxes; "Kalanite" Insulating Material, and the Callender "Kalceco" wiring system.

Several new types of electric motors for industrial drives and fractional horse-power motors for domestic duties, are at Stand No. 21 (Building

C), occupied by MESSRS. THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON Co., LTD., of Rugby. At this stand there is also a display of fittings for industrial, office and domestic lighting.

A representation of the complete range of electrical apparatus manufactured by MESSRS. THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., LTD., of Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2, is to be found at Stands No. 1-3 (Building C).

MESSRS. JENKINS BROS., LTD., of 6 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2 (Stand No. 252, Building B), are exhibiting renewable disc globe valves in gunmetal and iron, quick-opening valves, and radiator valves.

The "Centigrad" Patent Dust Control Unit for removal and collection of dust from manufacturing processes is shown in operation by MESSRS. MUSGRAVE AND Co., LTD., of St. Ann's Iron Works, Belfast, at Stand No. 233 (Building B), together with the "Zephyr" Cooler for providing a current of cool air where workers are exposed to excessive heat.

"Betonac" Steel Concrete Units, showing steel concrete finish to the exposed surface, and giving the wearing qualities of granite, are exhibited by MESSRS. THE FRANCOIS CEMENTATION Co., LTD., of Bentley Works, Doncaster (Stand No. 211, Building B).

At Stand No. 182 (Building B), MESSRS. CHARLES WINN & Co., LTD., of Granville Street, Birmingham, have a display of "Winn" valves and fittings for steam, water and gas, supplemented by fire extinguishing appliances.

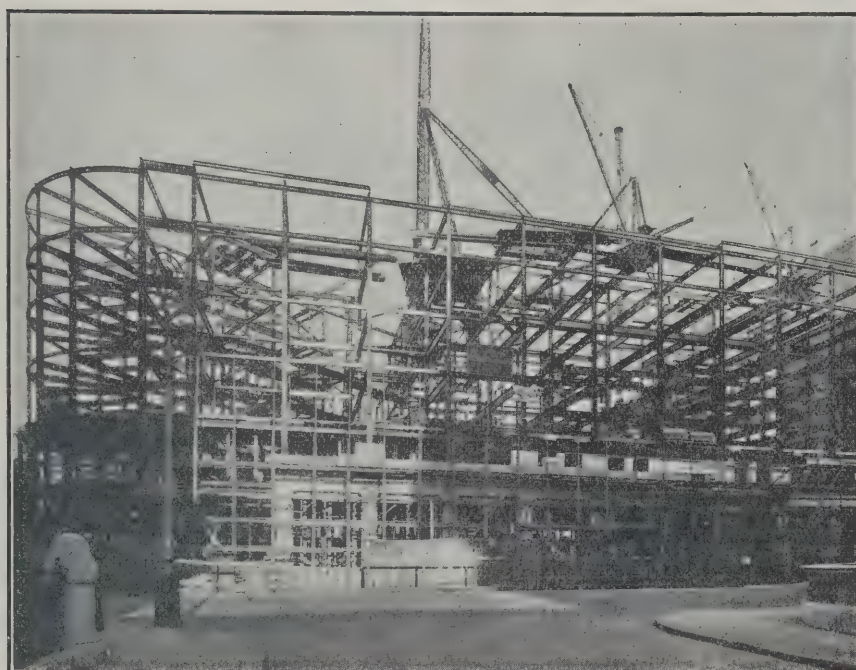
The "New Junior" Glow-worm Coke Boiler and the new "Glow-worm" Open Coke Fire are shown in use at Stand No. 153 (Building B), by MESSRS. O. BRUSTER & RICHARDSON of 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. The "New Junior" Boiler is claimed to have the largest open fire of any boiler on the market; the Open Coke Fire has been specially designed for burning coke in an open grate, but will consume almost any class of fuel.

Stand No. 133 (Building B), occupied by MESSRS. D. ANDERSON & SON LTD., of Park Road Works, Stretford, Manchester, has for its central feature a model of a "Belfast" Lattice Girder Roof covered with "Rok" Roofing, showing the construction in full detail. Rolls of "Rok" Roofing and the new mineral-surfaced "Rok," Sanodex Odourless Felt, and Stoniflex Roofing Felt, are also on view.

Labour-aiding appliances, consisting of an installation of gravity roller conveyor, vertical elevator and incline belt and lowering apparatus for factories and warehouses, are exhibited by MESSRS. W. & C. PANTIN, of 14 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. (Stand No. 109, Building B).

"Chubb" Fire and Thief Resisting Safes and Strong Room Doors of various qualities; steel racking, shelving and fittings, with locks and latching of all types, including a special line of cheaper quality mortise locks, are shown by MESSRS. CHUBB & SON LOCK AND SAFE Co., LTD., of Wolverhampton, at Stand No. 111a (Building B).

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Contractors :
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

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Office:
47 Temple Row.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Office:
Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area.
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high ..	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced. In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 9/6 11/- 9d.	Add if in trench
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- " "	
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 29/6 36/6 2/6	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	2/- 2/10 2/6	
Add if in ground floors	3/- 4/- 2/6	
Add if in beams or lintels		
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	4 in. 6 in. 4 in. 6 in. 2/- 3/- 3/- 4/6	
Extra only for bends, each	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-	
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-	
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-	

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 620/- Stocks 830/- Blues 1060/-	
" " cement mortar	640/- 850/- 1080/-	
Damp course		
Two courses of slates in cement	Per Foot Super Horizontal 10d. Vertical 1/3	
2-in. asphalt	9d. 1/-	
Facings		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	Per Foot Super Flemish bond English bond 1d. 1d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super 2 1/2d.	
Weather joint in cement	2 1/2d.	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	1 1/2d.	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost ..	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run 6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run 6/-
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall ..	1/2

PAVIOR.

Cement and sand	1 in. 3/-	1 1/2 in. 3/5	Per Yard Super 1 1/2 in. 3/10	2 in. 4/8	3 in. 5/3
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	6/
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	6/
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	Per Foot Cube Templates 12/6 Thresholds 16/6	Stairs 9/-	11/
Artificial stone	8/-	To Elevation generally 19/6	10/6
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6		
Bath stone ditto	10/6		

SLATER AND TILER.

Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	Per Square Counters 80/- Ladders 72/-	
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3 3/7	
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4	
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-	
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-	
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/-	
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-	
Add for vertical work	2/-	
Add for circular on face in elevation	25/-	
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40/-	
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius ..	56 1/2/-	
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size Medium Grey Medium Green		
24 x 12 in.	90/- 93/-	Per square
20 x 10 in.	95/- 100/-	Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/- 91/-	Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/- 86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6	Ditto
Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run	
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super	
Ridge tiling	Equal 1 foot super 1/10	
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.	

CARPENTER.

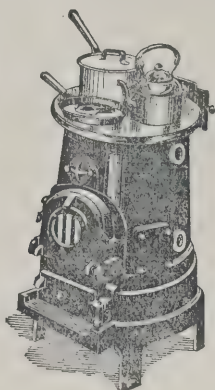
Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/-
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 8/9
At per square	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 48/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	2/- 2/3 33/-	40/- 50/- 58/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 56/-	58/- 66/- 68/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 46/6	
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 in. 2 in. 2 1/2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 1/10 1/10	
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large	
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ..	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-	
Doors, per foot super	2 in. 1 1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.	
Square frame both sides doors	Panel 2/3 2/5 2/5	Panel 2/5 2/5 2/5
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d. 3 1/2d. 4d.	4d. 4d. 4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4 1/2d.	5d. 5d. 5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.		
Staircase.		
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2 in. 2 in. 2 in.	
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2 in. 2 in. 2 in.	
Housing steps to strings, each	2 in. 2 in. 2 in.	

GLOW-WORM

*Which Boiler
do you
Specify?*



The best, cheapest and most modern way to raise abundant Hot Water for Baths, Lavatory Basins, Sinks and, where desired, Radiators, is by means of a Glow-worm Stove Boiler

The Glow-Worm differs from all other Boilers on the market.

Every Glow-Worm, except the Minor, is fitted with a Shaking Bottom, which permits of easy stoking and allows dust and ashes to be removed without their coming into the room. Anyone who has had any experience at all of Boilers knows what a boon this is. The Glow-Worm is also amazingly economical. It is far

cheaper to run than ANY other boiler on the market—an important point, you will agree.

And finally, all Glow-Worm Boiler bodies carry a guarantee against fracture. This, too, is very important and should induce every far-seeing householder, thinking of a Boiler, to insist upon the Glow-Worm.

There is no other Boiler in the world that has all the features of this favourite model. Neither is there any Boiler that is so efficient as a raiser of Hot Water.

Prices range from £8 10s.

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Are the most economical and the best Tiles for producing a beautiful roof. (130 to the square)

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AND CORRUGATED SHEETS**

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(Fine Paris Decoration)

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As the first Engineers in this country, specialising in Parcel Handling Equipment, our experience is unrivalled. This experience, and the advice of our technical staff, is at all times at your disposal, free of any obligation whatsoever.

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Parcel Handling Plant."*

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube			
	Very Small	Small	Large	
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-	
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-	
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-	
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4	
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4	
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6	
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.				
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4	1/4	1/6	1/8	
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5	1/5	1/7	1/9	
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.				
Fillets, rails and frames.	Section Area			
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Per foot run	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2 1/2 d.	3 1/2 d.	4 1/2 d.	5 1/2 d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	6 1/2 d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/10
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing				
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.				
Labour only to	Per Foot Run			
	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Barrel Flush Sash	1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-
Locks and Furniture	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Boots Fasteners	1/8	1/-	1/-	1/-
Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners	1/8	1/-	1/-	1/-
Handles Catches	1/8	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	46/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	3 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	48/-	57/-
Copper Nailing	Per Foot Run	
	Soldered Angles	Welded Joint
Boiled Ends	5/6	2/-
Lead service	Per Foot Run	
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead waste	1 1/2	1/7
Lead soil	5/8	6/8
Egg joints	Per Foot Run	
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	2/6	2/9
Stop ends	2d.	1/-
Bends	2/-	2/6
Beaded ends	10d.	1/-
Single tacks	1 1/2	1/3
Double tacks	1/2	1/3
Brass sleeves	7/3	8/3
Lead traps	8/9	9/10
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/0	12/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons	9d.	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	2/3	3/6
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run			
	Gas	Steam	Tubing	
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Foot Run	
	Narrow	Wide
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite	3/4	0/6 1/2
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
Partitions	Per Foot Run	
	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	Per Yard Super	
	2 in.	2 1/2 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

Ordinary plate glass glazed	Per Foot Super	
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured	1 in.	1 in.
21oz. 15oz. Rolled	0/10	0/10 1/2
0/8 1/2 0/7 1/2 0/11 1/2 0/9 0/10 0/10 1/2 1/1 1/2		
Cast Glass	1 in.	1 in.
Wired	1 in.	1 in.
Metal bar	1 in.	1 in.
Patent Glazing	2/2	

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Stop	Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3 1/2	0/7
If on Moulded Work	Per Yard Super	
	Enriched Work	Small Panels
100%	300%	0/3

PAINTING.

Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8 1/2
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10 1/8
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-
Do. on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2
On large pipes or do.	0/1	0/1
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :-		
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

Proprietors: Gilbert Wood & Co., Ltd.

Managing Director: William L. Wood

Editorial, Publishing and Advertisement Offices:

ROLLS HOUSE, 2 BREAMS BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 5708

Registered Office: IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.4

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MORE ON REGISTRATION

We make no apology for a further reference to this important subject, which is now nearing discussion in Parliament. We understand that the Registration Bill will come up for second reading on April 8th, and it is desirable that all architects, who wish to see the educational standard of the profession raised, should impress that fact on the members of Parliament who represent them. The architect can have no monopoly on the technical side of building; but it is vital that his claim to æsthetic qualifications should be recognised, and that he should fit himself by adequate training to earn that acknowledgement. Without registration, it is impossible for the public to have any assurance that the architect is at all fitted to give the advice and counsel that it seeks, and that fact militates both against the public and the art of architecture. The architect must command the respect of the public before he can hope to enjoy its confidence. There is no "universal art of architecture"; there may be a universal art of building, which ranges from a mud and wattle hut to an American skyscraper. Architecture only begins when the putting together of the material is so ordered as to endow the resulting building with an architectonic value. We do not deny that that has been done, unconsciously, by men of no æsthetic training; but an art like architecture cannot depend for recognition on what the schoolboy would call "flukes." We are told that Registration implies a dead level of mediocrity. What of it? When has there ever been, since the world began, an art or a profession, the bulk of whose votaries has risen above a dead level of mediocrity? We hear of the great masters, but what of the great mass? Even in the arts of painting and sculpture, to-day, can it be said that the majority of their followers are above the mediocre line? The general level of attainment may be higher, and that may be a reason why the genius is less apparent. When all the trees in a wood are tall, it is less easy to pick out the ones that overtop the rest. And it is just that levelling up in the general standard of taste and erudition which we look to Registration to accomplish. Most painters and sculptors have spent many years in ateliers and schools, training for their work, competing with their fellows, criticising each other's efforts, criticising

their own in the light of others' accomplishments, discussing and debating points of treatment, and always exposed to the watchful supervision and criticism of their professors and masters. Our architectural schools have now established a similar régime for the architectural student, who in many respects follows a more responsible art, since one cannot escape it and its exposition must be carried out in expensive and enduring materials. It is contended, however, that the scholastic training must tend to produce a stereotyped architecture, to stifle originality. Well, there has been a good deal of originality in the last half-century that we gladly would have missed; but we fail to understand why, since originality has not been stifled by the art schools, such a dire result must necessarily follow analogous training in the architectural schools. We are glad to see Professor Reilly joining in *The Times* discussion to point out that scholastic training has not fettered initiative in the United States; still less does such training stifle originality on the Continent. The crushing of the spark of genius is an old bogey with the anti-registrationists who one must class, seemingly, with the Bourbons as a race that forget nothing and learn nothing. Professor Reilly, however, is unduly optimistic, we think, in looking to Registration to remove "The Bungalow Menace." That threat belongs to the universal art of building which the proposed measure will not touch; the most that one can hope from Registration is that the responsibility for "this rash upon the countryside" will be removed from the architects' shoulders. A very large proportion of the body politic, we fear, connotes the employment of an architect with the erection of a new building; and would hardly credit any assertion to the contrary. Registration would go far to correct such fallacious beliefs; and in so doing might tend to raise the public taste and appreciation of architecture. Though one or two voices in the profession have been raised against Registration, we do not believe they seriously oppose it; their objections are founded upon details rather than upon the principle. But it is not easy to satisfy everybody's desires on the matter; and over some of the demands it would be impossible to get the Legislature to agree. A section of the profession, for instance, would shut out all those practising to-day

who have not passed a qualifying test. It is needless to say that Parliament would never sanction such a provision. Even in the case of dentists, the most recent instance of compulsory registration, it was found necessary to include on the first register all

those practising at the time of enactment, whether they were qualified or not. The Royal Institute we are assured, is anxious to meet all reasonable claims on the Registration question, but nothing is to be gained by crying for the moon.

Notes and Comments

The Architecture Club

The fourth annual general meeting of members of the club, at the Architectural Association last week, was chiefly remarkable for the lively and racy discussion on American architecture, which followed the preliminaries of supper and business. Professor Reilly, down to introduce the subject, was, unfortunately, not well enough to attend; but the opening lost nothing by Mr. Yerbury's deputising, although the popular Secretary of the A.A. probably took his own—a very interesting and provocative—line. Sir Charles Allom, Mr. W. L. Wood, Mr. Stanley Hamp, Mr. W. Harding Thompson, Mr. Trystan Edwards, Mr. Charles Marriott, Mr. Oswald P. Milne, and Mr. J. C. Squire (the President) took part, and Mr. Charles Spooner put in a word now and then. The informality of the affair added much to the enjoyment, but we regret that it also prevents us from giving a more detailed account. Among others present were Mr. Darcy Braddell, Professor Wagstaff, Mr. H. B. Walters, Mr. Ewart Culpin, Mr. Ian MacAlister, Mr. H. J. Ward, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, Mr. Dunbar Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stabler, Mr. Christopher Hussey, and Mr. Percy Bentham. The formal business of general interest was the election of two members to the Executive Committee in place of those retiring under the rules, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd being re-elected and Mr. A. S. le Maitre succeeding Mr. James Bone, who had decided to retire after much excellent service since the club started.

Progress at St. Paul's

At a meeting of the Representative Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday last, the fourth report of the Works Sub-Committee, dealing with the reparation work of the last nine months, was considered. The report confirms the experts' opinion as to the efficacy of the grouting scheme in consolidating and strengthening the main piers, and the work has so far advanced above the main floor that it has been possible to commence similar remedial measures on the portions of the piers in the crypt. The seventh complete series of levelling observations from the datum in the General Post Office Courtyard to all the plugs embedded in the masonry of the Cathedral, from the Crypt to the Whispering Gallery, has just been concluded, and the result shows no evidence of settlement in the foundations, nor vertical movement in other portions of the dome structure. The technical experts are able to state, as a result of the works so far carried out, that they found the condition of the structure quite as good as they had expected. They were able also to produce samples of the work which they had carried out, showing how perfectly the cementation work fulfilled its object. They were well satisfied from the experience gained since the work was first commenced that there was no foundation for the alarming statements which had been made during the past few months. This is cheering news, not merely as a record of patient but of effectual endeavour in the task of upholding London's great Cathedral. One may hope now that alarmist rumours will cease, and that the architects and engineers may be allowed to proceed quietly with their work. When the piers have been thoroughly repaired, the task of strengthening the dome structure at the platform level above the great arches, and

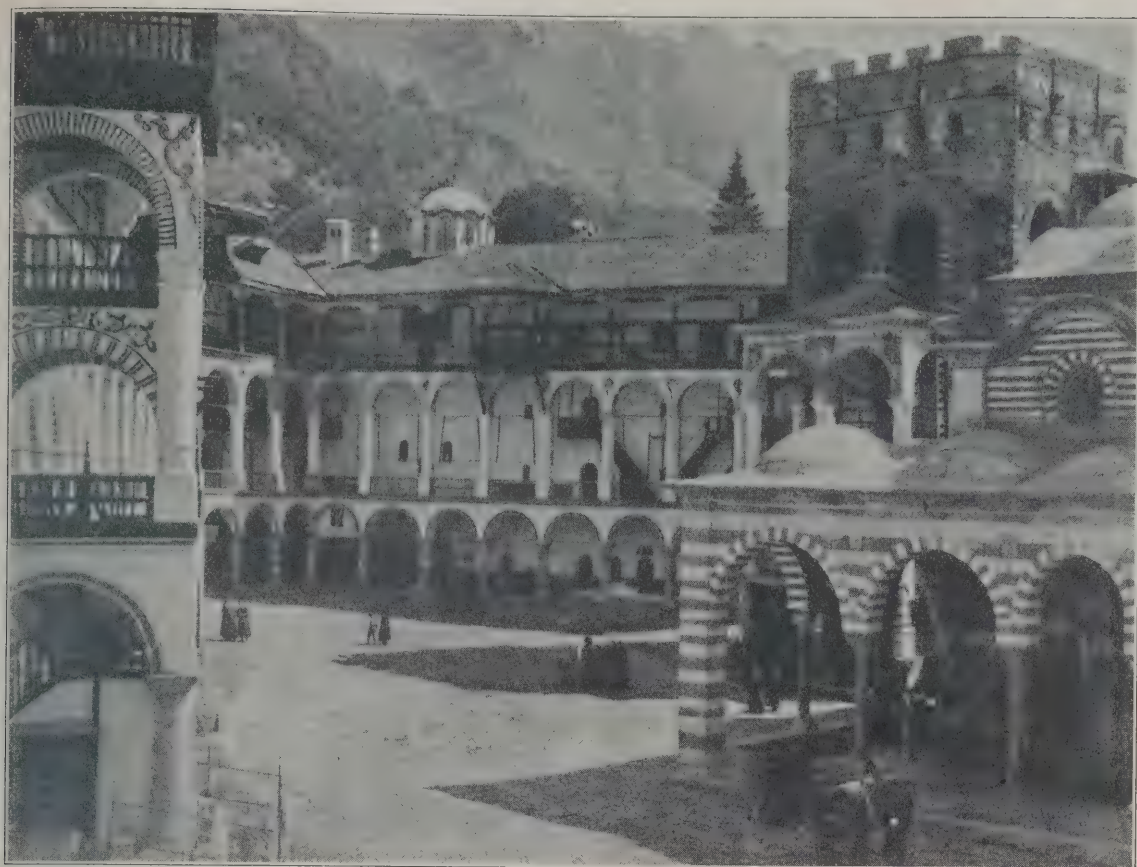
devising means for a better distribution of the weight of the dome at this point, will begin. It is here where the most serious failure has occurred, but much has been learnt, and the excellent model which has been made of the dome structure is said to have been very helpful in the examination of the problem and in suggesting possible means of dealing with it.

A Despised Fountain

Some official reply or explanation seems to be demanded by the letter which Lord Gerald Wellesley addressed to *The Times* last week concerning a marble and granite fountain which stood opposite the main entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regents Park and which, according to his statement, has been hacked to pieces and carted away as so much rubbish. The gift of the philanthropic Baroness Burdett Coutts, it was erected in 1871, and though in the Gothic style, not very much favoured in these days, it deserved rather more consideration than to be thus ignominiously scrapped to provide parking space for two additional cars. Whether its room was preferable to its company may be a question of opinion, but if the gifts of the benevolent are to be smashed up without notice or agreement, there is no certainty that London may not wake up some morning to find that a really cherished art possession has not merely been removed, but destroyed.

The Thames Bridge Question

How difficult it is to devise needed improvement that will not interfere or affect some cherished institution or amenity may be gauged from a letter of Mr. F. I. Pitman, the famous oarsman, to *The Times*. In the general desire to secure additional bridges over the Thames to relieve traffic congestion, the effect of which the selected positions may have on the river traffic is apt to be overlooked. The Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic recommended two new bridges in West London, one between Putney and Hammersmith and a second between Hammersmith and Barnes. Both will affect the historic University boatrace course, and therefore the course which is used for many other boat races and sculling contests. Mr. Pitman pleads very temperately for consideration of this fact in the design of the new bridges, and asks that a central arch shall be provided in each wide enough to enable two eights to race abreast, and so placed that the tide passes through the middle of the arch and neither boat is driven out of its course. The necessities of the river traffic were very strongly urged before the Royal Commission, and we doubt not that the needs of an event which holds a foremost place in the affections of a sport-loving nation will receive as much, or more, attention even than those of commercial traffic. Incidentally, the suggested line for the new bridge at Chiswick appears to be the most criticised of all the recommendations of the Royal Commission. This would cut through the middle of the famous Chiswick Mall, close to the old church, and destroy most of the amenities of a quiet and old world district. We are by no means convinced that this is the best or the inevitable course; but it is perhaps, too early to criticise details of a Report which has commended itself to all those who earnestly desire a broad and ordered plan of development for the Metropolis.



THE MONASTERY, RILA.

ARCHITECTURE IN BULGARIA

By C. A. MACARTNEY.

The Balkans are famous, as a rule, for anything but their architectural beauties, and certainly a country which Gothic never reached, and which missed the entire Renaissance and post-Renaissance movement up to the middle of the last century, cannot attract the eye which is in search only of familiar beauties. Nevertheless, Bulgarian architecture, both domestic and monastic—there are no other types worthy of mention—can show a great deal that is interesting and much that is very picturesque.

The early specimens which have survived are, with one exception, exclusively ecclesiastical. The ancient castles of the old Bulgarian nobles, built at a time before the Turkish invasion, when the country had developed a fully-fledged feudal system and bade fair to grow into a State on normal Western lines, have all been destroyed, 'mostly' by war, some, in the old capital city, Trnovo, by earthquake as recently as 1911, except only the Hreljo Tower, which now forms part of the monastery buildings of Rila. It is a gaunt, eminently uncomfortable building, of which only the top storey was used for living purposes, the rest consisting of a block of

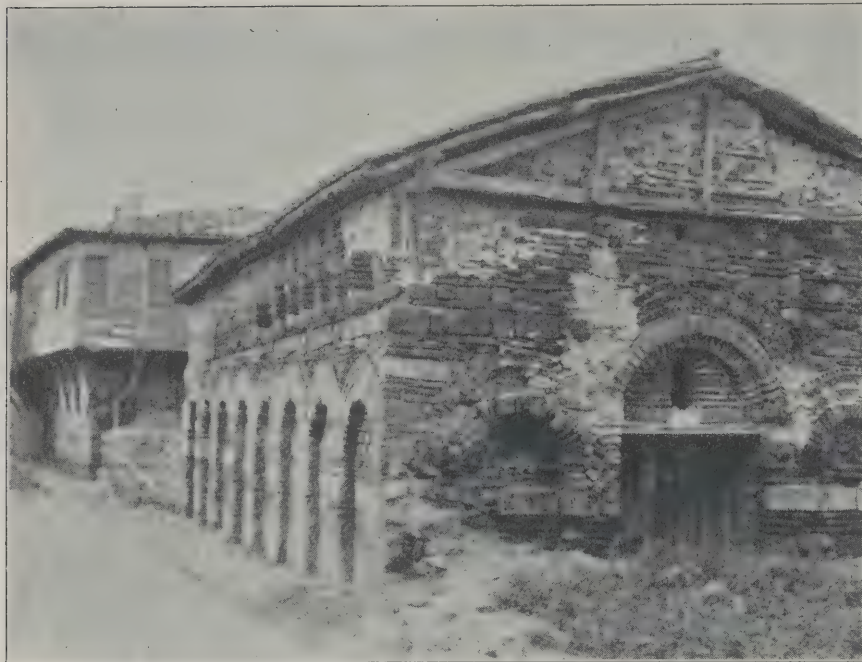
rough masonry 30 feet high, its practical outline broken only by tall, narrow, blind arches. It probably represents the true Bulgarian style, whereas the early churches, even the first, show unmistakable signs of foreign influence.

Specimens of these early churches, more or less ruined, are to be found throughout Bulgaria and Macedonia. In particular, two colonies survive, each with a great number of churches clustered together in a very confined area. One of these is at Trnovo, on the north slopes of the Balkans, the other at Mesembria, on the Black Sea, an extremely ancient Greek settlement which for some centuries served as a sort of ecclesiastical Botany Bay for the Byzantine Empire. It is here that the early styles can best be studied, since Trnovo is now little better than a heap of ruins.

Three periods can be distinguished with sufficient clearness. The first owes its peculiarities to the Armenians, large colonies of whom were settled in Southern Bulgaria by the later Byzantine Emperors as frontier guards. The Armenians themselves mostly belonged to the curious Bogumil sect, which repudiated churches,



DETAIL OF CUPOLA.



EARLY CHURCH, MESEMVRIA.

with all other matter, as works of the Devil, drawing the logical conclusion that the greater the church, the greater its power for evil, the two homes of the Evil One himself being, firstly, the Temple at Jerusalem; and afterwards the Church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople. Their architectural ideas, however, seem to have impressed the Bulgarians, whose spiritual leaders they were in almost all respects. The churches of the first period, extending up to the twelfth century, follow the contemporary type usual in Asia Minor. They are long, low basilicas, often of considerable size, usually with three naves, separated from one another by two storeys of arcades, based on low, massive pillars which give an impression akin to that made by Saxon work. There are usually three apses, separated from the naves by square or rectangular spaces, cylindrical vaulting, and no cupola. There is no transept. The material used is plain, red brick, and there is hardly any internal ornament. Many of these churches have been preserved in comparatively good condition at Mesemvria, Ochrida and Sofia, thanks largely to the extremely enduring character of the brick of which they are composed.

In the second period, which lasted from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, Byzantine influence has come into its own. The churches are smaller, but taller. A cupola is now the rule, often surmounting a tall drum. The side naves disappear, or dwindle to narrow passages, so that the orthodox form of the Greek Cross is obtained. The lines are broken up by the cupola and transept, and the whole effect of the building lightened. The massive columns vanish from the interior of the naves, which are decorated with frescoes and ornaments. The monotonous exterior is varied by the introduction between the bricks of alternate courses of white stone, or of incrustations formed by pieces of sandstone enamelled in different colours and arranged in geometrical forms, giving the aspect of a mosaic. The outline is broken by windows, niches and blind arcades, often several storeys high. The whole, although on a small scale, speaks unmistakably of the pomp and bizarre luxury of the late Byzantine Empire, tempered by certain concessions to the less urbane atmosphere of the Balkans.

In the fourteenth century, the type of architecture which had become regular on the great monastic mountain of Athos reached Bulgaria, although it only became the dominant form there two centuries later. After that time, however, thanks to the extraordinary conservatism of the Orthodox Church, the type became completely standardised, and there are only small

variations of style between any Bulgarian church of the sixteenth century and almost any church of to-day. The Turkish invasion did much to arrest development, practically confining building, other than domestic, to the monasteries. The monasteries which existed, and exist to-day by the hundred in every remote and picturesque mountain valley of the Balkans and the Rhodope were seldom molested by the Turks, and, not being built in the centre of a Moslem population or in the vicinity of a Moslem place of worship, were neither subjected to the restrictions regarding height, ornaments, etc., imposed on the parish churches, nor were liable at any moment to be razed to the ground by a fanatical mob.

The churches of these rich monasteries are of great size, in order to afford room for flocks of pilgrims. The transept is enlarged by means of lateral apses, and a wide space is left in front of the reredos for the pilgrims to congregate. The internal decoration is exceedingly magnificent; the walls are often entirely covered with paintings in a primitive and extraordinarily conventional Byzantine style, reminiscent in its colouring of Cimabue, in its drawing and conception of the nature of Hell and Heaven of the primitive North German school, with a general effect which is, however, not unpleasing. It is interesting to notice how both the painting and the architecture quite eschew any pretension to individuality, remaining content, true to the Orthodox ideology, with the perpetuation of conventional types. The reredos, pulpits and stalls of the churches are lavishly painted, often smothered under gold paint, the whole effect being dazzling.

The general plan of the monasteries in which these churches are situated is nearly always the same. The



THE MONASTERY, RILA.

church occupies the centre of an irregular quadrangle, the sides of which are composed of the living-rooms. The windows of the latter look outward, while along the whole of the inside runs a broad gallery, separated from the court by a balustrade, often finely carved. The larger monasteries have several storeys, and the slender columns which support the arcades are most beautiful. The rooms are arranged on a very simple plan, the furniture usually consisting only of a settee running round their three sides and covered with native rugs or cushions, with an ikon or two on the walls. On the other hand, the ornamental woodwork of the balustrades, staircases and ceilings is elaborate and often artistic, although conventional in design.

Domestic architecture in Bulgaria lacks the historical charm of monastic. Taught, it appears by long experience of destruction, the Bulgar usually prefers to build his house of the least durable materials that will keep out the weather. It is only in the heart of the Rhodope mountains, where the inhabitants are noted stone-masons by trade, that stone is used to any large extent. Elsewhere, the peasant cottages are constructed of a wooden frame, the space between the beams (which are left to project) being filled with rough, sun-dried bricks, or even with hurdles daubed over with clay. The construction is so primitive that such a cottage generally falls to pieces after thirty or forty years, unless (as is very frequently the case) it is first destroyed by fire. A cottage of fifty years of age is an antique in Bulgaria, and it bears out the description, both by its ramshackle appearance and its pleasing air of old times. Seen in England, it



OLD HOUSES, PHILIPPOLIS.

would probably be adjudged to the early Tudor period. It may, indeed, be doubted whether the style of Bulgarian architecture changed in any one important particular between the years 1400 and 1900. It is a thousand pities that in the frenzy of rebuilding now rampant these beautiful old houses are now being pulled down wholesale, to be replaced by devastating imitations of nineteenth-century Munich and Vienna styles. For the old houses, if they were unsafe and insanitary past description, were—or, rather, are—an artist's dream. The lower storey is often built of rough, unmortared stones, is open on the side turned away from the street, and is used for a stable, a larder, a wine-cellar, a fowl-house, or all four at once. The living-rooms are on the first floor. Larger than the ground floor, they project out over the street, and this, combined with their half-timbered construction, makes them look curiously like very old English or French houses.

A spacious stairway leads up to the living-rooms, emerging on to a generous landing, which runs the whole length of the house, and is usually entirely bare except for an ikon and a portrait of King Boris or of Todor Alexandrov, the Macedonian leader. The living-rooms open off the hall, and are small and bare. Their plan is exactly similar to that of Turkish houses, except that they are provided with good chimneys instead of having to depend for heating on comfortless charcoal braziers. The windows often have lattices of wooden slats in lieu of glass, and are set well forward, so that the women of the house, who still go little out of doors, can get a good view of what is going on in the street.

In the north of Bulgaria a different style of architecture prevails, approximating to that usual in Roumania, and very much less picturesque than the Southern Bulgarian type. The houses are plain, single-storeyed erections, whose only claim to beauty lies in the little verandahs, with their slender columns of acacia-wood, which face even the poorest hovel. The Danubian plain, however, has few beauties of any sort to tempt the tourist—fewer even than the appalling modern “westernised” Sofia. But whoever likes to brave rather simple conditions and to spend a few weeks in Philippopolis, the half-Turkish villages of the surrounding plain, the slopes of the Balkan, Rila and Rhodope mountains, and the ancient Greek cities of the Black Sea, will never regret it.



THE MONASTERY, RILA.

Correspondence

Competitions—A Protest

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.
Manchester College of Technology.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you can find room in the next issue of your journal for the insertion of the enclosed letters herein, sent (a) to the Town Clerk of Manchester, (b) to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and (c) to the Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED W. S. CROSS

(We give below copies of the letters referred to)

To the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Manchester.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to the fact that, under the head of "Competition Notes," a memorandum appeared in the issue of THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS of the 4th instant, to the effect that the Manchester Corporation have accepted three nominations, made by the President of the R.I.B.A., for the appointment of Assessors to act in the proposed competition for the extension of the Manchester College of Technology.

As the architect of the existing building, I strongly protest against the Corporation's action in thus promoting a competition, without good and sufficient reasons, for the extension or completion of the work of a living architect.

The great slur cast upon the personal character or professional reputation of the victim of a policy which I venture to say is, in this instance, both unjust and unmerited, must be apparent to all concerned.

I challenge the promoters of the competition in question to bring forward any good and sufficient reason for a course of action, happily rare in this country, which, humanly speaking, can only have a very disastrous result upon my professional welfare. The work involved in designing and supervising the erection of the College of Technology at Manchester occupied some of the best working years of my life, and I do not hesitate to say that the building is both well planned and well constructed.

For your information I enclose a copy of a letter of protest I am sending to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects respecting their action in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. W. S. CROSS,

Fellow and former Vice-President of the R.I.B.A.

P.S.—In order to make my position clear to the President and Council, I am sending a copy of this letter to the R.I.B.A.

To the President and Council,

Royal Institute of British Architects,

GENTLEMEN,—For your information I enclose a copy of the letter I have sent to the Town Clerk of Manchester respecting the proposed competition for this building.

As I strongly object to the principle of promoting competitions for the alteration or completion of buildings designed by living architects who are still in practice, I hereby resign my membership of the R.I.B.A.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. W. S. CROSS.

To the Secretary, Manchester Society of Architects.

DEAR SIR,—For the information of your Society I am sending you copies of my letters herein to the Town Clerk of Manchester and to the President and Council of the R.I.B.A.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED W. S. CROSS.

The Brain Worker and Privilege

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—The reference in your issue of February 18 to a speech made by Dr. Cloudesley Brereton, of the British Confederation of Arts, raises important issues.

The workers in the arts are not so much claiming a privilege as expressing a point of view, that their moral and material requirements ought not to be completely ignored. The need for this expression has been demonstrated, and has found its medium through the various organisations representing the arts. The establishment of a confederation of the related societies is a logical sequel which finds its counterpart in many other phases of human activity.

The architectural profession has rightly organised itself in order that the reasonable claims of its members may be mutually understood and followed. Without that degree of organisation there would be not only a danger, but almost a certainty, of these reasonable requirements either being unequally applied or completely thwarted. The draft Parliamentary Bill for the registration of architects is a further step in the direction indicated.

Architects and other workers in the arts and kindred professions desire to, and do, loyally serve the community, but the community will not be served by allowing the elementary rights of such workers to go by default.—Yours faithfully,

M. E. MANSEL,

Hon. Secretary.

(British Confederation of Arts.)

Competition Notes

Competition Result

Schemes submitted for the erection of a large commercial building on the site which Mr. William Whitehead recently acquired from the Corporation in Deansgate, Knowsley Street, and Corporation Street have been adjudicated upon by Mr. Isaac Taylor F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Manchester, who has awarded the first premium of £100 for the design submitted by Messrs. J. C. Prestwich & Sons, architects, of Leigh. The design shows a four-storey building, to cost about £40,020.

Beckenham Municipal Offices

In connection with the erection of new municipal offices, the U.D.C. Works Committee propose to appoint Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., as assessor for the competition for designs.

Scottish National Memorial

Agreement has been reached between the Office of Works, the Ancient Monuments Board, and the Committee of the Scottish National War Memorial as to the design for the finish of the gable of the shrine of the memorial at Edinburgh Castle. In their report to the First Commissioner of Works, the Ancient Monuments Board say: "This design is, in our opinion, free from all the objections we ventured to express in regard to the former design, and we recommend that it should be adopted, subject to any minor modifications the architect and your Department may consider necessary."

Venetian College of Architecture

The special courses in architecture which were held at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Venice have been closed, and in their stead an independent College of Architecture has been set up. The Palazzo Giustiniani and certain neighbouring buildings have been assigned to the college in perpetuity by the Commune of Venice. The full course lasts five years, at the end of which a degree in architecture is awarded.



LIDENGEN HOUSING SCHEME: THE CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

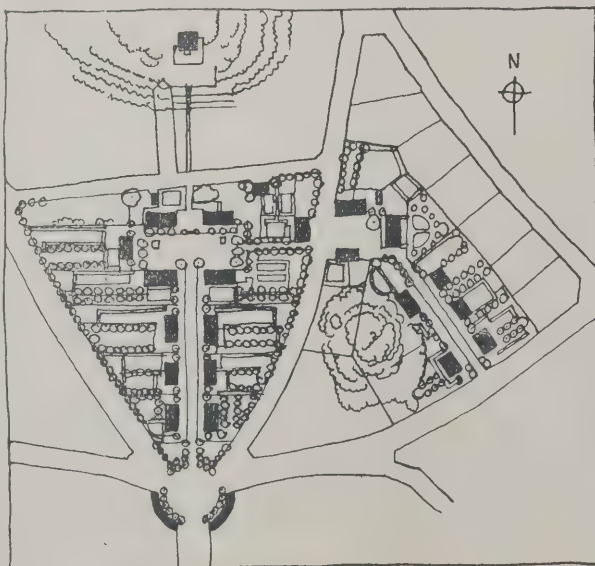
A SWEDISH HOUSING SCHEME

A model housing scheme has been carried out at Lidengen, on the outskirts of Stockholm, as a result of an enterprise on the part of a Swedish society known as "Bygge och Bo" (Buildings and Homes). This society offers yet another example of present-day Sweden's persistent demand for art and culture in everyday affairs, and was formed in 1921 with the avowed object of improving the standard of design in the home, not only in the actual planning and building, but also in equipment and decoration. One of its first activities was to organise a course of lectures for builders and others concerned with the practical side of house building and house furnishing, which attracted 180 builders from all parts of Sweden. Concurrently with the formation of this lecture course, an exhibition was opened of all things appertaining to the home, with such success that the "Bygge och Bo" exhibition is now a popular annual event in Stockholm to which everyone goes, not only to see the latest developments in kitchen arrangement and equipment, but also with the satisfaction of knowing that they will see an impressive array of beautifully designed household necessities such as glass, fabrics, furniture, and china. With its ever-growing popularity, "Bygge och Bo" was able last year to embark on the courageous adventure of founding a small community of model houses, grouped according to modern ideas in town-planning, in which the society's ideas of the house beautiful could be embodied. A site at Lidengen was acquired, and a competition organised for designs for its development and lay-out. Eighty-one designs were submitted, and the two judges, Professor Ostberg and Carl Bergsten, made their award to Sven Markelius, one of the younger of Sweden's many brilliant

architects. Sven Markelius' lay-out, as illustrated, represents the plan of Lidengen as it is to-day. It takes the form of what is usually known in the English garden suburb as a "Close," and here provision is made for a children's playground with a fountain. Six architects were invited to submit designs for houses which were to be erected on the various sites. They were to be of a type suitable for tenants of a moderate income, and to contain three, four or five rooms and a kitchen. Several designs were selected and executed, and some of them, on completion, were furnished and equipped throughout under the direction of a committee whose guiding motive was the combination of utility and good taste, and when the whole scheme, with the furnished houses, was thrown open as a public exhibition last year it met with a well-merited appreciation. The houses were offered for sale at the end of the exhibition, and provision for the future was made on lines similar to that of the English Public Utility Society. The houses, of which we illustrate a selection, are built of timber and rendered in stucco, a method of construction now much in use in Sweden. The stucco is usually coloured, pale

tints being favoured, either blue, green, pink, grey, yellow, or brown. Sometimes two or more colours are combined in the same building, and the effect is most refreshing, especially against a background of typical Swedish landscape of pines and rock.

The houses illustrated may be said to typify much of the work that is being done in Sweden at the present time, although in some of them, as is inevitably the case where an attempt is being made to produce something which is to be regarded as *le dernier cri* in good taste and refinement, there is evidence of a sophisticated attempt to manufacture simplicity.

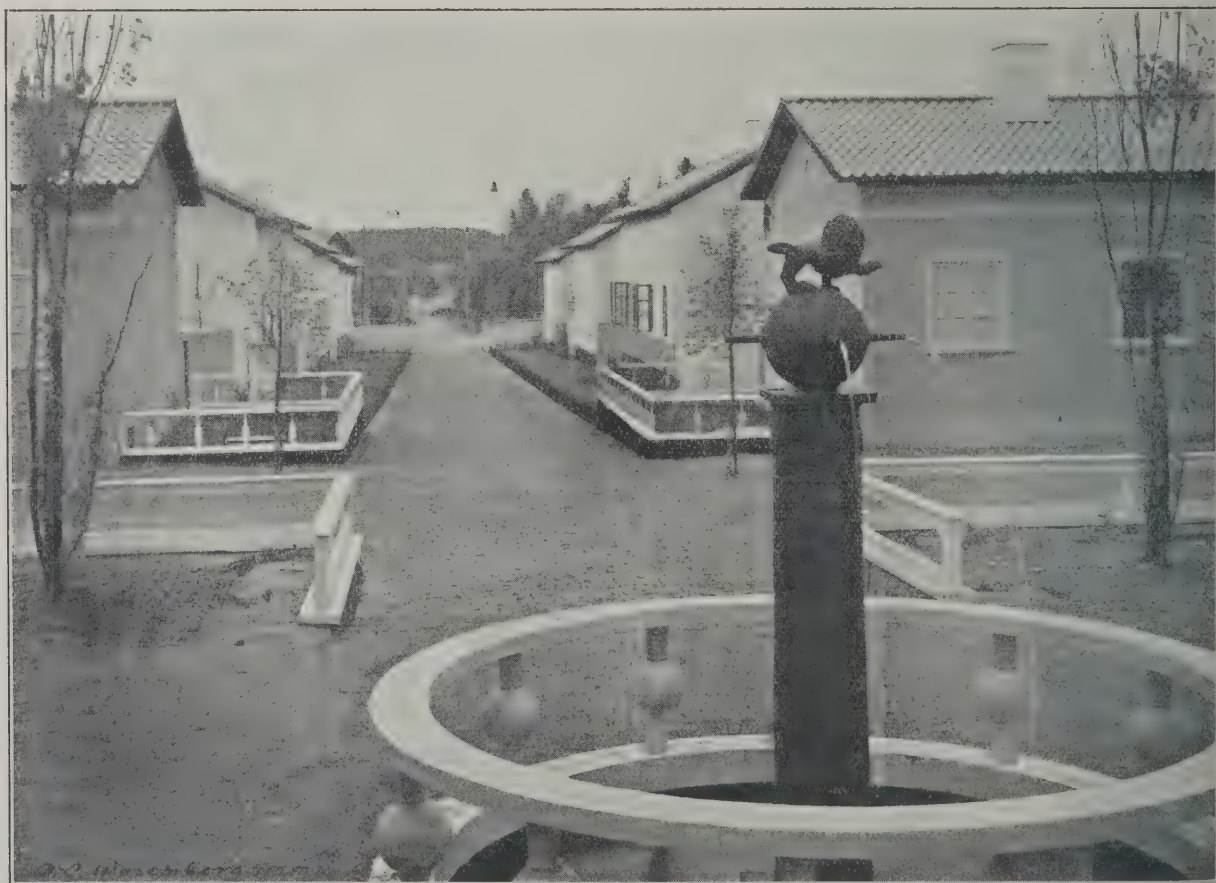


LIDENGEN

LAYOUT PLAN



LIDENGEN HOUSING SCHEME: A TYPICAL HOUSE.



LIDENGEN: MAIN STREET FROM NORTH, LOOKING FROM CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.



LIDENGEN HOUSING SCHEME: ENTRANCE DETAIL. TAGE WILLIAM-OLSON, Architect.



LIDENGEN HOUSING SCHEME: AN INTERIOR. SVEN MARKELIUS, Architect.



Fig. 31.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

IX.—Sunlight and Ventilation

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

My principal object in constructing the large graph which was published in *THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS* of February 25 was to rescue architecture from the rigidity of building regulations by which some of the apostles of sunlight would bind this art hand and foot. By means of this graph it was established, for instance, that in streets approximately in the direction north and south, the building regulation ensuring sunlight in houses should be so framed as to relate the distance between the fronts of houses on opposite sides of a street and the distance between the backs of houses. When one of these two distances is very considerable we may with propriety decrease the other; while in streets approximately in the direction east and west it was proved that here such a policy of "give and take" was not desirable, but, on the other hand, these streets were the sunniest of all, and provided that a certain minimum width be insisted upon, they are eminently healthy, even if built in continuous formation.

It is a question, of course, of arranging the internal planning so that the living-rooms obtain the maximum of sun. Everybody would agree that on the least sunny side of the house we may place the windows of stairs, passages, the minor domestic offices such as bathrooms and closets, scullery, larder, and even a kitchen, which is often considered all the better for a north light. And, needless to say, a garage, an apartment now often planned as an integral part of the house, may also with propriety be given a north aspect. Nor is there anything original in the statement that for rooms in which the principal activity takes place in the morning, such as bedrooms, breakfast rooms and kitchen, an east aspect is pleasant, while a drawing-room, generally most used in the

afternoon, is all the better for a west aspect. While, of course, rooms facing south in a detached house have the maximum of sun, and, in so far as sunlight purifies the air in a room, these should be the healthiest.

Before giving an actual example of a detached house planned to give the maximum of sunlight and ventilation, I may refer to some most valuable researches on this very subject, which were contributed by Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd and published in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* for September, 1924. He there makes an exhaustive study, not only of the factor of sunlight in relation to the detached house, but into the factors of rain and wind, and he combats the generally accepted notion that the south aspect is the best for a house. He points out that as in most parts of England the prevailing wind is south-west, a south-east aspect is better than a south aspect. Also for *prospect* a view towards the north has great attractions because it enables us to see the objects of Nature illumined by the sun, and not in shadow, as is the case when we look at them from the south. In stating this important fact, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd reminds us that the placing of windows and of the rooms behind them must not be *entirely* determined by considerations of hygiene.

The advantages of a detached house are, of course, that all four sides can be used for windows, but this advantage can only be fully utilised in fairly large houses. In detached cottages one frequently finds that a whole façade is "blind," because if all the walls were punctured with windows the little rooms, being over-ventilated, would become draughty, and, moreover, an insufficient amount of wall space would be left for doors, fireplaces and furniture. A good



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.



Fig. 34.

planner should be able to give to a cottage quite sufficient light and ventilation by placing his windows on *two* outside walls alone. This is as much as to say that cottages may quite suitably be built in groups in continuous formation. It need not be disputed, however, that for a house of the dimensions shown in Figs. 31-36, its complete detachment has simplified the task of planning for hygiene. Even here, however, I have made the north elevation entirely devoid of windows, except those placed in the recess, while it might be argued that the dining-room and drawing-room, and bedrooms Nos. 1 and 4, could quite reasonably have been given less window space than they now have. But certain advantages possessed by the plan may be pointed out.

1. On the ground floor there is a passage right through so that by opening the front door and garden door a current of air will ventilate the house.

2. On the first floor the main corridor is at each end, thus not only has through ventilation, but is joined by two short passages which supply cross ventilation between the water-closets and the rest of the house. It will be observed that similar cross ventilation is supplied in the case of the servants' closet on the ground floor. This should be considered extremely important, for no house can be altogether sweet and clean unless this device of planning be adopted. And such cross ventilation has *not* adequately been achieved if access to the water-closet is direct from a main corridor of which the only window may be a considerable distance away. A very small proportion of plans of houses and flats are altogether satisfactory in this respect.

3. Besides windows on the south side, the dining-room and drawing-room have east and west windows respectively, while all the bedrooms have south, west or east aspects. In every room there is the maximum of cross ventilation between the door and the windows.

4. It is assumed that heating and cooking is by electricity, but in the event of coal being used the plan

can be adapted without alteration, as a coal-house is placed near the back door.

5. A staircase leads to a flat roof, which, however, has high parapets at certain points where seats could be provided screened from the wind, or where, alternatively, shelters could be erected suitable for sleeping in the open or for summer-houses.

6. The plan without alteration can be turned round to have any one of the four elevations facing the road. For instance, if the house is on the south side of a road going due east and west, its north elevation faces the road as shown in Fig. 34, and could actually be adjacent to the pavement, leaving the maximum of garden space behind. In such a case the plan is perhaps used to its best advantage; for secondary access is obtained most economically; no back road is necessary, for the back door, screened from the entrance portico, is approached direct from the main roads. Moreover, the outflow of all the pipes in the recess can be conducted immediately to the public sewer. It may be assumed, of course, that the flat roof will be sloped so as to conduct the rain water to the recess. A house so arranged will also have the advantage of turning all the principal rooms *away* from the noise of traffic. If the house is on the *north* side of a road going east and west, the elevation which lights the staircase, hall and dining-room and drawing-room becomes the front, and that with the recess (the design of which could be suitably modified) would become the back. If the house were on a road going north and south, the elevation containing the recess could still be north, and one or other of the elevations shown in Figs. 32 and 33 could face the road.

Whatever criticisms may be directed against the elevations, all four of them are at least to a certain extent decorous and are fitted to be seen either from the windows of neighbouring houses or from the public thoroughfare. This result could certainly not have been obtained unless there had first been developed that device of planning and elevational treatment which I have christened the "Recess."

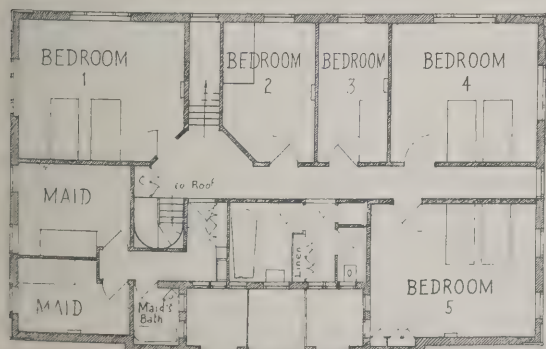


Fig. 35.

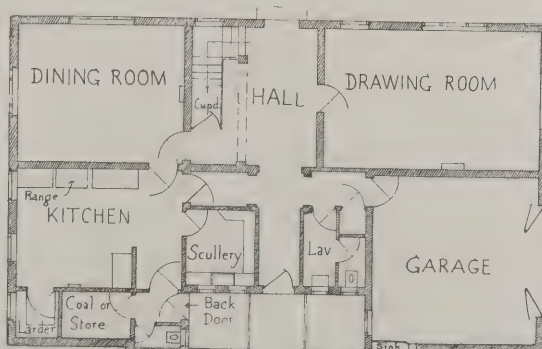


Fig. 36.



[Photo: Thos. Ellison.]

ASSEMBLY BUILDING OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. ALBERT KAHN, Inc., Architects.

“THE FACTORIES OF HENRY FORD”

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

At a recent meeting on the subject of modern American architecture, one of the speakers called attention to the fact that, whatever might be felt with regards to American cities “vertically,” *i.e.*, from the elevational point of view, there was no doubt at all that “horizontally” there was a good deal to be said for American powers of arrangement.

In this remark lies an understanding of American architectural capacities and limitations, which consist, on the one hand, of talent for organisation of plan, the logical working out of the conception in all its practical details, and, on the other, of too ready a yielding to the dictates of a chosen style, the failure to reproduce in elevation the same clean directness which appears in the composition of the plan.

America is one of the few countries where buildings of the purely commercial type can be said to be contributing the most interesting and vital examples of its modern architecture. Germany, perhaps, can claim a like distinction, and France is tending in the same direction; but as a rule commercial architecture is too pre-occupied with meeting material requirements to concern itself with problems of expression.

At the present moment a greater amount of attention is being concentrated in America on commercial structures than on any other type, and the architects of these buildings, in a country where competition is so keen, must of necessity be highly competent in planning and organisation. That these men are also becoming very successful in elevational expression is due to the fact that they are willing to allow the essentials of geometrical form to dominate their elevations, and have been content to leave the building masses almost unadorned. It is a case where, in a sense, one feels that successful treatment is mainly due to the fact that too much has not been attempted. This may appear as a rather negative virtue, but, on the other hand, it must be recognised that successful simplicity demands a certain “rightness” in the main elements, and in much of the American com-

mercial work there is evident competence in this respect.

There is perhaps no type of commercial structure which can provide a finer opportunity for a display of the virtues of organisation in plan and direct expression in elevation than the modern factory, and there has probably never been a better illustration of the demands of industry on architecture than that provided on a huge scale by the Ford Industries in Detroit.

It is difficult to say to what extent Henry Ford is appreciative of the purely architectonic aspect of his marvellous factories, but of one thing there is no doubt, and that is his passion for organisation in layout as well as in production. His great plants are marvels of broad simplicity in the disposition of the buildings, and in that sort of ordered efficiency which attains to something much finer than mere neatness. There is an impressiveness in the marshalling of great buildings, hundreds of feet in length, along concrete avenues which are wider than the streets of a great city, and which are swept and immaculate like the deck of a battleship. The works of Ford resemble on a huge scale the ideal business desk of some great magnate, a polished expanse untroubled by straggling papers or disorder, and yet contrived for the maximum of efficiency and daily output. There is no sense of the atmosphere of flurry or crowded complication which one associates with a great mechanical production, but instead the complete realisation of a huge and docile machinery so ordered that it functions more through the guidance of the human brain than by the action of physical labour. There is a vivid impression of energy immensely powerful and completely in control. The passion of Henry Ford for clean efficiency finds its fullest expression in what is probably the most astonishing factory building in the world, the Engineering Laboratory at Dearborn, near Detroit, the work of Albert Kahn, architect of the most architecturally important of Ford's buildings, and a man who in his own field occupies

Michigan a similar position to that of his great client in the automobile industry.

The office of Albert Kahn is one of those great architectural organisations which are "plan factories" in the best sense of being well equipped and systematically organised, and which exist nowhere in the world on the scale found in three or four of the big cities of the United States. Such offices may employ as many as 350 employees—draughtsmen, engineers, specialists, designers, "followers-up," job-captains—and they have their own despatch departments, waiting rooms, libraries, plan vaults, secretarial and accounting offices, the organisation *in petto* of any considerable commercial institution. But what, in Kahn's office, is more remarkable than size is the quality of work turned out, the obvious influence over so many plans and details of the directing brain of Albert Kahn, the stamp of whose personality is clearly evident in innumerable buildings of widely varying type.

It is interesting to realise the architectural status of Albert Kahn in examining the Dearborn Laboratory, for this building shows not only competence and those practical qualities which would naturally be expected in factories for Ford, but in addition is handled both in mass and detail with a freshness of conception and a selective taste which reveals unusual imagination and personality on the part of the designer.

The Laboratory stretches a full 800 feet along a broad grass-bound avenue, and spreads 200 feet in depth; the front is faced in Bedford limestone and the roof is of Italian tiles, red, green and yellow, laid in mixed colours and with random horizontal joints.

The plan shows the arrangement of the interior, which consists of a small central block of offices, including a library and the private rooms of the Fords, and a vast working space with columns spaced on a grid of 50' longitudinal and 40' transversal. Each span is lit by a continuous double monitor light, the



[Photo: Tnos. Eluson.]

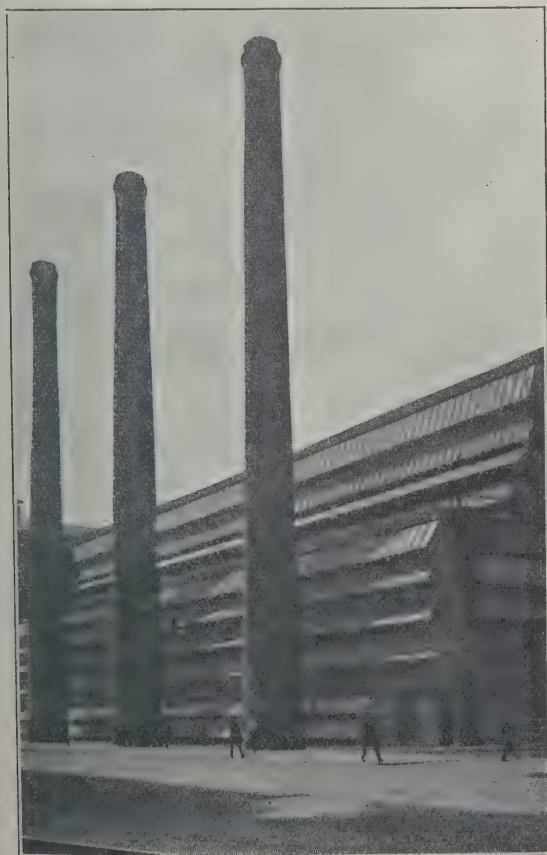
ASSEMBLY BUILDING, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, ST. PAUL: DETAIL OF FRONT. ALBERT KAHN, Inc., Architects.

glazing of which can be screened by electrically operated blinds. Between these spans, longitudinally, run broad gutters, and surrounding the supporting piers are the ducts and service pipes. The effect of the interior is one of well lit and ordered brightness, an impression enhanced by the spectacle, somewhat unusual in a laboratory, of a wax-polished maple floor over the whole area, on which stand the machinery and the operators, each machine being surrounded by a rubber mat or gangway.

The detail of the exterior reveals a blend of modernism with the classic spirit, and has a flavour of germanic power touched by that refinement which is a heritage of the best work of firms like McKim, Mead & White. Over the entrance doorway, flanked by well-carved figures, stands a block with an inscription. It would be unkind to Ford to suggest that its wording is to be taken as a challenge to the building which supports it: "Mankind passes from the old to the new on a human bridge formed by those who labor in the three principal arts—Agriculture—Manufacture—Transportation."

The Dearborn Laboratory is the architectural gem of the Ford Industries plant, but equally interesting in a different way is the Ford air station hangar.

The remarkable feature of this building is the system of the cantilevered roof trusses, the object of which is to permit the sides of the hangar to be thrown completely open without posts or obstruction of any kind, a result which can be accomplished by a system of internal tracks, rounding the corners behind the pylons, and on which slide the electrically operated doors. It is a system of sliding doors on a big scale, the special feature being the rails curved at the corners and on which the doors, when open, are "parked" in a compact group. The building is 300 ft. in length, so it can be realised that the problem of an unobstructed continuous opening was not an easy one for the architect to solve.



[Photo: F. R. Yerbury.]

FORD INDUSTRIES: THE POWER HOUSE AT THE RIVER RONCE PLANT.

The exterior of this building is clean and straightforward in design, pleasing in proportions, and arising directly from its functional requirements.

Modelled on very similar lines to the Dearborn Laboratory is the Assembly Building of the Ford Motor Company at St. Paul, Minnesota, a splendid example of what can be accomplished in the treatment of an industrial building to harmonise with fine surroundings, for this plant is situated on a main boulevard and overlooks the Mississippi River.

As in the case of Dearborn, the material used is stone throughout, ornamented with carved panels and fluted pilasters; the roof is of Spanish tile.

The structure consists of a one-storey steel frame, and covers an area of 1,400 ft. by 600 ft. The architects, in their handling of this long front, have avoided any feeling of monotony, and show a sensitive appreciation of the dignity of repetition.

While the smaller buildings of the Ford group are more distinctly expressive of their individual purpose, it is undoubtedly the great masses of factory building, workshops or power stations which make the most dramatic appeal to the eye, and which suggest a combination of mystery and power.

From the point of view of form analysis, it is the long horizontal lines of glazing, which are unbroken from end to end, and occasionally a tremendous accent of contrast, such as that of the four great chimneys in our photograph, which provide the dominant effects. But in looking at these buildings one forgets to analyse; face to face with this pulsing city of machinery, spreading its immense lengths in harmony with the flat country-side of Michigan, one feels only awe for the achievements of one man, and envy for the opportunity of another.

Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

An exhibition of mural paintings illustrating the history of Rochester, and executed by Professor Gerald Moira for the new Ford Almshouses at Rochester, which were designed by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., will be held in the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, on Thursday, March 17, and Friday, March 18, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Admission free.

THE TITE PRIZE AND THE SOANE MEDALLION.—Attention is called to the fact that the preliminary "en loge" competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion will be held on April 27 and 28 respectively, instead of April 7 and 8 as previously announced.

R.I.B.A. (HENRY JARVIS) STUDENTSHIP AT THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.—The regulations have been amended to the effect that the winner of the R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship at the British School at Rome must be eligible to become a Student or Associate of the R.I.B.A.

The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association

The spring tour of the Association this year will be to the South of England. The cities to be visited are Bournemouth, Southampton, Portsmouth and Winchester. The tour has been arranged with the Corporations of the cities concerned, and representatives of those cities will accompany the party on each series of visits. The tour will thus afford, under most favourable conditions, an opportunity of seeing municipal development of varying character. Full particulars from the Secretary, The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.

Coming Events

The Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Friday, March 11.—Mr. George Macdonald, C.B., "The Wall of Hadrian." 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. 9 p.m.

The Association of Architects and Surveyors (Technical Assistants (Metropolitan Division)).—Friday, March 12.—Visit to County Hall, Westminster Bridge. 2 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Saturday, March 12.—Council Meeting.

The Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, March 14.—Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Modern French Architecture." 8 p.m. 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Monday, March 14.—Annual General Meeting of Associate Section.

The Royal Society of Arts (Cantor Lecture).—Monday, March 14.—Mr. G. I. Finch on "Some Industrial Applications of Electrothermics." John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects (Lectures on Architecture for Workers in the Building Trade).—Tuesday, March 15.—Professor C. H. Reilly on "Liverpool Cathedral." 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1. 8 p.m.

The Institute of Arbitrators.—Tuesday, March 15.—Address by the President, Mr. H. B. Chaplin Baldwin, F.C.A. Captain W. T. Creswell, Barrister-at-Law, will open a discussion on "Arbitration in Disputes." 28, Bedford Square, W.C.1. 4.30 p.m.

The Institution of Civil Engineers (Students' Meeting).—Wednesday, March 16.—Mr. Frederick Cecil Jordan, B.Sc., on "Fire-Protection in Buildings, with Special Reference to Reinforced-Concrete Construction and Automatic Sprinklers." Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6.30 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Wednesday, March 16.—Alderman E. G. Culpin on "Decentralisation." 6 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

Edinburgh Architectural Association (Associate Section).—Wednesday, March 16.—President's Valedictory Address. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. 8 p.m.

The Geffrye Museum.—Thursday, March 17.—Mr. Ingleson C. Goodison, L.R.I.B.A., on "English Furniture, period of William and Mary and Queen Ann." Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

The Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Friday, March 18.—Business Meeting. Mr. W. McCrae on "Architecture and Acoustics." 7.45 p.m. Glasgow.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, March 18.—Mr. W. H. D. Caple, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Annual Excursion to Laon."

The London Society.—Friday, March 18.—Mr. Montague Fordham, M.A., on "The Slums: Their Making and Unmaking." 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 5 p.m.

The Yorkshire District (I.M.C.E.) and the Town Planning Institute (North of England Div.).—Friday, March 18.—Meeting at Manchester to discuss the Manchester Regional Report.

The London Society.—Saturday, March 19.—Visit to the Geffrye Almshouses, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. 3 p.m.

Building Surveyors' Association.—Saturday, March 19.—General Quarterly Meeting. Cornmarket Hotel, 1 Old Ropery, Liverpool. 2.30 p.m.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.



[Photo: F. R. Yerbury.]

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DEARBORN, NEAR DETROIT: ENGINEERING LABORATORY.
DETAIL OF MAIN FRONT. ALBERT KAHN, Inc., Architects.



[Photo: F. R. Yerbury.]

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DEARBORN, NEAR DETROIT: ENGINEERING LABORATORY.
END ELEVATION SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE. ALBERT KAHN, Inc., Architects.

New Ways and Means

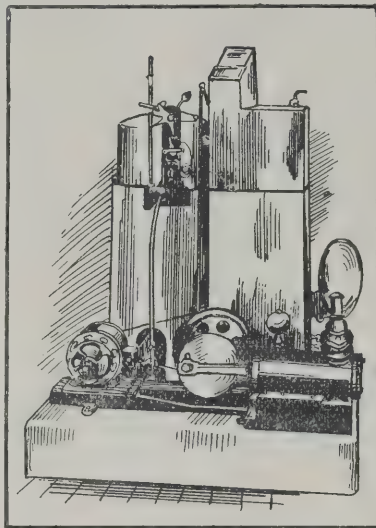
From The Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia

A New Water Heater

A new water heater controlled by a thermostat and insulated like a thermos flask is exhibited at Stand No. 115 by Messrs. Home Appliances, Ltd., of 42 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1. This "Ever-Hot" Heater is made in three sizes, with tank capacities ranging from 13 gallons to 25 gallons, and heating surfaces of from 1,350 to 2,700 square inches. The smallest model, with an overall height of 55 inches, consumes from 45 to 68 cubic feet of gas per hour, the pilot light taking three-quarters of a cubic foot per hour for maintaining the temperature of the water in storage at 70° above room temperature. Starting hot, this model will deliver from 31 to 41 gallons of water within one hour at a temperature (at the tap) of 100° above that of the incoming cold water, and when hot water is drawn off the thermostat increases the gas supply until normal temperature conditions are restored. The tank can be heated by either ordinary town gas or by petrol gas, and the gas is thoroughly filtered before entering the thermostat in order to obviate stoppage of the pilot orifices. The thermostat is adjustable and screws directly into the boiler. The boiler itself is constructed of "copper-steel," heavily galvanised inside, and tested to 500 lb. per square inch pressure; the exterior is finished "satin silver." An exclusive feature is added in the shape of a "leakage by-pass" for preventing the loss of hot water through a leaky hot-water tap.

A New Petrol Gas Plant

A new electrically driven generator for "Silverlite" Petrol Gas, introduced by Messrs. Spencers (London), Ltd., of 6 London Street, Paddington, W.2, is in operation at Stand No. 97. This generator is entirely automatic in operation and is claimed to



New "Silverlite" Petrol Gas Unit.
(Spencers (London), Ltd.)
(Stand No. 97, Main Hall.)

produce a correctly proportioned mixture of non-explosive petrol air-gas in the exact quantity required, in that the plant "starts up" as soon as the gas is turned on and "shuts down" when the gas is turned out. Once installed, this generator requires no further attention than filling with petrol as occasion demands. It is designed and tested to work at its maximum rated gas output, and at this load the gas container will slowly rise and cut off the current operating the motor, whilst on falling it switches on again and "picks-up" before bottoming. A rubber air bag is fitted to this plant to equalise the intermittent discharge of the air compressor, the outlet from this bag to the carburettor being controlled by a cock which can be adjusted so that the gas container rises steadily without any tendency to "jump." Another feature worthy of mention is the circulator burner, which can be put into service when the temperature in the power house falls below 45° F., as a means of protection against frost. The small amount of heat produced by this burner will also replace the warmth extracted from the water in the carburettor tank by rapid vaporisation during heavy loads. This new unit is made in four sizes, giving a range of 300 to 1,000 cb. ft. of "Silverlite" petrol gas per hour, this gas being composed of 1½ per cent. of petrol vapour and 98½ per cent. of air.

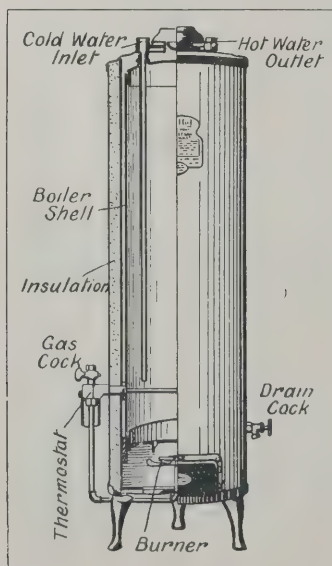
A New Domestic Boiler

A new "Greyt-Heat" Open Fire Domestic Boiler, manufactured by Messrs. The K. C. B. Foundry Co., Ltd., of 120B Mount Street, London, W.1, is being shown at Stand No. 104. This boiler has been put on the market as an alternative to the original "Greyt-Heat" Boiler, which was of the closed type, fitted with a large mica window and a shaking bottom grate adapted for burning anthracite or broken coke. The new boiler is identi-

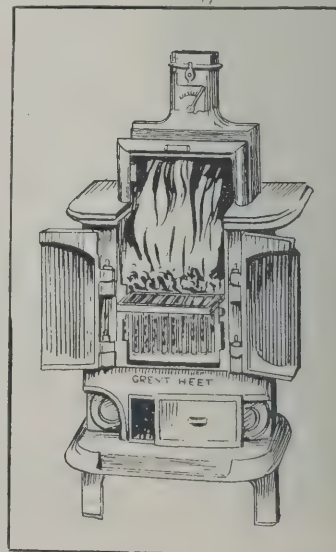
cal with this latter so far as its heating capacity is concerned, both being rated at 25,000 B.Th.U. per hour, which with a heating surface of 2½ square feet is capable of raising 25 gallons of water per hour from a temperature of 50° to 150° Fah. The new boiler is mounted on a baseplate with legs; with the fire doors open and the front fire bars dropped, as shown in our illustration, it gives an "open fire" of ample proportions. The polished hotplate, available for minor cooking purposes, measures 20½ in. x 16½ in.

A New Lighting Unit

The constant breakage of lighting glassware in large stores, due to insecure methods of fastening, has prompted Messrs. The General Electric Co., Ltd., of Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, to introduce the safety canopy fitting, which we illustrate. In this device the glassware is carried from flexible steel suspension wires, which are attached to the supporting ring of the glass at two points and secured to a rotatable winding drum at the crown of the fitting. When it is desired to clean the glass it is merely necessary to rotate the wing nut at the top of this canopy fitting, for the rotating drum then automatically unwinds and lowers the globe. In this way the possibility of dropped glassware is almost entirely eliminated, as both hands are left free to carry out any adjustments or cleaning. It is also impossible to leave the globe insecurely fixed, for until the locking-nut is screwed up the globe will remain suspended. A special ring is provided for clamping the neck of the glassware, and no screws whatsoever touch the glass, so that unequal pressure is obviated. This ring is carried by two solid lugs, through which the suspension wires pass, and the latter are knotted on the under side and sweated to make it impossible for the ring to



The "Ever-Hot" Water Heater.
(Home Appliances, Ltd.)
(Stand No. 115, Main Hall.)

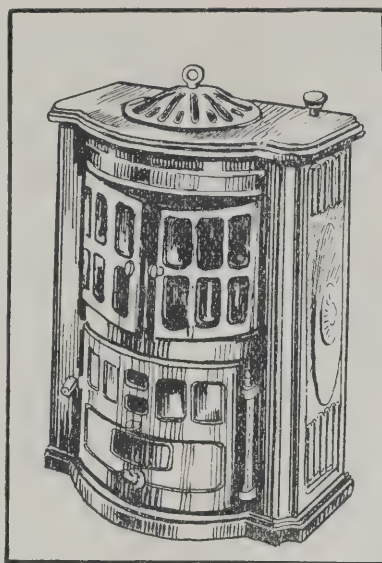


The "Greyt-Heat" Open-Fire Boiler.
(K. C. B. Foundry Co., Ltd.)
(Stand No. 104, Main Hall.)

become detached. The rotatable winding drum is fitted with an internal member which actually carries the suspension wires, all weight being taken by a central screwed member direct from the suspension hook. The gallery does not, therefore, carry any part of the glassware, and when the drum is revolved it merely draws up the suspension wires, bringing the glass with its supporting ring into position in the gallery. The wing nut is then screwed home and tightened to prevent the drum from reversing under the gravitative action of the globe. These "G.E.C." Patent Safety Canopy Fittings can be supplied in several sizes, the metalwork being in oxydised copper.

A New Stove with a New Finish

At Stand No. 123 Messrs. Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., of Bonnybridge, and of 11 Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, are showing a new addition to their series of "Esse" stoves for the continuous burning of coal, anthracite or

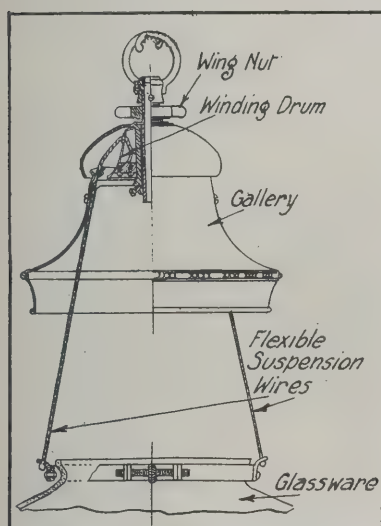


The "Esse-Vista" Stove.
(Smith & Wellstood, Ltd.)
(Stand No. 123, Main Hall.)

being supplied in a new "Armesse" finish which provides for a bright metallic surface of antique appearance which does not discolour. It can also be supplied in black vitreous enamel and in a variety of majolica enamels to harmonise with interior decoration.

A New Cooking Unit

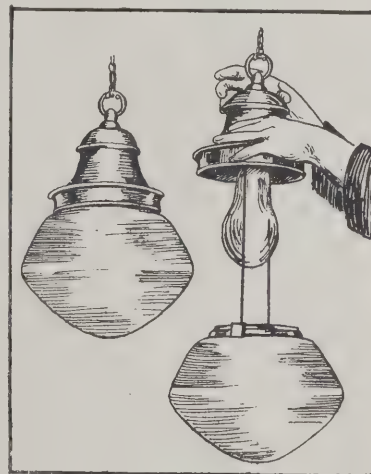
A new "G" Pattern Triplex Grate with an oven on each side of the fire, designed to meet heavy cooking requirements, is being exhibited by Messrs. Triplex Foundry, Ltd., of Great Bridge, Staffs. This unit comprises two lower roasting ovens and two upper boiling ovens, a large hot-chamber extending the whole width of the grate, and two large grilling ovens, all worked from a 12-in. fire. In addition to this, the unit is fitted with a high pressure boiler of ample dimensions for maintaining a hot-water cylinder of 40 to 50 gallons capacity. The overall dimensions are 54 in. high by 60 in. wide, and this necessitates the provision of a brick opening 60 in. by 66 in. by 24 in. deep. The ovens and flues are built up of cast-iron plates in sections, and the flues are of the ascending type. In common with other "Triplex" grates, the front is ground smooth and stoved black enamel, in order to do away with the use of black lead, whilst



The "G.E.C." Patent Safety Canopy.
(The General Electric Co., Ltd.)
(Stand No. 86, Main Hall.)

coke. This new recruit, known as the "Esse-Vista," has several improvements on former designs, the upper sliding doors (in place of hinged doors) being an outstanding feature. As shown in our illustration, these doors are exceptionally wide, and slide quite out of sight when opened. The lower ashpit door need be opened only for the removal of the ashpan, as facilities are provided for shaking and clearing the bottom fire bars, assisting stones and clinker into the ashpan with the poker and controlling the air inlet, whilst this door remains closed. In addition to the front air inlet control, an effective damper of special design, adjustable in three positions by a lever handle on top of the stove, is fitted in the back flue outlet. The body of the stove has been designed to ensure a large proportionate emission of heat into the room, this being assisted by a baffle plate fitted behind and above the burning fuel, thus preventing the usual wastage of heat into the chimney. Openings in the side plates are also provided to distribute warmth from the internal stove body. This stove is made of cast-iron throughout, and is

the oven doors are tiled to be in keeping with the general decoration of the kitchen. The lower ovens are fitted with patent sliding shelves and four sets of runners, whilst each of the upper ovens has four loose boiling rings which are large enough to take saucepans of one gallon capacity. The fire front is of the basket type, and the smoke and hot gases given off from the top of the coals are drawn downwards through the incandescent body of the fire and consumed. A boiling stool, large enough to support a 2½-gallon oval cooking pot, can be fitted to the front of the fire, as shown in our illustration. This stool is of the boxed-in form, open only on one side, where it receives the heat direct from the fire and turns it to useful purpose. The high pressure boiler can be supplied in wrought iron or copper, to suit the local water supply. When the cooking or boiling dampers are open the hot flue gases pass under the boiler before reaching the oven, and this ensures the efficiency of the hot water service. A direct flue, however, is also fitted at the back of the boiler with a

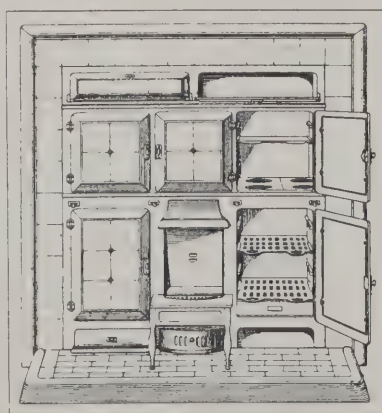


The "G.E.C." Patent Safety Canopy.
(The General Electric Co., Ltd.)
(Stand No. 86, Main Hall.)

separate controlling damper, but this is only pressed into service when an extra quick supply of hot water is in demand for the bath.

A Substitute for Wall Tiling

Rolled opal glass in a variety of colours suitable for interior decoration, as a substitute for wall tiling in bathrooms and kitchens, has been placed on the market by Messrs. Jules Lang (Nitaline), Ltd., of Oil Mill Lane, King Street, Hammersmith. This glass, which is marketed under the name of "Nitaline," can be supplied in sheets of ¼-in. thickness, from 8 ft x 3 ft. downwards, bevelled or bull-nosed at the edges, if required, and drilled and shaped to specification. All the colours are permanent and extend throughout the thickness of the sheet; they cover a wide range, and include marbled and mottled effects, as well as plain black and white. The white opal is obtainable in various thicknesses from ⅛ in. to ½ in., the thinner sheets being used for ceilings, in which capacity they provide for a successful means of deflecting indirect artificial light.



The New Double Oven Triplex Grate.
(Triplex Foundry, Ltd.)
(Stand No. 101, Main Hall.)

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, March 9.

Although certain works of repair are now proceeding on the Houses of Parliament, as the casual observer can see, the substantial scheme for renovating the stonework which has suffered so greatly from the vagaries of the London climate has yet to receive the sanction of the Commons. This week it was announced by Captain Hacking, speaking on behalf of the Office of Works, that that sanction will be asked—presumably on an early date—when the Vote for "Houses of Parliament Buildings" is taken in Committee of Supply. Assuming the Vote is agreed to, it is proposed to commence work on the Terrace Front and the Central Tower.

The Army, as the Secretary for War stated this week when introducing the Army Estimates, is faced with a building problem quite as formidable as those which face some civilian authorities. An effort has been made this year to reduce the Estimates as far as possible, and this economy, it is said, will be rigorously applied to brick and mortar. Nevertheless, the War Office are promoting a cottage housing scheme at Salisbury Plain, the total cost of which is estimated at £195,000, and upon which £10,000 will be spent this year. At Didcot, £35,000 is being spent by the Department to complete housing accommodation for certain civilians who are connected with the Ordnance depot. The total expenditure which the War Office will incur this year in providing or improving married quarters for officers will be £110,000, and, in respect to married quarters for non-commissioned officers and men, £180,000.

The Commissioners of Crown Lands are determined that there shall be no disfigurement of the architecture of the new Regent Street by the display of signs on the face of the stonework indicating the position of showrooms and offices on the upper floors. This decision was declared in the Commons by Mr. Walter Guinness, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking on behalf of the Commissioners. The signs, he added, are required to be on the return faces of the stone piers inside the entrances, which is considered to be quite adequate for the purpose.

It was represented by Mr. Rye that the Commissioners' regulations lean so much to severity that difficulty is met in letting the upper parts of premises in Regent Street. Mr. Guinness, however, refused to accept this reflection, and contended that sufficient facilities are given for the occupants of the higher floors.

The question of the housing subsidy is likely to be debated before long. The Labour Party are not reconciled to the policy of the Minister of Health, which is the gradual reduction of the subsidy till it reaches vanishing point, and they are likely to seek an opportunity of raising the subject. Mr. Chamberlain stated this week, in reply to a question, that a certain number of local authorities have informed him that in their opinion there is no need to continue State assistance for the erection of houses in their districts by private enterprise.

The Home Secretary stated that the parties who are concerned in the use of lead paint in this country have now reached an agreement which will enable this paint to be used under the regulations framed by the Home Office. When an attack was made upon the Government on this question recently in the House of Lords by Lord Arnold, Lord Burnham, who was Chairman of the International Conference on Lead Paint, suggested that it was possible that the British Government may yet have to consider the policy of prohibition. But the use of lead paint under regulation has been adopted and embodied in an Act, and this policy will be tested before any new departure takes place.

A New Factory in Ferro-Concrete

Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners, who have already proved so successful as factory designers, have in their newest work at Wembley given fresh proof of their skill. This building, designed for Messrs. Wrigley Products, Ltd., raises some highly interesting points with reference to factory design in general and to the architectural treatment of ferro-concrete in particular.

Let us first examine the long façade, which consists of several storeys of which practically the whole of the floor space is just a continuous glass screen from one end of the building to the other, the only elements of solid wallage being the broad concrete horizontal bands which separate one storey of windows from the next. It is true that at the lateral extremities of the façade there are broad piers which close in the series of windows and provide a satisfying finish to the composition, but apart from these the only vertical members which break up the long procession of panes of glass are very slender ones and do not appear to be performing any constructional function.

One of the most important elements in architectural design is that of scale, and one cannot help asking whether there has been achieved a community of scale between the two façades of this building, which are shown in the accompanying illustration. It is true that the windows on both sides share the same vertical dimension and are divided into panes of similar size. We are yet, however, left with perhaps insufficient means of comparing in our own minds the respective breadths of these façades, and without dogmatising in the matter one may suggest that had the windows on the longer façade been divided, not by concrete mullions, which might have suggested internal divisions, but by slightly thicker window bars, into sections comparable in dimension to the broader windows in the end elevation, a more intimate æsthetic relationship between the façades would perhaps have been achieved.

In many new ferro-concrete buildings, instead of emphasising the horizontal constructional members at the expense of the vertical, as is done in the present instance, we find that the vertical members are emphasised to the virtual obliteration of the horizontal ones, and we get those long window slits and emphatic "vertical emphasis" which appears to be characteristic of the architectural designs generally described as "modernist." It is claimed on behalf of these latter that they express ferro-concrete construction, but, of course, they do nothing of the kind, for in this method of construction the horizontal members are just as important as the vertical and cannot in reason be ignored, and especially not by those who solicit our praises on the ground that they are truthful constructors. As a matter of fact, the creators of this "vertical emphasis" do far worse than belie construction, for in minimising the importance of the horizontal members of the building they contrive to conceal the floor levels so that the essential facts of the building being divided into several storeys is not allowed to be expressed on the façades. Thus they succeed in falsifying not only the structure of the building, but its function as well. It is an agreeable feature, however, in this design by Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners that the floor levels are clearly indicated on the façades, and so in this matter also it expresses what is far more important than truthfulness of construction, namely, truthfulness of character.

The contractors were Messrs. A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., while the reinforced concrete was designed by The Trussed Concrete Steel Co.



NEW FACTORY FOR MESSRS. WRIGLEY PRODUCTS, LTD., WEMBLEY.
WALLIS, GILBERT & PARTNERS, Architects.

BUILDING COSTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Harvey Corbett's paper was read at the Royal Institute on his behalf by Mr. T. S. Tait, and we give below some points from it.

It has become apparent during the last decade or two, that these ugly matters of material and labour, time-clocks and window-glass, hoisting winches and cement-mixers, are increasingly the proper pre-occupation of the architect.

All that is changed, with us as it is with you. To-day he finds that these mundane matters of cost per foot cube in pounds and pence, dollars and cents, must be part of his stock-in-trade if he is to survive. For that reason they are worth discussing, and because my own dealings have been largely with commercial structures I feel myself in some measure competent to discuss them.

On my visit to London last summer, my only business excuse was an enquiry into the rather problematical extensions to Bush House. At that time I went rather carefully into the matter of costs for that particular type of commercial building. Mr. T. S. Nunn, of Messrs. Burr, Son and Nunn, rendered me a great service by providing me with a complete list of labour costs figured on an hourly basis, and material costs figured on a unit price basis. Then, upon my return to New York, Messrs. Hegeman and Harris very kindly checked this list with their own lists, and supplied the figures for identical items in New York.

In this manner I secured a complete tabulation of building production costs in the two cities—a practical list, not a supposititious one based on theory or guesswork.

We find that labour in New York is paid at least four to five times as much per hour as in London, four being a conservative estimate. For instance, a bricklayer in London receives 1s. 9½d., and in New York 7s. 3d. A compressor driver gets 1s. 5½d. in London, and 8s. in New York. An ironworker 1s. 5½d. in London, and 7s. 3d. in New York. A plasterer 1s. 9½d. with you, and as much as 10s. with us.

With these figures in mind, you may well imagine my astonishment when I read further on in Mr. Nunn's report that the cost per foot cube of finished building (I am still referring to commercial buildings) was actually *no more* in New York than in London.

"While to-day's prices per foot cube for various buildings in London are approximately considerably less than they were in the boom years immediately following the war, they still show an increase of probably 120 per cent. over pre-war costs. A large modern office building of a substantial and efficient, but plain description, cannot be built for a figure less than 2s. 1d. per four cube. Examples are numerous at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. The larger and more ornate buildings for shipping companies, statutory authorities and other big concerns vary from 3s. 3d. to 5s. per foot cube, according to the nature of the work, the character of the external elevation treatment and the amount of decorative finish desired in the principal portions internally."

If I were asked to give four cube figures for these classes of buildings in New York, they would be practically the same in each case.

My task is, therefore, to explain how, with labour over four times as costly, we can build at the same final price for the finished structure.

There are four factors which go to make up the actual cost of a building: (1) Architects' and engineers' services; (2) contractor's organisation costs; (3) material; (4) labour to put the material in place.

The first item, architects' and engineers' services, is to all intents and purposes the same for New York

and London, namely, 6 per cent. of the cost of the building.

The second item, contractor's organisation costs, we may also assume to be about the same. Although in America we may have larger contracting organisations with greater overhead expenses, the volume of work done is proportionately greater, and hence the overhead charge against each individual job is proportionately less.

It is more difficult to determine whether the third item, material, becomes a natural increased cost in the completed building or not. However, I believe we are safe in assuming, all things considered, that material costs are about the same in the two cities.

Hence three out of four factors in the actual cost of building are seen to be about the same in London and New York. It, therefore, follows that the fourth, labour, must account for the great discrepancy which appears to exist between the cost of production and the final cost. We find New York paying four times as much as London for labour, and yet the finished fireproof building, on a foot cube basis, remains practically the same.

The average life of a commercial building in New York City is said to be twenty years. We are, therefore, inclined to build rather sparsely without sacrificing efficiency and strength, while you tend to give posterity a fighting chance to admire your handiwork.

There are other things which make your material cost higher than ours. You build on earth and clay, which requires spread footings in the foundation, whereas, in New York at least, we have to deal chiefly with rock, and although rock may be more costly to excavate, it requires less in the way of substructure.

But the chief physical saving in America results from the great size of our building operations. With these huge structures, a construction company in New York may do only four or five jobs in a year, and yet have a total annual volume of business amounting to six million pounds. To do six million pounds' worth of business in London, a contractor would have to spread himself over fifty, perhaps a hundred jobs scattered all over the city, with a consequently increased overhead, and terrific confusion.

This brings me to the crux of the whole situation, the question of building organisation. When labour is 60 per cent. of your final cost, delays mount up in money with terrifying rapidity. So our big construction organisations have highly-paid men whose sole business is to prevent delays. The material must be finished on time, routed on schedule, and delivered at exactly the psychological moment—no sooner, lest it clutter the streets and otherwise impede progress, and no later, lest our millionaire bricklayers and steam-fitters pile up wages without doing any work in return. The whole progress of the building is scheduled with the same exactitude.

To sum up, I think we have found the reason why, with producing costs greater, the actual cost of the finished building in New York is practically the same as in London. There is first, the physical set-up of the buildings themselves—standard rectangular forms, less material per foot cube, and less ponderous foundations. On the physical side we have also seen that the enormous size of our buildings makes for concentration of effort, and permits more efficient systems of handling material and labour to be installed. From the point of view of organisation, we have observed that the very cost of labour has compelled us to devise ways and means whereby no labouring time is wasted. And, finally, we have found that the labourer himself is more satisfied with his lot, and hence is enabled to work more contentedly and more efficiently.

THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

Heating and Lighting Section

In the heating and lighting section in the Main Hall, Messrs. Thomas Potterton, of Ravenswood Road, Balham, S.W.12 (Stand No. 88), have a display of the standardised types of "Victor" Gas Boilers, and are giving a working example of their system for supplying hot water for general domestic use. A small installation for warming purposes, with circulating water radiators heated by gas, automatically controlled, is also in operation at this Stand.

Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd., of 87 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1 (Stand No. 77), are again showing a selection of "Devon" Fires, for which unlimited possibilities in decorative effect is being claimed.

Stand No. 79, occupied jointly by Messrs. L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., and Kelvinator, Ltd., of 30-35 Drury Lane, W.C.2, comprises labour-saving equipment for the modern electric home. "Kelvinator" Automatic Electric Refrigeration is also a feature of this exhibit.

A representative display of electric fires, water heaters, and other domestic appliances is to be seen at Stand No. 80, occupied by Messrs. Belling & Co., of Bridge Works, Southbury Road, Enfield. Immersion Heaters, which can be fixed to existing hot-water tanks and used in conjunction with the usual hot-water system, are also shown in actual use.

A range of boilers including the "Domestikatum" Open Fire Boiler for domestic use, are being shown by Messrs. Jones & Attwood, Ltd., of Titan Works, Stourbridge (Stand No. 82).

At Stand No. 87 The London Gas Exhibit, of 84 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, supported by the London Gas Supply Undertakings, have a series of rooms showing the application of gas for heating, lighting and cooking purposes. Here gas fires are shown in a variety of settings, and the various types of gas cookers are each built into recesses of their own so that general appearance can be judged and compared without confusion.

Messrs. Radiation, Ltd., whose registered offices are at 15 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, have devoted Stand No. 78 to a selection of cooking and heating appliances produced by the following firms: Messrs. Arden Hill & Co., Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., The Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., The Richmond Gas Stove and Meter Co., Ltd., Wilsons & Mathiesons, Ltd., and John Wright & Co.

"Bell" Dutch Tile Fireplaces, including the new Faience Gas Fires and some attractive designs in red sand-faced bricks, are exhibited by Messrs. A. Bell & Co., Ltd., of Kingswell Works, Northampton (Stand No. 91).

Messrs. Thorn & Huddle, Ltd., of 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1, have a comprehensive exhibit devoted to electric and acetylene lighting at Stand No. 96. Here "Pelapone" Electric Plants are shown in various sizes to suit large or small country houses; a complete plant with a battery is in

actual operation. Surface wiring systems, by means of which electricity can be installed without disturbing internal decorations, are also displayed.

Refrigeration equipment is being shown by Messrs. J. & E. Hall, Ltd., of 10 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.1, at Stand No. 96A. The refrigerating machine here exhibited, working a cold-storage chamber, is of a new automatic type, which is completely contained within a hermetically sealed casing so that there is no gland from which any escape of the gas forming the refrigerant can take place.

The latest electrically driven "Silverlite" Petrol Gas Generator, for country houses equipped with electricity but lacking a supply of gas, is being shown at Stand No. 97 by Messrs. Spencers, Ltd., of 6 London Street, Paddington, W.2.

At Stand No. 101 Messrs. Triplex Foundry, Ltd., of Great Bridge, Staffs, are showing a number of "Triplex" Grates with varied tiling effects.

The New Open Fire "Greyt-Heat" Domestic Boiler, manufactured by Messrs. K. C. B. Foundry Co., Ltd., of 120B Mount Street, W.1, is exhibited for the first time at Stand No. 104. This boiler has been designed to meet all hot-water requirements of the modern house and at the same time to provide a cheerful open fire.

Automatic electric lighting plant, electric pumps and "Delco-Light" Battery plants for house lighting are to be seen at Stand No. 107 occupied by Messrs. The Delco-Light Co., of Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Here also is a novel development in automatic electric pumps, giving the service of a main water supply when the only source of water available is an ordinary garden well.

A display of "Frigidaire" Automatic Electric Refrigerating machines for home and commercial purposes is exhibited by Messrs. Frigidaire, Ltd., of Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2, at Stand No. 111. At Stand No. 29 (Main Hall Gallery) is another refrigerator exhibited by Messrs. Electrolux, of 153 Regent Street, W.1.

Stand No. 112, occupied by Messrs. The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., of Rugby, is devoted to a spectacular display to popularise Mazda lamps.

"M.R." All-British Refrigerators, shown by Messrs. The Mechanical Refrigerator Co., Ltd., of 292 Regent Street, W.1, are at Stand No. 113. These units are capable of cooling cabinets of from 5 to 500 cubic feet capacity, and are designed to meet the requirements of both the domestic and the commercial user.

"Cosy" Stoves in various settings are being shown by Messrs. The Cosy Stove Co., Ltd., of 42 Berners Street, W.1, at Stand No. 116. These stoves will burn day and night, either as open fires or closed up as slow combustion stoves, using all types of fuel.

A representative selection of fireplace suites embodying the "Heaped" Fire, by Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co. and The "Heaped" Fire Co., Ltd., of

10 Mortimer Street, W.1, is shown at Stand No. 117. Interiors in rustless steel, one of the latest developments in fireplace manufacture, are also a feature at this Stand.

"Smoothtop" Gas Ranges and "Falco" Domestic Boilers are the chief features of Stand No. 118, occupied by Messrs. The Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., of 76 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W.1. "Smoothtop" Ranges can be supplied with white enamelled and glass panelled oven doors.

At Stand No. 120 Messrs. Chase & Co., Ltd., of 1 Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, are demonstrating "pipeless" heating, using McClary's Furnace for warming, humidifying and circulating the air throughout the Stand.

A display of "Wellstood" Ranges, "Columbian" Cookers and "Esse" Anthracite Stoves and boilers is being exhibited by Messrs. Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., of Bonnybridge, Scotland (Stand No. 123). They are also showing an "Esse-Vista" stove, of new construction and finish.

A model kitchen fitted with labour-saving devices and equipped with the "Kooksjoie" Anthracite Range, delivering hot water at the rate of 30 gallons per hour, is the feature of Stand No. 122, which has been taken by Messrs. The London Warming Co., Ltd., of 18-19 Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W.1. This firm is also showing their "A.O.C." Grate for the continuous burning of anthracite and the "LoCoCo" Combination Grate for housing schemes.

At Stand No. 125 Messrs. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., of 156 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, are demonstrating "Interoven" and "Super-Interoven" Convertible Cooking and Heating Stoves.

The Patent "Foresight" Range and the New "Foresight Junior" Combination Stove, with other grates and ranges made by Messrs. Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd., of Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, are at Stand No. 121.

Messrs. Express Boilers, Ltd., of 65 Great Portland Street, W.1, occupying Stand No. 88 (Main Hall Gallery), are exhibiting "Express Boilers," which can be fitted over the kitchen sink and arranged to give a supply of hot water to the bathroom.

Gas cookers made by Messrs. The New Stimex Gas Stove Co., Ltd., of Stimex House, Balham Hill, S.W.12, including several new models of the domestic type, are to be found at Stand No. 89.

The "Halliday" Water Heater and Circulating Boiler, made by Messrs. Halliday Boilers, Ltd., of Saxon Road, Selhurst, S.E.25, is being shown at the C.S.A. House in the Housing Section (Stand No. 40, New Hall). This heater is gas fired, and can be fitted to any existing hot water system, being clamped to the circulating pipes, which are pierced to take the inlet and outlet.

(Continued on page 460)

Legal Notes

The Specific Performance of a Contract

In the Chancery Division recently, before Mr. Justice Russell, Mrs. Catherine Ffoulkes, of Plas Newydd, Pwllheli, Carnarvon, asked for the specific performance of a contract of January 4, 1926, by Mr. Joshua Clibborn Thompson, of Semley Court Road, Bournemouth, to purchase Plas Newydd and certain land for £3,000. Defendant counter-claimed for the return of £300, paid as deposit, with a rescission of the contract. Defendant complained of particulars given by Harrod's Estate Office, Brompton Road, and the local agents, Messrs. Yates and Hardeastle. Defendant said he acted on a description that the house was unusually well built and everything in first-class order, and also on an oral statement by the plaintiff to the same effect. The defence further suggested that the window on the south side admitted the rain between the casement and the plaster, and the house was built in the cheapest way known and with the cheapest material. Further, it was said the roof was defective and not rainproof, and was made without regard to any recognised form or canon of construction.

Mr. Gavin T. Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Pattison appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Luxmoore, K.C., and Mr. Longson were for the defendant.

The onus being on the defendant, Mr. Luxmoore, opening, said the house was of white stucco exterior with Marseilles tiles. There would be a question as to whether the words in the announcements were representations of fact or merely laudatory epithets, but the plaintiff would not deny she was responsible for them. Eminent architects would give evidence on both sides. Harrod's advertisement in the *Times* on September 21 spoke of "Delightful house with glorious view, Pwllheli, beauty spot of North Wales, unexpectedly for sale, really attractive residence, unusually well built, erected under care of eminent architect." Other amenities were advertised. Mrs. Thompson was upset when in the attic she saw the sky between the tiles fixed on battens.

Defendant stated that plaintiff told him more than once that the house and foundations were well built.

In cross-examination, witness said he saw Yates and Hardeastle, and found that it was the same house of which Harrods had given a more attractive description. He dealt with the local agents. He did not remember saying to them the place was very crude, and would want a lot of money spent on it. Except for one big room and the hall it was a bungalow.

Mr. Llewellyn Lloyd-Jones, architect and surveyor, of Carnarvon, said that on January 27 he made a second examination of the house as a fabric. The rain drove through the roof. There was only cement under the roof tiles in the four lowest courses. He afterwards found a bending movement in the rafters and purlings, the roof showing signs of stress under its light construction.

Mr. Charles Fitzroy Doll, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., of Messrs. C. Fitzroy & Sons of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, stated that he inspected Plas Newydd. The description in the particulars for sale that this house was unusually well built was not, in his opinion, a fair description of the property. The roof was not carpentry, but simply timbers nailed together. In fact the roof was the skin of a body without any skeleton. There were other defects in the construction, but the roof was by far the most important, and he did not consider it was safe.

In cross-examination, he admitted he had had no experience of constructing roofs with Marseilles tiles.

Mr. Ernest Godfrey Page, A.R.I.B.A., of Gray's Inn Place, giving evidence for plaintiff, said he had been in practice 28 years. He had been concerned as

consultant for many years, as well as carrying out of public and domestic buildings. He had inspected Plas Newydd, and the only criticism he could make of the roof was that there was one leak, and he would put one diagonal strut or truss at each end. If the view of the defendant's witnesses was right, his opinion was that it would collapse. He was satisfied that the method of construction was both theoretically and practically sound.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said this was no an easy case to decide, but he had come to the conclusion that the statement that the house "was unusually well built" was untrue, and he was quite satisfied it was a cheaply built house. Then there was the question of the roof, which raised questions full of technicalities, leaving the matter in hopeless conflict, but he was satisfied that the minimum strength of roof timber had been used and the roof was not properly constructed. The action would be dismissed with costs, and the counter-claim must succeed, with a rescission of the contract and the return of the deposit.

Book Notices

Paperhanging. By W. H. Cantrill and W. G. Sutherland. (The Sutherland Publishing Co., Ltd.) Price 2s. 6d.

This small volume has been prepared to meet the need for a sound and practical work on paperhanging, suited alike to the requirements of instructor, apprentice, and craftsman.

Builders' Accounts and Office Supervision. By Hardy Keen. (Crosby, Lockwood & Son.) 3s. net.

The main aim in the compilation of this book has been how to make a building business remunerative, and to provide an aid to the principal and clerk of a business and to students of the trade.

Historic Ornament. By Richard Glazier. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

While attempting to broaden its scope and increase its usefulness, the object of the book, to give a concise general view of Historic Ornament, and to supply a handy manual for students and schools, has been kept in mind and maintained.

Architectural Construction. Vol. II. By Walter C. Voss and Edward A. Varey. (Chapman & Hall.) 32s. 6d. net.

This volume has been sub-divided into five books, as follows: Book I.—Wood Construction: Book II.—Steel Construction: Book III.—Concrete Construction: Book IV.—Walls and Foundations: Book V.—The Mechanics of Structural Design.

Messrs. R. A. Skelton & Co., Steel and Structural Engineering, Ltd., of Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2, have sent us a copy of their new handbook (No. 20) on "Steel Construction," which is essentially a revised edition of the technical portions of their structural steel handbook (No. 16), published in 1915, but now out of print. This book has been published for the use of engineers engaged in the design of steel structures, and aims at giving all necessary details, not merely of the steel sections rolled by a particular manufacturer, or stocked by a particular merchant, but of all the standard sections available. Most of the tables of safe loads published by manufacturers and others give little or no information as to the mode of calculation, but since the engineer may wish to satisfy himself that the basis of calculation is correct, in this book the necessary information is given at the foot of every table. Those portions of the original handbook which are not strictly relevant to the purposes of the designing engineer have been relegated to a separate volume

London Building Notes

BASINGHALL STREET.—The contract for the new building to be erected on the site at the corner of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, E.C.2, referred to in "The Architect and Building News" last week, has, we are informed, been placed with Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., London and Maidstone. Demolition work is now being completed by Messrs. H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., South Wharf, Paddington, W.2. The architects are Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1.

BATTERSEA.—Building is to commence shortly on a site in Clapham Road, S.W., where it is proposed to erect a motor service depot, including a public garage and workshops, private lock-ups, etc. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Charles Living, P.A.S.I., 75 The Grove, Stratford, E.15.

BECONTREE.—Work has been started upon the balance section of the Becontree Housing Estate, where the L.C.C. propose to build 2,137 houses, shops, a school and a church, at a cost of £1,250,000. The contractors are Messrs. C. J. Wills & Co., Ltd., 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1, the work being under the supervision of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—The Governors of the South London Hospital for Women are appealing for funds in order to carry out a scheme of enlargement at their premises at South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. It is proposed to build a large ward block, at a cost of about £50,000-£60,000. The plans will be prepared by the Hospital architect, Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A., 4 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

DARTFORD.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board have decided to carry out a scheme of reconstruction at Long Reach Hospital, at an estimated cost of £75,000. It is proposed to rebuild 7 ward blocks, 1 isolation block, 5 staff blocks, kitchen, etc. Plans are being prepared by Mr. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the Board.

ESSEX STREET.—New offices, etc., are to be erected by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* and the *Sketch*, of 15 Essex Street, Strand, W.C., upon the adjacent vacant site at No. 17 Essex Street. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. George & T. S. Vickery, F.R.I.B.A., 50 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

FULHAM.—Tenders are to be shortly considered for the carrying out of the extensive structural work at the Fulham Board of Guardians' Belmont Institution. Plans for the new work have been prepared by Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentwick Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

GRAY'S INN ROAD.—It is proposed to expend the sum of £200,000 upon the further enlargement of the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road, W.C. The plans will be prepared by Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

HIGHGATE.—It is proposed to build a new pathological laboratory, X-ray

room, etc., at the Highgate Hospital in Dartmouth Park Road, N.9, at a cost of several thousand pounds. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

HIGH HOLBORN.—A large area of building land, with an area of 13,000 square feet and a frontage of 63 feet to Red Lion Street, W.C., is to be let on building lease shortly at £600 per year. The surveyors are Messrs. Weatherall & Green, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

ISLINGTON.—The Governors of the London Fever Hospital for Infectious Fevers at Islington, N.1, have decided to launch an appeal for £25,000. Of this sum it is proposed to expend £6,000 on repairs and renewals and £10,000 upon the reconstruction of the isolation block. Lord Ebury is the president.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Plans, prepared by Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, are now before the Board of Education in connection with the proposal to build a new Tiffin's Boys' School for the Kingston Education Committee. The cost of the buildings is estimated at £41,850.

LEWISHAM.—Lewisham Hippodrome has been bought from Mr. Charles Gulliver by Mr. A. E. Abrahams, and has been leased by him to Mr. Sidney Bernstein, who will reopen the house in September as a cinema theatre. The theatre will be improved and re-decorated under the supervision of M. Komisarjevsky.

PICCADILLY.—Work has now started on the foundations of the new block of flats and shops which are to be built on the site (20,500 square feet) at the corner of Piccadilly and Stratton Street, W.1, for Stratton House, Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1. The building has been designed by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., 5 Pickering Place, S.W.1, and will be nine storeys high, faced with Portland stone.

REGENTS PARK.—The estate of Abbey Lodge, near Hanover Gate, W.1, has been acquired by Messrs. Ernest Yates & Co., estate agents, 37 New Bond Street, W.1. It is proposed to develop the area by the erection of a block of buildings containing about 60 self-contained flats. A large restaurant and hall is projected.

REGENT STREET.—Work is in progress upon the second and third sections of the scheme for the complete rebuilding of the premises of the Café Royal in Regent Street and Glasshouse Street, W.1, the total cost of which is estimated at £500,000. The present two sections are being built by Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Henry Tanner, 3 Hanover Square, W.1.

SMITHFIELD.—About £200,000 is to be expended upon the building and equipping of a new surgical block at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield, E.C.1. A building of five floors is to

be erected. The architects to the Hospital are Messrs. J. Douglass Mathews, Son & Ridley, 3 Pauls Bakehouse Court, E.C.3.

SOUTH NORWOOD.—Plans have been approved by the licensing authorities for the erection of a picture theatre and café in Broadway, South Norwood, S.E.25. It is proposed to build on the site of Nos. 160-162 and to provide accommodation for about 1,200 persons. Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Edward Jones, Gloucester Mansions, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—The L.C.C. have recently approved, under the "London Building Act, 1894—Height of Buildings," the erection of a warehouse on a site abutting upon the western side of Queen Street Place, Southwark Bridge, E.C., to be of a greater height than that prescribed by the Act. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Kersey, Gale & Spooner, 91 Moorgate, E.C.2, acting on behalf of the Vintners Company.

ST. PANCRAS.—An expenditure of about £45,000 is involved in the rebuilding of the Brecknock School at St. Pancras, N.W.1, which has been decided upon by the Governing Committee. The builders, Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd., 187 Knightsbridge, S.W.7, commenced work recently on the site. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

SUTTON.—The Surrey County Council have approved a scheme for the erection of a secondary school at Sutton, the estimated cost of the buildings and their equipment being £46,500. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THORNTON HEATH.—Plans have been prepared for the carrying out of improvements to the Maybury Road Hospital at Thornton Heath, which will involve alterations and additions to the buildings. The work will be supervised by the architect, Mr. H. Biney, 33 High Street, Croydon.

TWICKENHAM.—It is proposed to build a new memorial hall at the junction of Radnor and Grotto Roads, Twickenham, in connection with St. James's Roman Catholic Church. Plans have been prepared by Mr. T. H. B. Scott, L.R.I.B.A., 11-12 Finsbury Square, E.C.2, and have been approved by the local authority.

WEST END.—The Hungarian Government has assigned the sum of £11,600 for the purchase of the freehold of premises for a new Hungarian Legation building in London. The present Legation is at 53 Chester Square, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—The "Phoenix" public-house in Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.1, owned by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., Stag Brewery, Westminster, S.W., is to be rebuilt and enlarged, an extensive restaurant being added. The contract is being carried out by Mr. F. R. Hipperson, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C.2, under the direction of the brewery surveyor.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERDEEN.—A cinema development involving an estimated expenditure of £60,000, and intended to provide Aberdeen with what, it is stated, will be the largest picture theatre in Scotland, out of Glasgow, is to be inaugurated.

ATCHAM.—A contract for the erection of a new concrete bridge over the River Severn at Atcham, near Shrewsbury, has been secured by Messrs. Gray's Ferro Concrete Company, 201 Bath Street, Glasgow. The work is for the Salop County Council, and the bridge, which will be of five spans, will be about 500 ft. long. It is estimated that the cost will be £60,000.

AYR.—At a special meeting of Ayr T.C. recently, it was agreed to take steps for the compulsory acquirement of about 32 acres of land at Lochside for the purpose of a housing scheme. It was further agreed that, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, 300 flatted houses be erected on the site—200 of two apartments and 100 of three apartments. In addition, it was decided to erect at the same site 52 houses to replace houses demolished under a slum clearance scheme. These houses are to be erected in blocks, 40 of them to be two-apartment houses and 12 three-apartment houses.

BALLYMONEY.—At Ballymoney R.C. recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs wrote sanctioning the borrowing of £30,000 for the erection of 86 cottages.

BARNES.—In connection with the development of the Castelnau housing estate at Barnes, where about 600 houses are to be built, the L.C.C. are arranging for some 60 houses to be on the all-electric principle for experimental purposes.

BECKENHAM.—Messrs. Overal & Son are to erect houses in a new road, to be called Kelsey Way, off Manor Way, Beckenham.

BECKENHAM.—The U.D.C. have given sanction for the erection of 27 houses in Croydon Road, by Mr. S. G. Gee, and 24 in Ravensbourne Avenue, by Messrs. W. Reynolds & Co.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Plans have been prepared for a garden city at Westoning (Beds.), with a station on the L.M.S. Railway.

BELFAST.—Messrs. Harry Ferguson, Ltd., Belfast, are permanently extending their showrooms at 3 Bedford Street and No. 1 Howard Street, taking in the whole corner of these two streets.

BIRMINGHAM.—A site in Hob Moor Road, Small Heath, has been selected for the proposed new Unionist Club for the Yardley Division of Birmingham. Mr. John White is the architect. The cost is £6,500.

BODMIN.—The T.C. have decided upon the erection of 12 houses on a site in Burnard's Lane.

BOLTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee has placed tenders for the erection of 118 houses on the Higher

Swan Lane site and 312 on the Mortfield estate. The houses are of the working-class cottage type.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation have obtained the sanction of the M.H. for the erection by direct labour of 150 houses at Wyke. In connection with the erection by contract of 326 houses at Eccleshill, tenders are to be invited for various methods of construction.

BRIDGNORTH.—Owing to the great increase in the number of in-patients admitted for treatment at the Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary, it has been found necessary to enlarge the staff of nurses and undertake such alterations to the premises as will provide two extra wards and four staff bedrooms. The total cost of these alterations and improvements is estimated at £2,000.

BRIDGWATER.—The T.C. recently adopted two schemes for laying out Victoria Park and Eastover Park, at a total estimated cost of £6,400, the scheme including the provision of tennis courts, bowling green, and shelters.

BRISTOL.—A building scheme estimated to cost £65,000 was submitted to the City Council recently by the Baths Committee.

BURTON.—Burton Corporation was recently asked to pronounce on the proposal of the Housing Committee to buy a 40-acre site at Stapen Hill. Last month the Council referred the scheme back to the committee. The committee now asked that the purchase of the site should be approved, and its development at a cost of nearly £200,000 be deferred.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Corporation have obtained land for another housing scheme at Winhill, and plans are to be prepared for the erection of 56 houses.

CATERHAM.—A scheme for the extension of the nurses' home at Caterham Asylum, at a cost of £8,000, has been prepared by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

CHELTENHAM.—The M.H. have sanctioned the proposal of the Cheltenham Corporation to erect 80 houses on the Hanover Street housing estate, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Malvern.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Chesterfield Brewery Co., Ltd., Chesterfield, have acquired a site on the main road from Staveley to Chesterfield, where they propose to erect a new hotel. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Rignall, architects, Corporation Street, Chesterfield. No contracts have yet been placed.

CLERKENWELL.—The L.C.C. is recommended to accept £20,000 for the disused Sessions House at Clerkenwell.

COLCHESTER.—It is proposed to extend the Royal Grammar School at an estimated cost of £6,620.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—The U.D.C. are to purchase land for £2,956 for a third housing scheme.

DARLINGTON.—The T.C. recently appointed a committee to consider and report upon the question of the erection of a new town hall and municipal buildings.

DERBY.—The Parks and Baths Committee recently recommended consent being given for the erection of new baths in the borough at the cost of £87,000, the frontage land in Queen Street to be utilised principally for shops.

DUNBAR.—Dunbar T.C., with the approval of the Board of Health, have agreed to proceed with another housing scheme, comprising 42 houses (32 three-roomed and 10 four-roomed houses) and tenders having been accepted, the work will be proceeded with immediately.

ESSEX.—Among the plans recently recommended for approval, subject to compliance with the by-laws, was one for the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Braintree, Essex, for a warehouse, offices, dwelling-house, etc., on land at the corner of Cray Road, near Sidcup by-pass.

EXHALL.—The Warwickshire E.C. are to erect a central school at Ash Green, and are inviting tenders for the work. Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., is the County Architect.

FLEETWOOD.—The Fleetwood U.D.C. are proposing to erect a War Memorial in Warrenhurst Park, Fleetwood. The architect for the scheme is Mr. B. Drummond, A.R.I.B.A., 54 Adelaide Street, Fleetwood, and the sculptor is Mr. Tyson Smith, 169 Grove Street, Liverpool.

GLASGOW.—At a sitting of Glasgow Dean of Guild Court recently, the Rev. Dr. George Duncan, Moderator, representing the Presbytery of Glasgow, was granted permission to erect a church, etc., at the junction of Cumbernauld Road and Smithycroft Road. Other linings sanctioned permitted the trustees for St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Polmadie, to make additions to the church in Aitkenhead Road; the Martyrs' Christian Bond, to erect a hall at Alexandra Parade; Messrs. Smiths (Glasgow), Ltd., 84 Gordon Street, to reconstruct and erect warehouses, etc., at 164-168 Sauchiehall Street and 81-85 Renfrew Street, which involves the closing of the Wellington Arcade; and Glasgow Corporation to form streets and sewers for new housing schemes at Low Baler-nock and at Belslard Drive, Ruchill, and also to erect electricity sub-stations at Dawsholm Works and Kingsbarns Drive, King's Park.

HARTSHORNE.—The Hartshorne and Seals R.D.C. are to erect further houses, and the Council's architect, Mr. A. C. Clarke, is to complete plans and specifications and invite tenders for their erection.

HIMLEY.—A scheme for the extension of the Limes Sanatorium has been



No. 4

Transportation

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approved by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis. The cost of the complete scheme, as originally decided, was stated to be £36,540.

ISLINGTON.—The erection of Islington's new Municipal Public Hall in Tyndale Place, Upper Street, will be commenced this month.

KENMUIR.—Lanark C.C. are to erect tenements at Kenmuir at a cost of £4,000.

KENSINGTON.—Sir Aston Webb & Son are to erect premises at the corner of Finborough Road and Richmond Road, Kensington.

KIRKHAM. — Mr. F. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 30 Willow Street, Accrington, has submitted schemes to the Fylde B.G. for the extension of their hospital at Moss Side, Kirkham, Lancs.

LIVERPOOL.—Electricity Department proposes to spend £15,800 on new sub-station buildings and £80,000 on new static sub-stations.

LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool justices recently approved plans for a new £40,000 dance hall in Beech Street, Fairfield. It was stated that the hall would be built at once by Mr. R. Gordon Kitchen.

LONDON.—Plans are being prepared for a new block of premises, on a new site, for the Rye Lane branch of the Co-operative Society.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—Detailed estimates of the cost of building 80 houses at St. Annes, Andsell and Lytham have been got out, and application is to be made for permission to borrow £40,092 for the work.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES. — The New Church, Lytham St. Annes, is to build a church on the Star Hills estate at the corner of Ansdell Road South and Cambridge Drive. Architect, Mr. Thos. Hedges, Bank Chambers, Clifton Square, Lytham. The building will cost about £2,500. The contract has been let to Mr. John Monaghan, contractor, 2 Lightbourne Avenue, St. Annes-on-Sea. The work is just commencing.

MACCLESFIELD. — The Macclesfield and District Farmers' Trading Society, Ltd., are proposing to make additions to their premises facing Castle Street. Architects, Messrs. Whittaker & Bradburn, 19 King Edward Street.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The County E.C. intend to erect an elementary school for boys at Newbridge. The architect is Mr. John Bain, F.R.I.B.A.

NEWPORT.—The Newport Parliamentary Committee recently discussed the erection of a new civic centre, and the officials were asked to prepare a further report. This report will have reference to a new site in Park Square, to accommodate a town hall only, as well as the Clytha Park site and the existing islands site which have already been considered. The committee also instructed the officials to prepare a report on the question of widening Dock Street from High Street down, and an alternative suggestion for a new relief road behind Dock Street by filling up a portion of the Monmouthshire Canal.

NEWTON ABBOT.—Broadlands House, at Newton Abbot, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Card,

which is part of the estate on which Newton Abbot U.C. are building nearly 300 houses, is to be purchased by Devon E.C. for use as a senior girls' school in connection with the Highweek Council Schools.

NEWTON ABBOT.—The U.D.C. are to build 54 houses on the Broadlands estate.

NORTHWICH.—The U.C. recently decided to co-operate with Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. by raising a loan for the erection of 200 houses for workmen employed by the firm. The houses are to be commenced immediately.

PLYMOUTH. — The E.C. have appointed Mr. Charles Cheverton as architect for the new elementary school at North Prospect.

PONTEFRAC T.—The Pontefract T.C. recently instructed the surveyor to prepare plans for the erection of a new school near the Baghill housing site (where the Council have already erected 220 houses and have 270 others in hand) capable of accommodating 550 children, and ultimately 1,000.

POOLE.—A recommendation that the Borough Engineer (Mr. E. J. Goodacre) be instructed to prepare a scheme for the complete development of the Park Gates East site for the erection of municipal buildings, recently came before the meeting of the Poole B.C.

PUDSEY.—The Corporation are to erect 96 houses on the Southroyd Park estate.

SALTCOATS.—The T.C. are to erect an entertainment pavilion on Winton Terrace, near the bathing pond, with a frontage to Sidney Street. There will be four shops, verandahs, shelters, etc. The estimated cost is about £4,000.

SCARBOROUGH. — The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, Friars Entry, Scarborough, have under consideration a scheme to erect new buildings instead of extending the present institution, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield Empire is to be converted by Moss Empires, Ltd., from a music hall into a modern theatre. The present theatre was built in 1895 at a cost of £65,000, from the designs of Mr. Frank Matcham.

SIRHOWY.—The erection of 2,000 houses at a cost of about £1,000,000 is the feature of a scheme which is in course of development at Pontllanfraith, in the Sirhowy Valley of Monmouthshire.

SOUTHEND.—A proposal for a new pavilion to replace the present structure a short distance from the pier entrance with a convenient approach at an estimated cost of £70,000, is under the consideration of the T.C. The erection of a concert hall on the West Cliff is another project to be discussed.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—On behalf of Messrs. A. Holmes & Co. a lay-out has been prepared by Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, architects, for the erection of 55 houses on land belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Mortimer Road and King George Road.

STACKSTEADS.—St. Joseph's Church at Stacksteads, near Bacup, have acquired a site at Hattock End Lane, Stacksteads, where they propose to erect a new church. The plans are

being prepared by Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, of Silver Street, Bury. The contract has not yet been placed.

STAFFORD.—The T.C. propose to make extensions to St. John's Market Hall at an estimated cost of £7,500.

STREATHAM HILL.—A ballroom of 9,800 square feet is to be built near Streatham Hill station.

TIVERTON.—A scheme for rebuilding and developing Tiverton War Memorial Library on Angel Hill, at an approximate cost of £7,000, was recently officially launched at a public meeting at the Town Hall. The plans prepared by Captain Dixon, a local architect, provide for the widening of the thoroughfare at a point where the roadway is only about 14 ft., and where three streets converged, to a width of 40 ft.; a room of remembrance; a spacious library, and an assembly hall to seat about 150, with a large basement, and rooms for caretakers.

TORQUAY.—The Borough Engineer has prepared a lay-out for the erection of 50 houses, to complete the Windmill Hill housing estate.

WARRINGTON. — Messrs. Greenall, Whitley & Co., Ltd., brewers, Wilderspool Brewery, Warrington, are to erect new licensed premises on a site which has frontages to Sankey Street, Golborne Street, and Regent Street, Warrington. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. William and Segar Owen, Springfield Street, Warrington. No contracts have yet been placed. Messrs. Cunningham's Brewery, of Warrington, are proposing to make extensions to the Adelphi Inn, Harrogate Street, Warrington. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Sons, architects and surveyors, King Street, Wigan. The contract has not yet been placed.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—Messrs. Whitworth & Son & Nephew, Ltd., brewers, Wath-upon-Deane, near Rotherham, are proposing to carry out improvements to the Sportsman Inn, Low Valley, Darfield, near Barnsley. Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, 15 Regent Street, Barnsley. No contracts have yet been placed.

WESSEX.—The proposed foundation of a University for Wessex, with the University College of Southampton as its basis, was discussed at a meeting held in Bournemouth recently, when a resolution approving the scheme and promising support from Bournemouth and district was carried.

WHARFEDALE.—Plans were recently approved for semi-detached houses on the Tranmere estate for Messrs. Thompson & Proctor; detached house, Alwoodley Lane, for Mr. H. de Barriette; detached house, Primley Park Avenue, Moortown, for Mr. E. Ramsden; bungalow, Sandy Walk, Branhope, for Mr. L. McDermott.

WORKSOP.—The Worksop and District Orthopaedic Guild at Worksop, Notts., have a scheme for the erection of an open-air school for crippled children, to be erected on a site near Harlow Wood, between Mansfield and Nottingham. Mr. H. G. Watkins, of Messrs. Bromley & Watkins, F.F.R.I.B.A., Prudential Buildings, Nottingham, is the architect.

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ABERGRAVE.—For the building of a new hall at Abergrave. Edgar R. Griffiths, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 12 College Street, Swansea. Deposit £2 2s.

BRADFORD.—March 22.—For the erection of the following houses, *viz.*, Housing Scheme No. 6, Eccleshill: Section 2, 98 houses; section 3, 80 houses; section 4, 148 houses. The City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

BELFAST.—March 19.—For extension to buildings, harbour power station. Mr. S. C. Hunter, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor, 2 Wellington Place, Belfast. Deposit £5 5s.

BRISTOL.—March 26.—For the erection of a block of flats at Eugene Street, St. James's. The Housing Department, 51 Prince Street. Deposit £1.

CREDITON.—March 31.—For the erection of a block of 6 houses at Morchard Bishop and a block of 4 houses at Poughill, near Crediton. Mr. E. O. Harding, architect and surveyor, of 34 Prospect Park, Exeter.

DERBY.—March 14.—For the erection of a new clinic at Alferton. George W. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

EDINBURGH.—March 18.—St. Anthony's R.C. School, Lochend Road, Leith (late Leith Industrial School). For the undernoted contracts (alterations and additions): Mason and brick works; carpenter, joiner and glazier works; structural steel works; plaster and cement works; slater and harling works; plumber work. John Stewart, Education Offices, Edinburgh.

FARSLEY.—For the erection of 10 parlour and 20 scullery houses on the Croft Street estate, Farsley. Mr. E. Bray, 115 Town Street, Stanningley. Deposit £1 1s.

LANCASHIRE.—March 16.—For the erection of a new central school and alterations to existing house at "Dowdales," Dalton-in-Furness. Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LEEDS.—March 8.—For the whole of the work required in the extension and alteration of the Ellerby Lane Council School. The Education Offices (Architects' Section), Calverley Street, Leeds. Deposit £1 1s.

LEEDS.—March 22.—For all or any of the various trades required in the erection of a proposed Council school, Haworth. The Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

PUDSEY.—March 12.—For the erection of 18 parlour and 78 non-parlour type houses on the Southroyd Park estate. Basil H. Noble, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Pudsey.

STAMFORD.—March 16.—For the erection of 28 houses (non-parlour type) on the New Cross Road housing site, Stamford. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stamford. Deposit £3 3s.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—March 16.—For proposed alterations and additions to Council Offices. H. M. Aitchison, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Stocksbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—March 15.—For the erection of an Employment Exchange at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—New block of offices for the National Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., at Church Street, Stratford. Francis W. B. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

STRETTFORD.—March 14.—For the erection of an elementary school in King's Road, Old Trafford. The Architect, Percy Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

STROOD.—March 10.—For the erection of eight bungalow cottages at Shorne Ridgeway, in the parish of Shorne, for the R.D.C. Council's Surveyor, Mr. L. Randerson, of Meopham, near Gravesend. Deposit £3.

SUNDERLAND.—March 14.—For the erection of 56 houses, Humbleton Estate; 136 houses, Newcastle Road; 24 houses, Fulwell. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Sunderland. Deposit £2 2s. for each set of houses.

TIPTON.—For the rebuilding of the Seven Stars Inn, Sheepwash Lane, Great Bridge, Tipton, for Messrs. W. Butler & Co., Ltd., Springfield Brewery, Wolverhampton. The offices of the architects, Messrs. Scott & Clark, Regent Chambers, Wednesbury. Deposit £3 3s.

TRURO.—March 17.—For the erection of houses on the following sites, for the East Kerrier R.D.C.: Flushing, 6 houses; Mylor, Six Turnings, 2 houses; Mawnan Smith, 2 houses; Perranwell, 2 houses. Alfred J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., Truro. Deposit £1 1s.

WALSALL.—March 12.—For the erection of 46 parlour type houses in pairs on the Ida Road site, and 157 non-parlour type houses in blocks of 2, 3 or 4 houses on the same site. The offices of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., Council House, Walsall. Deposit £3.

WEST RIDING.—March 15.—For the erection of a new Middle School at Wombwell. Trades: Excavators, bricklayers and mason, carpenters and joiners, roof tiler, plumbers and glazier, plasterer, painter, ironfounders, and smith asphalters. The Education Department, County School, County Hall, Wakefield.

WEST RIDING.—March 21.—For the erection of a new school at Braith-

well. Trades: Excavator, concrete and bricklayer; carpenter and joiner; painter; roof tiler; plumber and glazier; ironfounder and smith; asphalters. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WIGAN.—For the necessary materials, fixtures, fittings, etc., for the erection of 108 brick houses. Mr. R. B. Donald, Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

WIGAN.—March 23.—For the whole of the works required for the erection of a church at Whelley, near Wigan. Messrs. Wright & Sons, surveyors, Lancaster.

WINDSOR.—March 14.—For the erection of 12 parlour type houses, including fences, paths, etc., at Church Road, Old Windsor. The Council's Architect, Mr. W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green, Surrey. Deposit £1 1s.

WIRRAL.—For the new nurses' home at the Poor Law Institution, Clatterbridge. Architects, Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, 13 Hoghton Street, Southport. Deposit £3 3s.

WIRRAL.—For proposed new nurses' home at the Poor Law Institution, Clatterbridge. Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, Architects, 13 Hoghton Street, Southport. Deposit £3 3s.

WOMBWELL.—March 15.—Whole or separate tenders for a new middle school for 560 scholars at Wombwell for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Essay Competition

Essays are invited by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (Yorkshire district) for a competition to be written on one of the following subjects: (1) The Fixing of the Widths of Arterial Roads; (2) Sewerage Systems, with special reference to the run-off of surface waters, but not to include sewage disposal; (3) Road Surfaces for Different Conditions of Traffic: (a) materials, (b) climatic conditions. If a sufficient number of entrants compete, the following prizes will be awarded: First prize, £2 2s.; second prize, £1 11s. 6d. Full particulars from Mr. Percy Morris, hon. secretary of the Yorkshire District, Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, Town Hall, Wakefield.

Abingdon Bridge

The proposals for rebuilding Abingdon Bridge were recently considered by the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Berkshire County Council, and their report will be presented to the Council at their next meeting. The special section—a committee consisting of members of the Berks and Oxford County Councils—has reported that a design for the widening and reconstruction of the half of the bridge on the Oxfordshire side, including the navigation arch, has been provisionally agreed upon, and also approved by the Office of Works and the president of the R.I.B.A.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT



*Drawn by D. M. Cafferata.
Historical data by George Bankart.*

ANDREA FELTRINI decorating the Gondi Palace in Florence with black and white stucco. The first coat was mixed with ground charcoal or burnt straw. When set, but while still damp, the second coat was put on; before this dried, the pattern was pricked on and the soft material cut down in the interspaces of the pattern, to expose the black under-coat.

Modern Sgraffito work is waterproof, cleaner, worked more easily and with sharper edges when done with Portland cement mixed with

'PUDLO'

BRAND

CEMENT WATERPROOFER

KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO. LTD.,
ANN'S FORT, KING'S LYNN.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

J. H. KERNER-GREENWOOD, Managing Director.

G. & M. St. S.

The word 'PUDLO' is the registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co. Ltd., by whom all articles bearing this Brand are manufactured or guaranteed.

Building Tenders Accepted

BECKENHAM.—The U.D.C. Housing Committee recommend the tender, £27,000, of the Universal Housing Co., Ltd., for the erection of 60 concrete houses on the Elmer's End Estate.

BRISTOL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have arranged for Mr. C. Zwart and Messrs. E. A. W. Poole & Son to erect 62 houses on the Lodge Road site, and Messrs. Tudball & Gregory to erect 48 on the Shirehampton site, the total of the contracts being £48,566.

BRIDGWATER.—The D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. F. J. Cox for the erection of 8 houses at East Harptree for £3,080.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £38,882, of Messrs. S. Highton & Sons for the erection of 100 houses at Gloucester Road and Tipton View Road.

CLAPHAM JUNCTION.—New premises for Westminster Bank, Ltd., 35 and 37 Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. C. T. Lee, architect, 9 West Side Wandsworth Common, S.W. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Clapham, £7,555 (accepted); Roffey Bros., Putney, £10,515; Minter Bros., Putney, £10,250; H. S. Lee, Wandsworth, £8,497; F. & H. F. Higgs, £7,997; Simmons Bros., Putney, £7,990; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., £7,777; Hudson Bros., Ltd., Wandsworth, £7,660.

DROITWICH.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. E. Woodward, of Rubery (Wores.), for the erection of 6 houses at Fernhill Heath, at £2,440.

EAST AND WEST MOLESEY.—For the erection of 44 parlour houses, for the U.D.C., the tender of Messrs. Wheatley & Sons, East Molesey, at £21,206, has been accepted; whilst for the erection of 30 non-parlour houses, the tender of the Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., Imber Court, at £12,490, has been accepted. Architect, Mr. T. Frank Hawkes.

FULFORD (STAFFS).—The tender of Messrs. Tompkinson & Betteley, Longton, at £4,263, has been accepted for the erection and completion of a new Council School to accommodate 120 children, by the Staffordshire E.C.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of 300 houses at Germiston: Mason work, Mr. John Taylor, £42,129 12s. 6d.; joiner work, Mr. Samuel M. Stark, £24,813 16s.; slater work, Messrs. Thomas Stewart & Co., £4,486 5s. 4½d.; plumber work, Messrs. John Paterson & Co. (Plumbers), Ltd., £18,555; glazier work, Mr. James P. M'Phie, £852 13s. 7d.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the revised tender of Messrs. Brown, Fraser & Co. for the erection of 192 houses at Germiston at prices of £350 and £391 per house.

HAMPTON.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £15,278, of Mr. W. H. Pecover, of East Sheen, for the erection of 38 houses at the Hanworth Road site.

ISLINGTON.—For the groundwork and draining at the playing field at Finchley, acquired for the use of Holloway Schools: Howard Farrow, 1 Russell Parade, Golder's Green Road, N.W.11, £1,135 (accepted); R. Neal & Sons, Ltd., Wandsworth, £1,168; D. R. Paterson, Ltd., Camden Town, £1,195; Mears Bros., Lewisham, £1,223; Edward B. Yewen, Croydon, £1,249; George Bell & Sons, Ltd., Tottenham, £1,544.

LEAMINGTON.—The tender of Messrs. Atkins & Bennett, of 3 Windsor Street, Leamington Spa, has been accepted for the erection of 8 houses in Cubbington Road.

LEICESTER.—The tender of Messrs. H. Herbert & Sons for the extensions of the Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology has been accepted, at £39,649, by the Leicester E.C.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. Education Committee recommend the tender, £23,656, of Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., of Kingston, for the reconstruction of the Dalmain Road Elementary School, Lewisham.

LIVERPOOL.—The City Council has accepted the tender of Brown & Backhouse for the erection of an electric sub-station in Wavertree Vale for £1,338; also that of Bragg & Collins, Fozaberley Road, Walton, for a sub-station in Prescott Road for £1,302.

LIVERPOOL.—The Corporation have accepted, subject to approval of the M.H., the offer of C. J. Doyle, of 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool, to build 16 parlour type houses on the Norris Green Estate, at the same price per house as in the existing contract for 500 houses.

LIVERPOOL.—The Cenotaph (Special) Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. William Thornton & Sons, Ltd., of 38 Wellington Road, Liverpool, for the removal of the Beaconsfield Statue from its present position to the position on the Plateau of St. George's Hall indicated on the plan prepared by Prof. C. H. Reilly, M.A., for the sum of £178.

LONDON.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board recommend the tender, £3,022 11s. 6d., of Messrs. Carrington, Thomas & Co., Ltd., of Beckenham, for demolishing buildings and constructing a steel roof at the South Western ambulance station.

MANSFIELD.—The Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C. have accepted the tender submitted by Mr. Hedley Rouse, builder, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, subject to the approval of the M.H., for the erection of 30 houses of five type 14 parlour and 16 non-parlour, all to be built in pairs, on the Clipstone Road housing site.

ROTHERHAM.—The R.D.C. have accepted a tender for the erection of 18 houses at Careliffe, at £8,235.

ROTHERHAM.—Rotherham R.D.C. have placed a contract for the erection of 51 houses at Brampton Bierlow with Messrs. Thos. Barker & Sons, at £22,296, and for the construction of roads and sewers, at £2,128.

ROTHERHAM.—The R.D.C. recently sealed a contract with Messrs. Thomas Barker & Sons for the erection of 51 houses at Brampton Bierlow at a cost of £22,296, and the construction of necessary roads and sewers at

£2,128. A further contract with Messrs. Mollekin & Sons for the erection of 20 houses at Bramley was sealed.

SANDBACH.—The Sandbach U.D.C. is to erect 8 houses at the rear of the Senior Council Schools, at a cost of £3,960. The following tenders were received: Thomas Martin, £513 per house; S. Jackson, Ltd., £473 per house; H. Hilditch, £470 per house; W. Sheet, £469 10s. per house; H. E. Shaw, £466 17s. per house; C. Mellor, £457 per house; G. Edwards Ltd., £450 17s. 6d. per house. The tender of Messrs. George Edwards Ltd., being the lowest, was accepted. Mr. A. Price, surveyor to the Council Council Offices, Sandbach, Ches.

SHEPshed.—The Very Reverend Canon Hobson, The Elms, Shepshed, Loughborough, is proposing to erect a new Church of St. Winefride's at Shepshed. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Young & Reid, architects, 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Atkin Brothers, Ltd., builders and contractors, Shepshed, whose tender, at £7,882, has been accepted from seven tenders submitted. The work is to be commenced forthwith.

ST. HELEN'S.—St. Helen's Corporation have now placed the contract for the erection of 48 non-parlour three-bedroom type houses on the Clock Face housing site, No. L1 and L2. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, St. Helen's. The contractor is Messrs. Pious A. Baines, builders and contractors, Friarsgate, Wellington Road, Preston. The work has not yet been commenced.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—Subject to the approval of the B.E., the West Riding E.C. have accepted the tender submitted by Messrs. Wade & Sons, builders and contractors, Wath-upon-Deane, near Rotherham, for the erection of a new school at Stocksbridge, near Sheffield, to the plans prepared by the Authority's Architectural Department, County Hall, Wakefield. The work has not yet been commenced.

Trade Catalogues Received

Maw & Co., Ltd., of Jackfield, Ironbridge, in a portfolio of over forty coloured plates, illustrate many interesting schemes in interior tilework. Present-day influences governing the treatment of wall surfaces, particularly in kitchens and bathrooms and in shops of certain trades, have called for greater consideration of this essentially decorative craft, which, until the middle of the last century, was almost forgotten in this country. Many of the schemes illustrated show considerable artistic merit, especially those on plates A20, A26, A41, A42, and A45. The wide range of shapes, angles, mouldings, and skirtings shown in the technical appendix is interesting in showing the many and varied combinations which may conveniently be made to conform with characteristics in shape of almost any individual room.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

The Kahn System



The New Factory for Wrigley's Products, Ltd., at North Wembley.

Architects: Wallis Gilbert & Partners

Contractors: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Reinforced Concrete Engineers: The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.

Mushroom construction for factories.

The advantages of this system over a beam and slab construction are: the complete elimination of depending beams, resulting in a flat ceiling throughout the building with no obstruction to light or air: the absence of any columns in the external walls greatly facilitates the placing of internal fixtures beneath the windows: one hundred per cent. glass area can be obtained, giving the maximum lighting and ventilation: it is more economical than any other form of construction for large areas.

This system is most suited to modern methods of rapid construction—the bays are all of standard size and the centering can be repeated in any part of the building.

**The essence of the design and construction
of mushroom slab buildings is experience.**

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO., LTD.

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Flt Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station]
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station]
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arley bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 8in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

PRICES.				Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends ..	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
<i>Gullies—</i>	6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	-2½% or +17½% delivered on site.
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Horizontal Inlets ..	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets ..	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
4in.					
Interceptor ..	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

	Prices.		Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, } plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—		24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers					
coated medium weight	..	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal	ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—		Unit.		Cost.		Unit.		Cost.	
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	..	£37	7	11	..	18 × 9 in.	..	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	..	32	18	4	..	16 × 12 in.	..	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	..	29	17	11	..	16 × 10 in.	..	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	..	27	14	2	..	16 × 9 in.	..	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	..	26	5	0	..	14 × 8 in.	..	12 3 9
London	20 × 10 in.	..	22	10	0	..	14 × 12 in.	..	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	..	22	7	11	..	14 × 10 in.	..	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	..	18	12	11	..	14 × 8 in.	..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates,									
F.O.R. London		..	..	..	£16	0	0	..	Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—									
Size		Grey		Green					
24 × 12 in.	...	£42	11	3	..	£45	1	0	.. Per 1,200 delivered
20 × 10 in.	...	31	4	3	..	33	0	6	.. Ditto
16 × 10 in.	...	20	18	0	..	22	4	9	.. Ditto
14 × 8 in.	...	12	1	0	..	12	16	3	.. Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2				8		3		9 .. Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto				7		3		9 .. Ditto	
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long				6		3		9 .. Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—				
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Welds.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—							
	Per standard delivered						
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4	
\$31.	\$29	\$26	\$25	\$22	\$22	\$21	
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—							
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4	
\$55	\$50	\$49	\$48	\$47	\$46	\$45	

BOARDINGS—per square

Plain edge flooring delivered	..	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	ditto	..	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	..	..	16/6	19/-	24/-	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cw
Scotch glue	60/- cw

HARDWOODS—

Oak	Austrian	17/-	} Per foot cube dry boards 1 1/2 thick and u wards.
	Ditto	Japanese	..	15/-	
	Ditto	American	..	14/-	
	Ditto	English	..	12/-	
Mahogany	Honduras	..	..	17/-
	Ditto	Cuban	..	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	..	..	10/-
	Ditto	Moulmein	..	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	5 in.		4 in.		3 in.		2 in.	
Qualities	AA	B	AA	B	AA	B	AA	B
Birch	d. 4	d. 3	d. 2	d. 5	d. 4	d. 3	d. 7	d. 6
Alder	3 1/2	3	2	5	4	8	6 1/2	5 1/2
Oregon Pine	5	4	-	5 1/2	5	-	6	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6	5 1/2	4	9	7 1/2
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 1/2	7	10	8	-	11 1/2	-	1 1/2
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 1/2	6	7	7	-	9	-	1 1/2

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	} Per Cwt. delivered to job.
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter		1in.	1½in.	2in.	2½in.	3in.	4in.	5in.	6in.	8in.	10in.
Tubes (per foot) ..	4d.	5½d.	6½d.	9½d.	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Elb. ws square (each) ..	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/2	2/7	4/7	1/3	1/3	1/3
Elbows round (each) ..	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/4	2/10	4/8	1/3	1/3	1/3
Tees (each) ..	1/—	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	2/6	3/1	5/1	1/3	1/3	1/3
Crosses (each) ..	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	5/6	6/7	10/6	1/3	1/3	1/3
Sockets diminished (each) ..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/—	1/4	2/—	2/—	1/3	1/3	1/3
Discounts off above—											
		Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.		Galvanized Fittings.					
Gas ..	..	—45%	—42%	—30%		—35%					
Water ..	..	—40%	—37%	—23%		—30%					
Steam ..	..	—35%	—32%	—17%		—25%					

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11½	2/2½	2/7½	3/4	3/7	5/9
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/11
Shoes (each)	1/1½	1/4	1/6	2/3	2/3	4/11
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/2½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/8
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/4	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/11
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/6	4/4	6/6
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/6½	1/11
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard ..	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/2
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends do. ..	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter per yard ..	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths .. per yard ..	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/2
Stop ends do. ..	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9 ..	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/- ..	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/- ..	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/- ..	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/- ..	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6 ..	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6 ..	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/- ..	Per ton
Ditto White	120/- ..	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6 ..	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9 ..	Per ton
Hair	43/- ..	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6 ..	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/- ..	Per ton
Lath nails	31/- ..	Per cwt.

Medusa Waterproofing Compound

C. Stucco and Roughcasting. As an example of the adaptability of Medusa Waterproofing Compound we would like to refer to external decorative work in Cement. It will have been noticed on outside stucco work at the ends of window heads and sills, for instance, that the rain running off at these points has left unsightly stains, which are caused by the absorption of moisture containing dirt and impurities taken up from the atmosphere. These stains cannot be disposed of except by painting over or covering in some way, but if Waterproofed Cement is used for the outside work, these disfiguring marks merely remain on the surface and can be removed readily by washing with clean water. In the circumstances, we can say that a Medusa Waterproofed Cement is a stainless Cement, a condition much to be desired especially where White Cement is concerned, and it may therefore be used to great advantage for stucco work and rough-casting, either in backing or finishing coats.

Write for the Medusa Catalogue.

G. & T. EARLE (1925) LTD.
Hull

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.					
4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes		
Unit	Per yard run	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
Lead delivered	36/6	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—					
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—					
14 gauge	25	50	100	150	200
12 do.	26/9	36/7	66/3	87/3	102/6
½ in. plate	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-
Hot Water tanks—	20	40	60	80	100
½ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25	31	40	45	60
½ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6

GLASS.					
English sheet glass in crates, delivered		English sheet glass out to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.

Out to sizes, per foot super.					
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish					
	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Rolled plate glass	4½d.	6½d.	8½d.	10½d.	12½d.
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—
Feet super					
In plates not exceeding	1	3	6	12	20
Ordinary substance Polished	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6
Plate Glass out to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½
Embossing	3/3	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

The Ideal Home Exhibition
(Continued)

At Stand No. 22 Messrs. John R. Venning & Co., Ltd., of 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1, who have taken over the sanitary equipment department of Messrs. Mellowes & Co., Ltd., are showing a series of modern bathrooms suitable for various types of dwellings.

Household Water Softeners, working on the "Permutit" system, comprise the exhibit of Messrs. United Softeners, Ltd., of Aldwych House, London, W.C.2 (Stand No. 61). These units work under the ordinary water pressure, and are automatic in action, the only attention required being a periodic regeneration with salt.

Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., of 205 Borough High Street, S.E.1, have arranged Stand No. 67 in the form of a garden bungalow illustrating the many uses of "Solignum" as a wood preservative and as a decorative stain.

"Alabastine," a permanent water paint and filler, requiring only cold water for mixing, is being exhibited by Messrs. The Alabastine Co. (British) Ltd., of 16 Church Street, S.W.8, at Stand No. 68. This decorative medium is claimed to harden with age and to be fast to light.

Many novel uses for Robbialae Enamel and Robbialae Aluminium paint are to be seen at Stand No. 74, occupied by Messrs. Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., of Stratford, E.15.

Paints and putty compounds manufactured by Messrs. Cuirass Products, Ltd., of Abbey House, Tothill Street, S.W.1, are being shown at Stand No. 98, where they are demonstrating the waterproofing and heat-resisting qualities of their products.

Stand No. 45, occupied by Messrs. Salubra Wallpapers, of 77 Newman Street, W.1, is divided into sections showing complete decorative schemes, ranging from the simplest of plain effects, through bathroom ideas, to the most elaborate treatments suitable for theatres, etc.

Messrs. Raines & Porter, Ltd., of Tranby Works, Hull (Stand No. 57), are exhibiting "Velmatt" Flat Wall Finish, "Glosilene" Enamel, and other decorative materials.

Stand No. 58 is arranged in the Oriental style to show the decorative features of "Wallpax," the patent wax paint manufactured by Messrs. Samuel Wills & Co., Ltd., of Castle Green, Bristol.

At Stand No. 1 (Ground Floor, New Hall), Messrs. Wm. Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd., of Lawrence Road, Tottenham, N.15, exhibit a complete range of their garden frames, suitable for all kinds of garden use. A small ornamental garden house is also shown.

Drytone Ltd., 73 Gower Street, London, W.C.1 (in Stand No. 30), exhibit in a most interesting stand the rich decorative effect produced in a small house by the use of Drytone woodwork throughout. The stand consists of a dining-room, bedroom and kitchen, with appropriate furniture designed and made in the firm's workshops.

At Stand No. 70, Paripan, Ltd., Sherwood House, Piccadilly Circus, exhibit the decorative features of Paripan enamel, glossy and flat, and emphasize its durability and washability.

Duncan Watson & Co., of 61 Berners Street, London, W.1, in Stand No. 90 exhibit some interesting domestic appliances, including electric vacuum cleaners, heavy duty cleaners, and the new model "Apex" electric clothes washer and ironing machines.

At Stand 41 the Empire Stone Co., Ltd., of 231 Strand, London, W.C.2, display Empire Stone garden ornaments.

The Educational Supply Association, at Stand No. 10, demonstrate several very novel arrangements and combinations that can be built up with the units of the "Esavian" Sectional Bookcase.

"Lefco" Ware, a product of the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., of Wortley, Leeds, is displayed in a wide range of garden ornaments and fireplaces. The

same material has been applied to the construction of the stand (No. 94, Main Hall) on which the unglazed garden ware is also shown for those who prefer a textured material which at the same time retains the speckled biscuit-coloured characteristics of "Lefco."

Messrs. The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., of Rawlplug House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7 (Stand No. 108), are showing a variety of labour-saving devices, including Rawlplug and Rawlplug bolt anchors.

The Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., East Molesey, Surrey, show on Stand 42 a complete series of "Trianco" products which fully explain the Triangular system of construction.

The exhibit of the Vesta Paint Co., Ltd., 16a, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W. (Stand 65) shows by a display in many common articles the different uses to which this firm's various paints can be put.

Messrs. Hammond Bros. & Champness, Ltd., Alfreton Street, London (Stand 76) show lifts of all descriptions, fitted with every safety device, and also a patented electric service lift for private houses, specially arranged for low current consumption.

The exhibit of the Country Service Association (Stand No. 40) takes the form of a small house completely structurally equipped. The hot water supply, radiators, Cookanheat, etc., by the National Radiator Co., Ltd., Pyropruf roofing by D. Anderson & Sons, Roach Road Works, Old Ford; sanitary fittings by B. Finch & Co., 34 Buckingham Palace Road; and glass by James Clark & Sons, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

In the £1,500 Prize House designed by Mr. Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A., and also in the "Universal" house, all inside linings were executed by Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., Southwark Street, S.E.1; doors by Merchant Trading Co., 34 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; and the hot water supply by the National Radiator Co., 439 Oxford Street, W.1.

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1 1/4d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/4d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 9/6 11/-	Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 29/6	1. 2. 4. 36/6
Concrete in foundations	2/-	2/10
Add if in ground floors	3/-	4/-
Add if in beams or lintels		2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	4 in. 2/- 6 in. 3/-	4 in. 3/- 6 in. 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6
		35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Flettons 620/-	Stocks 830/-	Blues 1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course			
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.		1/3
1/2-in. asphalt	9d.		1/-
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1/4d.	1/4d.	plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)			Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement			2 1/4d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening			1 1/4d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1/4d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing, and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1 1/2

PAVIOR.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	—	—	19/6
Bath stone ditto	—	—	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Per Square
	Countess	Ladies
ROOFING.		
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two common position nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-	41/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	60/-	—
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	—	—
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-	2/6
Add for vertical work	—	25%
Add for circular on face in elevation	—	40%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	—	66 2/3%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	—	—
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2	—	115/-
Grey-Green Randoms	—	98/6
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long	—	87/6

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling	Equal 1/2 foot super.
	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 8/9
At per square	1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 48/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/- 40/- 50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 56/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 58/-
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 2/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/- 2/3 2/5 2/8
Add for each side moulded	2 1/4d. 3 1/4d. 4d. 4 1/4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4 1/4d. 5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
Staircase.	
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

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You are then certain that the Glazing of the house will be in accordance with the rest of your architectural plan, in keeping with the degree of richness, dignity, beauty and desirability you have in mind.

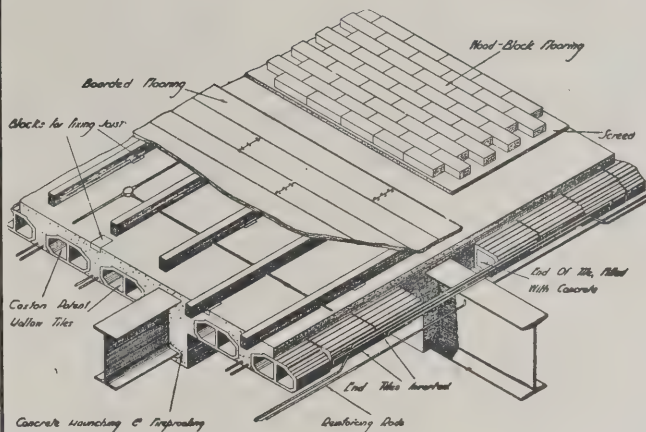
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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5	
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4	1/6	1/8	
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5	1/7	1/9	
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1½
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½		
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..								
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Per Foot Run			
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing				
Barrel Flush ..	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/8
Sash ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Locks and Furniture ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Rim Mortice ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Cupboard Stays ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Fasteners ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Handles ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-
Catches ..	2/-	4/-	1/8	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	2 in. 3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in. 5 in.	6 in.
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8
Stop ends	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats and Flashings
Milled lead and laying	48/6	57/6
Copper Nailing	4d.	2/-
Soldered Angles	2/-	2/-
Welded Joint	4d.	2/-
Bossed Ends to Rolls	6d.	5/6
Cesspools	5/6	2/-
Soldered Dots	2/-	2/-
Lead service	1/8	2/3
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7
Lead soil	—	—
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	—	—
Stop ends	2d.	1/-
Bends	—	—
Beaded ends	—	—
Single tacks	—	—
Double tacks	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—
Lead traps	—	—
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons	—	—

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	—	—
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead ..	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	—	—
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas ½ in.	Gas ¾ in.	Gas 1 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1½ in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 2½ in.	Steam 3 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	Flush or Stair
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½
Per Foot Run	0/2	0/2
Moulding in plaster	0/3	0/3
Do. do. Portland	0/3	0/3
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	0/3
Partitions	—	—
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.			
Sheet Glass	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Figured	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Cast Glass	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Wired	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Patent Glazing	2/2	2/2	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Distemper	Stop Distemper
In common colours	0/3½	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3½	0/5½
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7
Add per Yard Super for the following ..		
If on Moulded Work	100%	300%
If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels
If on Party Colours	Large Panels	Narrow Widths
100%	0/3	0/2
300%	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime				Paint Coats				Stain Size Varnish Enam.	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super ..	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-	1/-
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1	1/1
Do., in large do., each ..	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/6	1/6
Do., on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8	1/8
Do., on large, do., do. ..	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	3/6	3/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run ..	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. ..	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½	0/1½
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—										
On Moulded Work	20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.						
On Enriched Work										
In Party Colours										
Stippled										

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only	—	—
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5



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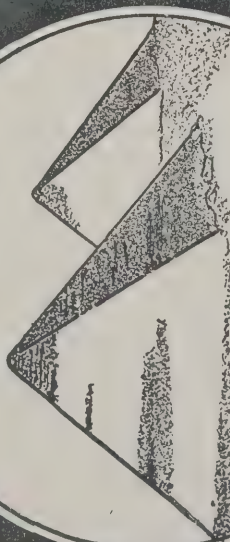
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"THE PROPERLY-QUALIFIED PRACTITIONER"

We have lifted the above phrase from a certain document, sent to us for publication, recording the decision of two organisations to oppose the passage of the Registration Bill through Parliament. From later information, it would seem that this opposition is not likely to persist, at least in the case of one of these bodies; we have been asked to withdraw the document, and, therefore, withhold it and also the comments we are prepared to make about it. The phrase itself, however, is arresting and intriguing, and one that tempts further examination. What is a properly-qualified practitioner? We do not doubt that this question, put to a hundred professional men, selected at random, would elicit at least fifty widely differing replies. To one of them, it would signify a man who had started on what he would term the bottom rung; who had graduated amid all the hurry and bustle of a modern practice, had learnt all the short cuts of office routine, was stored with a full knowledge of all the devious ways of clients and contractors, and the methods of circumventing them, who thoroughly understood the question of building finance and building development, who in short "knew the price of everything and the value of nothing." On the other hand, we might encounter the individual, the product of unorganised youthful wanderings amid the bygone arts of Continental lands, who has achieved a dreamy æstheticism which finds itself in conflict with most mortals and the normal workings of the marketplace; has retired to some rural fastness to brood over an art which, purged of its fancied vulgarities, he retails for a limited clientele. We would place neither extreme in the category of the properly qualified practitioner.

It has been truthfully said that all the education of normal children, up to the age of fourteen, only teaches them how to learn. From that age, they begin to acquire slowly the truths from which they will sift principles to guide their future existence, and which they will apply later in the careers by which they earn a living. If one continues this train of thought, it is easy to see that the future architect who is plunged too early and too suddenly into complexities of earning a living is likely to have missed an important store in his technical education. Probably, in the more spacious and

leisurely days of the nineteenth century and earlier, principals had the time and the inclination to educate their pupils. At the present day, the majority have neither the one nor the other. We think practically all the most gifted architects of the day would say frankly that they have not time to teach youths the pot hooks of their future profession; that they want young men in the improver stage, that is men who have not only acquired the faculty of learning in the course of their general education, but who have applied that faculty for a considerable time in technical study for their future profession. The advent of scholastic training in architecture was the inevitable outcome of a change, not only in the outlook but in the conditions of the modern architectural world. There are some who still sigh for the vanishing regime of principal and pupil, but we think it was always greatly over-rated. The good schoolmaster, we know, is born and not made; and that dictum applies with equal force in the case of architectural principals. The careless, incapable or indifferent practitioner could teach his pupils nothing of real value; the gifted and capable man, in the close relationship of office life, was prone to impress his own individuality on pupils rather than to develop their own. The principal, whose sole interest in pupils was the premiums he received with them, naturally ruined them. On all counts, therefore, we hold that the impersonal and developing training which our modern architectural schools afford is a very important factor in the early training of the modern architect. And its most vital aspect lies in the field of design. The large canvas which the school affords for the student, in competition with his fellows, to visualise his ideas of palatial architecture, may not have any real relation to the problems with which future practice will confront him, but it means much in the evolution of breadth of mind, and of a capacity for tackling new problems in a new and unaccustomed manner. And the capacity for competent design is the vital part of architecture to-day. Constructional facts are important, the routine of practice is necessary, but, without the gift of fashioning his materials into architectonic forms, the architect has nothing to give that the engineer, or the builder cannot equally well, or better, supply.

Notes and Comments

The Source of Modernism?

Mr. Howard Robertson's paper at the R.I.B.A. on Monday last was a very remarkable effort. The eyes of the British architectural world have been so long centred upon America in recent years that the progress of new ideas and a modern spirit nearer home has escaped general notice. Mr. Yerbury, at the recent Architecture Club meeting, and Mr. Robertson at the R.I.B.A., between them serve to show that the A.A., at all events, is not looking across the Atlantic for inspiration in Modernist ideas. They rather lead us to expect that any decided forward movement towards a 20th century expression for architecture is more likely to come from the Continent, and most probably from France. In that event, it will not be the first, nor, we think, the last, time that our Gallic neighbours and allies have set the key for a world movement in art. The view, which Mr. Yerbury expressed, that while the Americans have solved very successfully the engineering problems arising out of the construction and equipment of sky-scraper buildings, the architectural expression suited to these original structures lags behind, will probably be a shock to many who have come to regard the U.S.A. as the spiritual home of modern architectural art. Yet, as he developed his theme, one was forced to admit that his indictment on most counts was true. The danger to modern American architecture seems to lie in Uncle Jonathan's tendency to sacrifice quality to quantity. Bearing in mind this besetting sin, it is a wonder that the Americans have done so much good work.

Town Planning in the U.S.A.

Mr. Topham Forrest, the Architect to the L.C.C., has been lecturing in his native city of Aberdeen on "Guiding and Guarding the City." He took as his theme the defects which motor traffic had revealed in the haphazard planning of most cities, and the necessity for the gradual carrying out of comprehensive and well-devised schemes of replanning. In the course of his paper he paid particular tribute to the zoning laws obtaining in the U.S.A., and to the segregation of the business, manufacturing, and residential districts. It was now impossible in New York for a man to develop a piece of property in a manner that would injure his neighbours or the district. Apart from the destruction of amenities, there is no doubt that the local authorities, and behind them the ratepayers, have very sound reasons for a stricter control over building development. The erection of a factory in a residential district may necessitate putting down very strong roads to sustain heavier traffic than a residential district. It may lead to road-widening schemes, increased lighting and scavenging costs, all of which will fall heavily upon the very ratepayers whose amenities have actually been destroyed. The United States has been the first to perceive that while in sparsely populated districts the property owner can be given a fairly free hand, in the cities individuality in development may become a serious nuisance, if not a positive outrage.

Whistlers

Mr. Walter Sickert, A.R.A., has sounded a warning in *The Times* about a number of forged Whistlers that have appeared on the market in recent years, and of the greater number that may be expected to appear if collectors do not take precautions against being imposed upon. Mr. Sickert is an authority

upon Whistler's work, having been an intimate friend of the great artist, and his warning is not one to be disregarded. The fact that "Whistlers" are worth faking rather suggests that that painter has now reached the status of an old master, since the forger is not given, as a rule, to troubling about the lesser lights. The fact that few people know much about Whistler's work, or about his output, probably conduces to the success of the forger's efforts.

London Squares

A bill, entitled the London Squares (Preservation) Bill, has been presented to Parliament by Mr. John Scurr, M.P., having for its object the sterilization from building of all garden squares which have been set apart for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants for a period of 25 years ending December 31 last. The Bill would prevent owners from building on the garden squares without the consent of the London County Council or (in the City) the City Corporation, who are empowered, where consent to building is desired, to exact concessions in other directions. The Bill has influential backing among all parties. The rather widely held view that all gardens in the squares should be thrown open to the public, without regard to the rights of the inhabitants who pay for their upkeep, and pretty heavily in rent for the amenities afforded, is not one that we can endorse. The square garden is, in the majority of cases, the only garden space for perhaps a score or more of houses, whose occupants are as much entitled to its sole use as any occupier of a private garden in the suburbs.

The Countryside

Bridges and roads have been the principal topics of *Times* correspondents during the past week. Mr. Pitman's enquiry about the proposed new Thames Bridges, and their effect on river traffic and boat racing, to which we alluded last week, seems to voice a possible defect that has already been considered and provided for. Further afield, the proposed rebuilding of Abingdon Bridge and Culham Bridge has brought a protest and counter suggestions from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings; and there seem to be no very clear or insistent reasons for the radical measures proposed in regard to these structures, except the usual and inevitable theory that no bridge can be too wide and no road too straight in these days, when the motor car looms as the most important factor in our existence. The straightness of the new roads, and the ruthless straightening of old one, as offerings to our new ruling deity, are drawing an unusual crop of complaints from country residents, many of whom are motorists, but not all of whom are impressed by the apparent desire to sacrifice everything to speed. We foresee that the C.P.R.E. is going to find its hands full.

Destruction of a Landmark

"Bransty Arches," a massive structure spanning one of the principal streets of Whitehaven, has been demolished as constituting a danger to present-day traffic. It was erected in 1790 for the purpose of a road to carry coal from the pits of the Lowther family on the north-east side of the town to the harbour; but these pits ceased to be worked some 70 years ago. A petition, signed by some 4,000 local residents, protesting against the destruction of this landmark, was presented to the Town Council, but without avail.



THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, JERUSALEM.
SIR JOHN BURNET, R.A., AND PARTNERS, Architects. GILBERT BAYES, Sculptor.

A MEMORIAL ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES

The memorial to the "missing" of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, which is to be unveiled on May 7 by Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, will probably be considered the crowning achievement of the Imperial War Graves Commission, for which so many distinguished architects have worked. In the memorial, Sir John Burnet, R.A., who also designed the cemetery itself, has given a dignified yet essentially simple composition, and together with his sculptor, Mr. Gilbert Bayes, has produced a distinctly fine work. The above illustration shows the memorial chapel, a domed building forty feet high, rising from a low platform. The approach is made by a broad flight of steps, at the top of which is put a simple monolith, the "Stone of Remembrance." A bronze figure of Saint George stands in an arched opening leading to the bronze entrance doors, surmounted by the Imperial Arms, and the following inscription carved on the stone:

This Memorial Chapel was erected by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force to the Honoured Memory of their Comrades who fell in the Palestine Campaign, 1914-1918.

"We therefore remember you in our prayers as it becometh us to think upon our brethren."—Macc. I., xii., xi.

The chapel is flanked on either side by stone walls fifteen feet in height, and terminated by stone pylons twenty-two feet in height, one bearing the arms of Australia and the other those of New

Zealand. Panels the fixed on these curtain walls displaying the names of the 3,385 "missing" of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

The interior of the chapel has been decorated in mosaic, the gift of the New Zealand Government, and designed by Anning Bell, R.A., with symbolical figures representing the spirit of Victory and the spirit of Peace. The former bears the laurel and the latter the olive branch. On either side of them, on the side walls, are other winged figures kneeling in prayer, and emblematic of Aspiration and Hope.

The whole is a noble and impressive monument, equally worthy of the sacred purpose it serves and of the hallowed associations of the district in which it has been built.

Haddon Hall, which has been unoccupied for over 200 years, will again become the principal seat of the Rutland family when the Duke takes up his residence there at the beginning of next month. The famous old mansion has been undergoing an extensive re-fitting and process of modernising during the past year for the purpose.

As it had been proposed to remove two ancient coffins of stone and lead respectively, found under a stable which is to be converted back to its original condition as part of the Cloisters of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, the Rector has appealed to the Lord Mayor of London to use his influence to ensure that they should remain where they had lain for centuries.



MEMORIAL CHAPEL, JERUSALEM: THE FIGURE OF ST. GEORGE.
GILBERT BAYES, Sculptor.

"MODERN FRENCH ARCHITECTURE"

Extracts from Mr. Howard Robertson's Paper at the R.I.B.A.

Some people are thrilled by the very sound of the word modern, but to others it only suggests a term of opprobrium. I am reminded of an article by Paul Géraudy on the Paris Exhibition, in which he describes the absurdities of past exhibitions, the bedrooms which forbade sleep, and the dining-rooms which took away one's appetite, all the trivial and terrible things which were grouped under the heading of "modern movement." "And so," says Géraudy, "the word *modern*, even for those who are most favourably disposed towards the idea for which it stands, has gained such an evil reputation that artists are asking for a new label." "Perhaps," he goes on, "they are right in doing so. Not long ago, one of my friends was asked to act as member of an exhibition jury, to which only *modern* works were to be admitted, and found to his surprise that exhibits were being accepted or rejected absolutely without method or principle. Finally, in despair, he enquired of the chairman of the committee by what signs one recognised whether a work of art was modern. "You can always recognise modern work," replied the chairman, "by the fact that it looks like nothing on earth."

There is, however, to-day, as Paul Géraudy goes on to say, a modern style which is well disciplined, and which certainly does look like something. It reflects ourselves. It is in no sense inimical to our traditions. It corresponds with our present-day customs and habits. It satisfies our needs. It reflects our mentality and our culture. It is modern in the same sense that we ourselves are modern: it is alive.

That seems to be a very vivid and truthful definition of what is understood by "modern" architecture in its best sense. Before, however, attempting to give an outline of the contribution of French architects towards the modern style, I would like to quote another opinion, that of Monsieur Léon Jaussely, Government architect, Professor at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and practitioner of talent, on whom devolved the stimulating task of speaking at the Congress on French architectural education in the future.

"Whatever opinion we may hold of the present evolution of architecture," says Monsieur Jaussely, "it is undeniable that this evolution does exist, and that we are at present witnessing conscious or unconscious attempts to renew architectural forms and æsthetics. This renewal is more particularly noticeable in important buildings—large stores, bridges, churches, banks, cinemas, railway stations, airship sheds, etc., which we can consider as the expression of the monumental architecture of our time, and which logically should be compared with that of other epochs in order to understand the meanings of this architectural transfiguration." Mr. Jaussely then passes on to the question of the new æsthetics, in which horizontal lines predominate, curves are more and more avoided, contrast between vertical and horizontal is universal. These new æsthetics are further characterised by the simplification of the articulation and its reduction to a small number of elements, the search for enveloping form, and general colour in place of detailed moulding; points of decoration are sought for their contrast value, but are sparsely distributed and stand out against a bare background; the appreciation of volume and masses is exact; the outlines are severe. The sobriety of these æsthetics exclude all mannerism.

"Let us recapitulate: simple composition and lines, of a real and severe classicism, but with different

and reverse proportions; sober architectural treatment, the facing materials are rich, even precious—or appearing such. . . . Particularly successful as modern works must be considered these engineering works of great frankness where the very striking appearance is due to the effect produced by combinations of purely constructive forms without any ornament."

By this admirable summary of modern tendencies, Monsieur Jaussely has saved me from the task of defining the characteristics of the latest French work of the modern school, but it must be realised that, while an architecture of this modern type is being evolved in France by a certain section of architects, there is also a considerable group which has not departed from, I will not say the classic tradition, but from what is known familiarly as the "pompiers." The façades of the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysées, whatever fine qualities they may have, provide an excellent example of the "pompiers." Even the Petit Palais, in certain aspects, is the product of the academic formula.

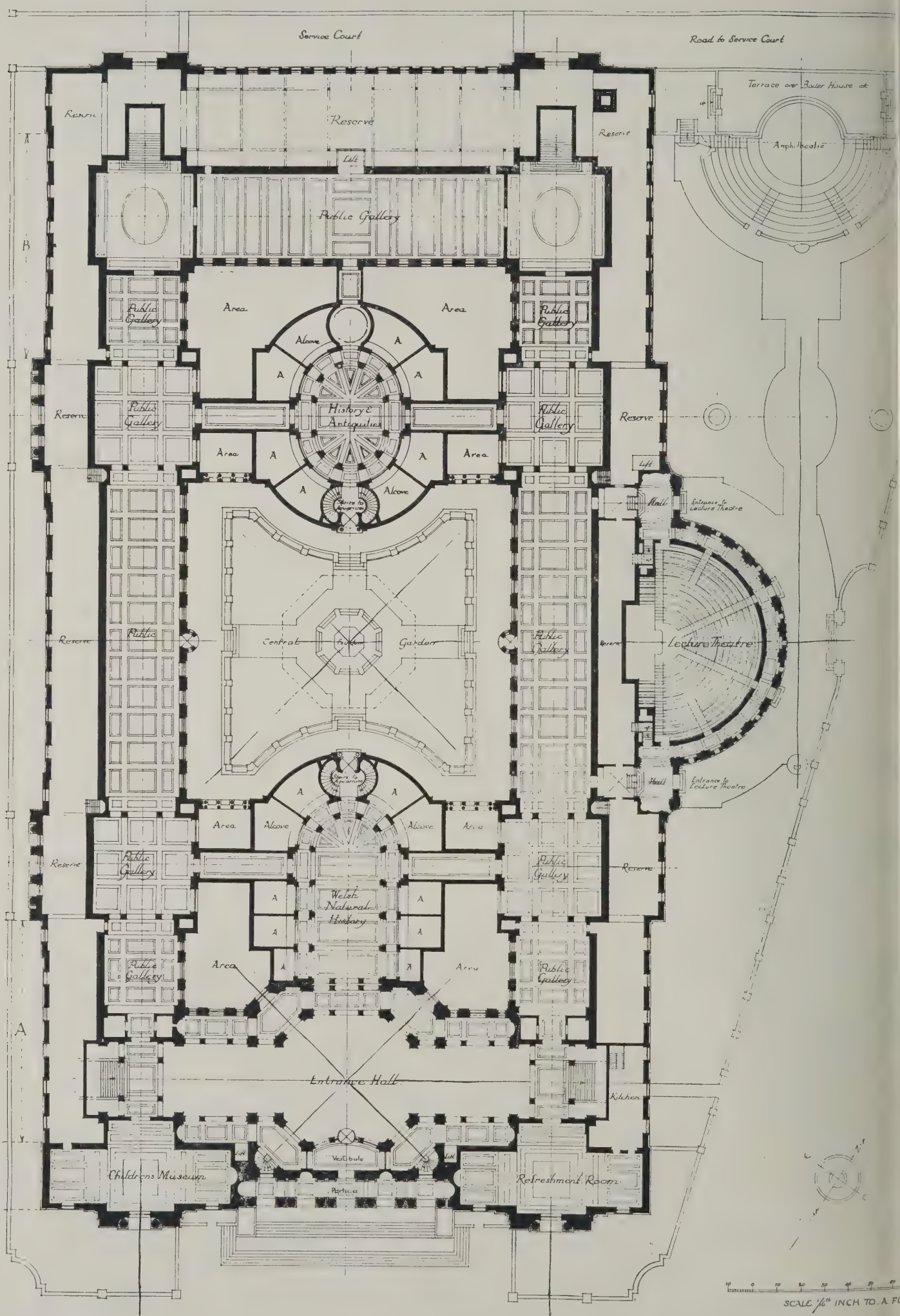
As a point of departure from which to consider modern French architecture, I would like to go back fifty years, and illustrate a building which to my mind embodies to an extraordinary degree the virtues and vices which have been peculiar to French architecture, and for both of which the tradition of teaching at the French National School has been very largely responsible. That building is the Paris Opéra House, by Charles Garnier, completed in 1875.

The Opéra House is a striking example of the working of a marvellously efficient architectural formula, the formula of fine plan production, one which has been handed down from generation to generation of French teaching. The plan heralds the beginnings of a war between the old-fashioned plan forms of solid masses and the lighter shapes which would logically result from modern methods of construction.

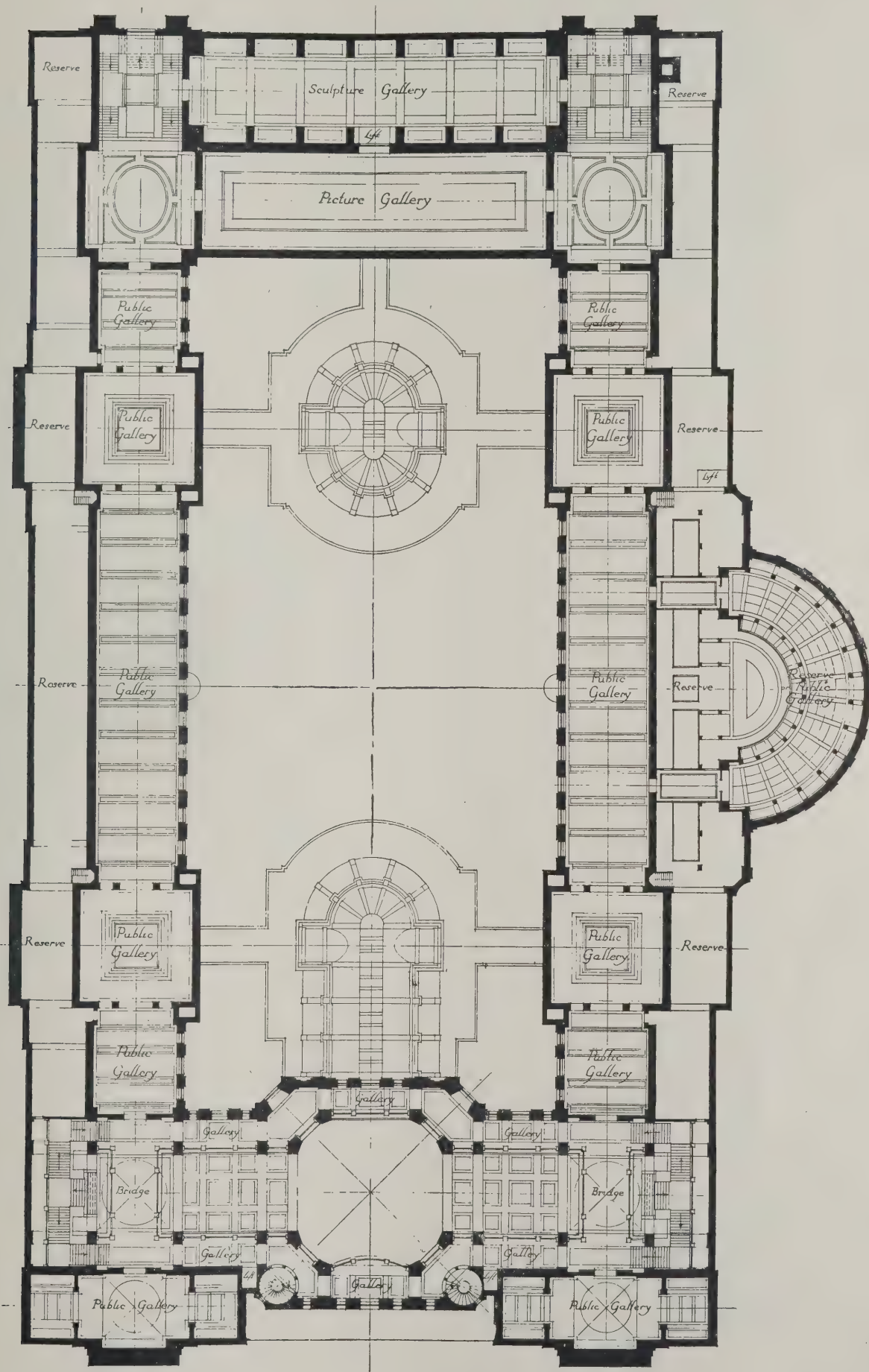
The resultant elevational architecture, produced in faithful obedience to the formulæ for composition in the grand manner, is nevertheless devoid of real vitality. It achieves the limit of what can be produced by sheer technique, both in method of organising plan form and in the production of elevational character, by the sheer dogged application of the rules of logic. I have called the Opéra a masterpiece. It is perhaps rather a *tour de force*. It is also a veritable dictionary of decorative motifs, and nearly all of them are bad! Let me quote from that most interesting publication of the French modernists, "l'esprit Nouveau."

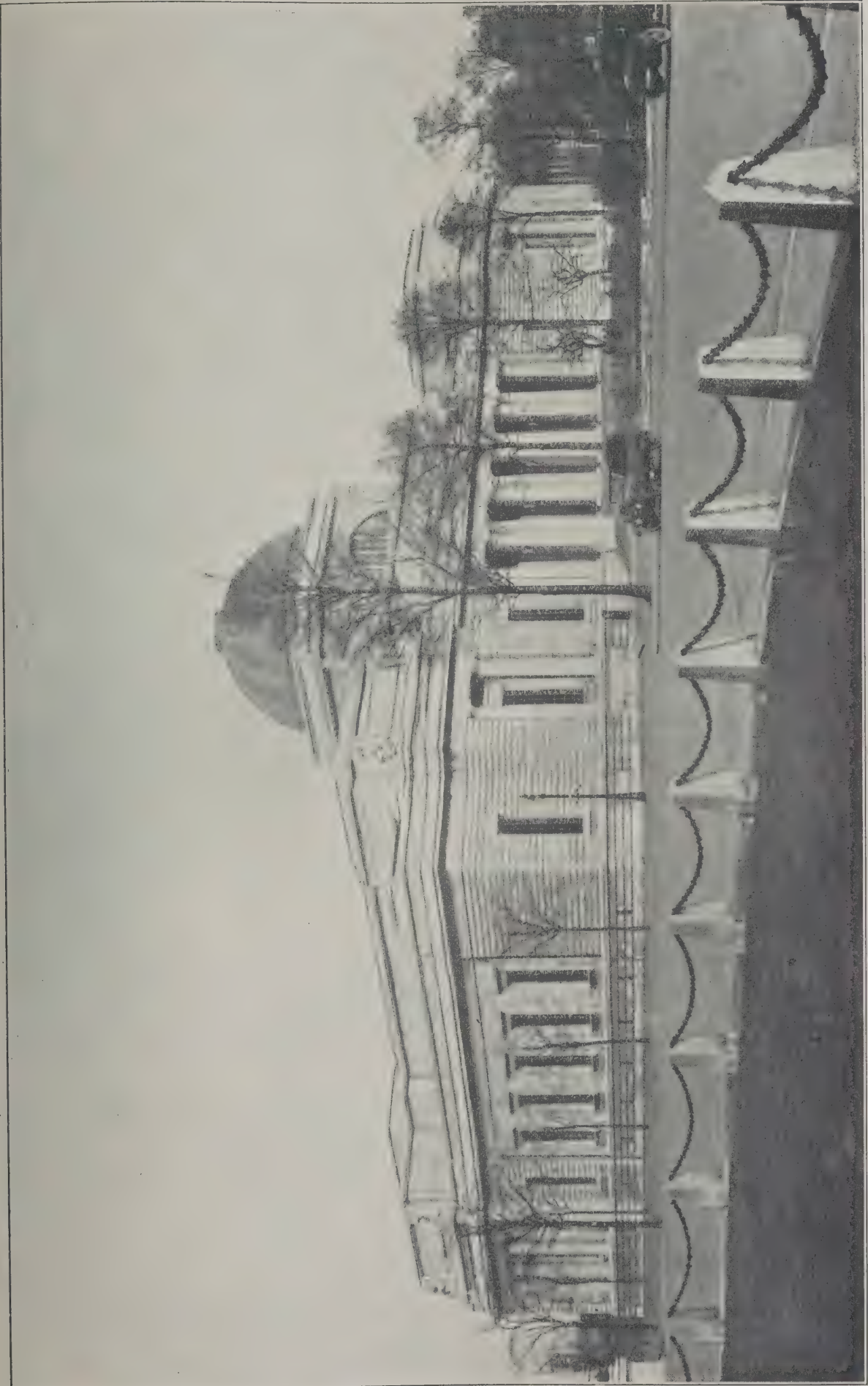
"It (the Opéra) is an external architecture. It can only herald decadence. . . . That is why the younger generation has categorically rejected the legacy of Garnier. Architecture is organically constructed from the inside outwards, and this does not apply only to its solids, but to its spirit. There is nothing to inherit from Garnier: one acknowledges the enormous effort of this man, an admiration which is not far removed from the distrust which one instinctively has of a magician. . . . On the whole, one may say that the Gothic movement was healthy and reassuring. But the Garnier phase represents a kind of funereal pomp. The undertaker . . . flowers . . . visits to the cemetery. A period which for us is quite dead. And yet, in itself, the auditorium of the Opéra is superb."

Here is a criticism and a tribute. It is one which could apply with variants to many buildings which, since the Opéra was built, are typical of the earnest



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES: GROUND AN





AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU—THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.
SMITH & BREWER, Architects.

endeavour to modify and adapt the old solid architecture of the grand manner to the innovations of modern steel construction.

As long ago as 1860 Viollet le Duc was prophesying the advent of a new architecture dominated by steel and iron, and Labrouste was applying the new methods to the Library of Sainte-Geneviève, and to the reading-room in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The earlier efforts in France, as elsewhere, are full of compromises. The Grand Palais is competent, but it is a hybrid. So also is the Gare d'Orsay, a building which depends on steel but which parades an immense ponderous façade belying the airy grace of the metal vaults within. In the same category is the Pont Alexandre, built for the 1900 exhibition, an engineering structure decorated by architects. All these have merits, but can lay no claim to indicating a solution.

More interesting and sincere, but marred by the triviality of its detail, is the Magasin de la Samaritaine, where the steel skeleton receives a frank adornment. Here the mistake lies in the emphasis of the detail of structure rather than in the expression of its spirit. It is graceful strength of form that one hopes to see expressed, rather than the bones and vetebræ, however skilfully adorned.

At this stage in the modern French movement begin the experiments and heart-searchings which are still the order of the day for the many who refuse the solace of complacency. We find various lines of approaching the difficult problem of a modern architectural expression, the two main alternatives being, first, the expression of the modern construction and materials, and, secondly, a more abstract implication and suggestion of modern purpose, not so much through direct expression as by character of form and that general atmosphere to which detail and decoration so largely contribute.

Before the war experiment was going on, originators were at work. But since the war, greater recognition has been accorded to the pioneers, and more designers have joined their ranks.

Amongst the small and distinguished band who will ultimately be entitled to claim a niche in modern architectural history I would like particularly to mention the brothers Perret. Their work constitutes, in my opinion, probably the most important individual step in modern development of the past fifty years, not so much from the standpoint of buildings erected as from that of experiment and inspiration.

The Perrets, architects and builders both, trained in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and in the school of a varied practice, are doubly qualified; but in addition they have the precious gift of imagination, and are applying it to the study of the most significant of building materials, reinforced concrete.

The Perrets' theories are quite clear. They understand the material, its possibilities, and its limitations. They see the future of reinforced concrete, not as massive precast blocks or in heavy plastic shapes, but as structural posts and ribs, placed, like Gothic piers, at the point of load, and, like them, permitting the lightest screens or infillings between them.

This is the system of their earliest best known work, the Champs Elysées Theatre, the plan of which is so expressive of a modern light construction. Expressive, too, is the façade with its application of marble slabs, a veneer construction both legitimate and honest. And here, too, is true sculpture applied to architecture in the three great panels of Bourdelle.

But the best contributions of the Perrets are their churches at Le Raincy and Montmagny, and the observation tower which they have built at Grenoble, all in concrete and tremendously expressive.

The Perrets designed the theatre at the Paris Exhibition with the triple stages which were never used.

We have now arrived at mention of this exhibition, already so familiar. Its importance was not in the main architectural; temporary buildings, unless true to their very nature, cannot make serious contribution to progress in permanent building, either in construction or expression, two things which are really one. The exhibition showed, in architecture, a general desire first to emphasise the geometrical solids which constitute building forms, and then decorate them with an appropriate surface treatment. It showed the desire to explore modern technique in materials. It expressed itself in wide openings and spans, light and effortless construction, cantilevering and even suspension, and, in detail, in the craftsmanship of metal and glass. Those who, like Le Corbusier, blame the exhibition for neglecting the more serious problems of standardisation and the economic dwelling are scarcely just.

The exhibition was only a demonstration to mark a stage in the modern forward movement. The impress of Munich or Austria, or the Orient, or Paul Poiret, do not affect the main issue, the fact that the modern movement was already in being long before the exhibition and in some form or other will most certainly continue, for this modern movement has a background of over three thousand years.

In monumental buildings there has certainly been a dearth of opportunity, but in commercial work the modern spirit has several triumphs to its credit. The new annex to the Bon Marché has that suave beauty of plan form which, in new work as well as old, seems instinctive with the French. Its exterior is both sensible and dignified, and charmingly detailed. The interior escapes the two extremes of our own commercial architecture, smugness or coarseness, and is obviously the work of artists who are craftsmen, and *vice versa*.

The French apartment house has developed no typical expression. It is in private work that we find the greatest variety of architectural experiment. From the semi-traditional we pass to the semi-functional, and from that to the temperamental. But these are the dwellings of the more luxurious type, and there still remains another striking French development, that of the economic dwelling, as exemplified by the work of such men as Le Corbusier and Jeanneret, André Lurçat, and a small group of their contemporaries.

At the Paris Exhibition, the Pavilion by Le Corbusier and Jeanneret for that group of modernists calling themselves "L'Esprit Nouveau" contained the nucleus of the standard dwelling unit to be built either detached or in multiple groups, on a sort of cellular system. In an apartment house built on this scheme each dwelling would have its own open-air garden, two storeys high, and ventilated by a continuous air shaft.

On a broader basis still, Le Corbusier foresees the reconstruction of cities with huge blocks of tall buildings, sort of gigantic service flats, surrounded by wide open spaces, and served by broad arteries at different levels. The ill-planned and congested city is to be grouped in orderly units surrounded by light and air.

In their private work Le Corbusier and Jeanneret put their theories into practice. Their houses have been illustrated in our English publications, and they all show the same outstanding features, namely, standardised column spacing, standardised window and door openings and fittings, a structure of concrete framing with a light infilling, and, most important of all, the flat roof.

In some of these houses, the garden in a sense flows under the building and even over it, for Le Corbusier sees no reason why every house should not have its roof garden and flower-boxes. For him the sloping roof is doomed.

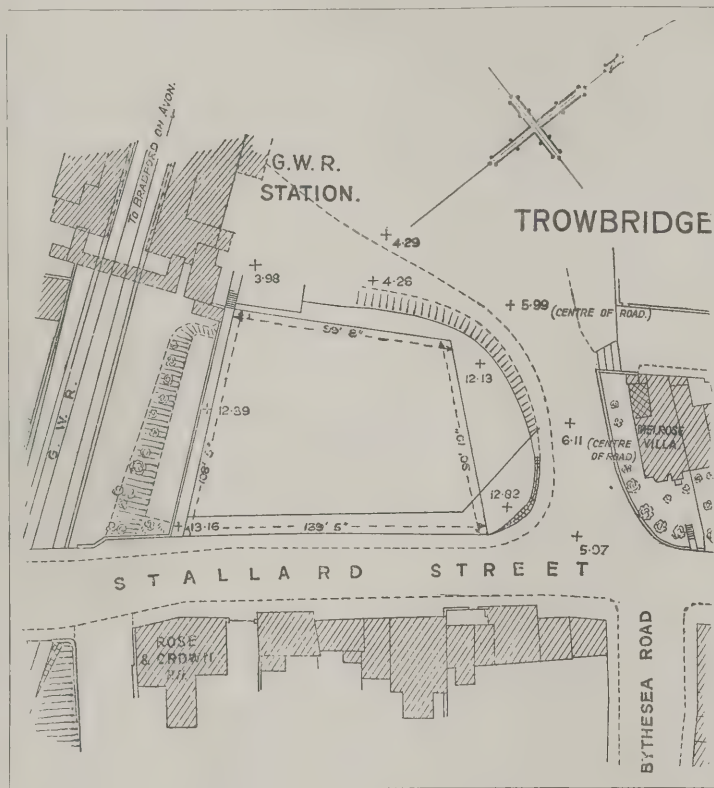
A COMPETITION FOR THE NEW OFFICES OF A WILTSHIRE BENEFIT SOCIETY

The Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, as announced in a recent issue, invite architects to submit designs in competition for new offices proposed to be erected on a site in Stallard Street, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Mr. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Robert Lowry, F.R.I.B.A., of 7 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, are the assessors. The following premiums are offered: £150, £70, and £30 respectively. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and to be sent in addressed to the Chief Secretary, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge, Wilts, and endorsed "Design for W.W.M.C.B.S.," not later than April 12, 1927, after which no design will be received. A plan of the site is supplied with the conditions and instructions; this plan clearly shows the levels of the ground. Electricity, water, and gas are available from mains in Stallard Street, and there are two sewers, the main one being 16 to 17 ft. deep and the subsidiary sewer 4 to 5 ft. deep. The drawings must be accompanied by a concise type-written description of the buildings, explaining their construction, finish, and the materials proposed to be used, and giving such information as cannot be clearly shown on the drawings. An estimate of the cost must also be sent, based on the cubic contents of the buildings measured from the top of the concrete foundations to half-way up the roofs, or two feet above flats. The rate allowed per footcube is to be stated. Access is only available from Stallard Street, and it is desirable to allow parking accommodation for motor cars on the site, easily accessible from this street.

The following accommodation is required:—Basement: Stationery stores room, say 200 ft. super.; lavatories, M. and F. (staff), say 160 ft. super.; wash basins (2), w.c.'s (2), say 80 ft. super.; additional lavatory, say 60 ft. super.; strong room, say 140 ft. super.; space for deed safes, say 140 ft. super.; boiler house, etc., for central heating, coals, etc., say 275 ft. super.; total, 1,055 ft. super. Ground floor: Large main office with accommodation for 50 clerks, divided by means of wood and glass partitions. (Note.—The whole office to be capable of supervision from any point therein.) Assistant secretary's office, say 180 ft. super. Chief secretary's private office, say 300 ft. super.; total, 3,640 ft. super. First floor: Board room (45 persons), say 1,050 ft. super.; committee room (15 persons) say 400 ft. super.; lavatory or lavatories and cloaks, say 420 ft. super.; caretaker's quarters, four rooms, w.c. and bath, say 750 ft. super.; total, 2,620 ft. super.

Although it is desirable to adhere as far as possible to the above schedule of accommodation, it is not intended to restrict freedom in planning, and competitors may modify the suggested allocation of rooms on different floor levels if by so doing they can produce greater efficiency in plan. The following drawings are to be submitted: Scale 32 ft. to 1 in., block plan showing the disposition of the building on the site with drainage lines; scale 8 ft. to 1 in., plans of all floors, four elevations, two sections; scale 2 ft. to 1 in., detail showing a portion of the principal front. Drawings to be in pencil line, the windows being shown in black or dark grey, the walls of the plans and sections being in black. No perspectives will be admitted.

These conditions are formulated with great exactitude, and competitors are relieved of the responsibility of deciding which apartments are to be placed on the ground and first floors respectively. The relation of first floor area to that of the ground floor, roughly about two to three, suggests that a certain proportion of the first floor rooms may be placed within the roof, either a mansard, gabled or hipped roof, whichever accords best with the neighbouring architecture. The building line towards Stallard Street is approximately level, and there appears no reason why the main façade of the new building should not be parallel to the existing frontages of



the "Rose and Crown" Inn and the houses adjacent to it. Obviously the building will only cover a fraction of the site, so it might be advisable to put questions to the assessors with regard to the manner in which the adjacent ground, apart from the parking space which is specified, can be suitably disposed, whether as gardens, lawns or plantation of shrubs. If the whole of the area unoccupied by the building is to be given over to parking space, this should be definitely ascertained, for it will affect the planning of the rooms to an important extent, inasmuch as it will then be necessary to take special pains to make the maximum number of rooms face away from the parking space, which is sure to be somewhat noisy.

There appears to be no particular apartment of the building more worthy of expression than any other, unless it be the board room, which, however, is too small in area to become the dominant composition. These circumstances point to the desirability of a simple design of modern type, with repetitive fenestration, but due consideration must be given to maintaining the character of the architecture in the locality.



CHURCH AT HUBLI, BOMBAY

LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects. Drawn by GEOFFRY LUCAS.



CHURCH AT HUBLI, BOMBAY

LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Drawn by T. A. LODGE.



Fig. 37.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

X.—An Urban Dwelling for a Large Family

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

It may be worth while to illustrate a few new types of the small house, which in some respects represent a departure from the standard plans evolved during the last twenty-five years. By the term small house I mean a dwelling inhabited by people of restricted means who cannot afford to keep servants, and one which provides the very minimum accommodation considered requisite for families of various sizes. As our civilisation advances this minimum will, of course, continually expand, and if we may assume that the general standard of life will improve, it is desirable for architects to prepare in advance for this new standard. I may begin by presenting a plan of a house suitable for the needs of a large family. Let us consider the case of an English family of a type which happily still exists, consisting of a father and mother who married very young and now have six healthy children ranging from the ages of, say, eighteen downwards. Let us assume that the father is earning a decent income and is able to clothe and feed his family in comfort, and could further afford to rent a house with a parlour, kitchen and five bedrooms. Where is he to live? Where can he find a house which satisfies his minimum requirements? The answer is, of course, that such a man, a citizen deserving especially well of the State, will at the present time have exceedingly great difficulty in finding suitable accommodation.

Let us examine the plan shown in Fig. 39, in which I have tried to satisfy the needs of such a tenant. I have assumed that he desires to live in an urban environment (where land is unfortunately rather expensive), and wants a respectable house with no "nonsense" about its design. Economy is, of course, demanded, but not at the cost of health and convenience. I am assuming that on a building estate there is room for a terrace of such houses. There is no need to stress the obvious fact that it will

be cheaper to build the houses in continuous formation than detached or semi-detached. As in the last article illustrating the much larger house, I may enumerate some of the points in the plan and elevations which are perhaps especially worth discussion.

In order to economise in the land occupied by the houses their frontage is practically on the road, the wall being separated from the pavement by only 4 feet, the depth of the porch. This is, however, quite sufficient to prevent people from peering into the windows; while, of course, the living-room facing the street could, if necessary, be further protected from intrusion by the provision of curtains across the lower part of the windows. On occasion, however, an immediate view of the street is an attraction to urban dwellers. It may be assumed that a small stone kerb will bound the side of the pavement adjacent to the house, and would be separated from it by a small strip of grass. From the point of view of hygiene, it is far more important that the house should have a broad frontage, which allows of good ventilation to the rooms, than that it should have a very wide space at the rear between its back elevation and that of the house opposite it. In this instance the frontage is 38 feet, so that even if the garden were only 20 feet deep, giving a width of 40 feet between the two opposite buildings, plenty of sun-

light would enter the rooms on the garden side. In a street going east and west, a reference to the sunlight graph shows that at the Equinox the rear of the houses would on an unclouded day have nearly twelve hours' sunlight, and the front elevation just as much if the width of the road were also not less than 40 feet.

While giving to the house the broad frontage of 38 feet, which increases the cost of street works per house, a compensating economy has been effected by abolishing the necessity for providing "secondary" access, which usually

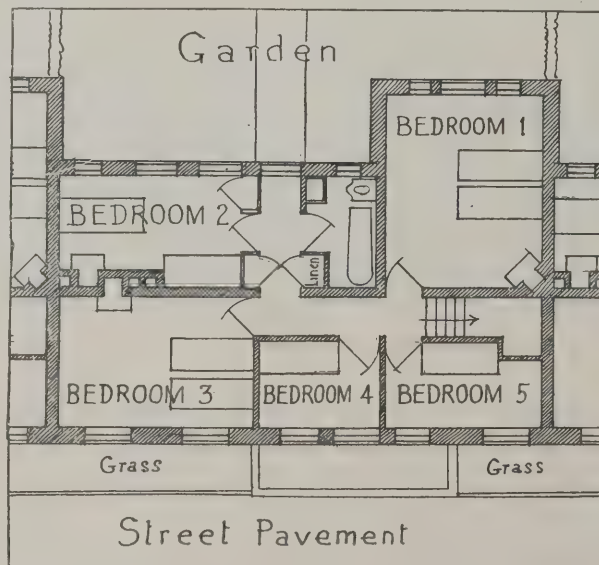


Fig. 39.



Fig. 38

takes the form of a back road 8 feet wide. This has been accomplished by putting the "back" door on the street frontage, so that coal and tradesmen's goods can come in direct from the street. In old-fashioned streets the secondary access was obtained by the basement steps, but in the present instance the disadvantages of the basement solution have been avoided, while the convenience of its double entrance from the street has been retained. It would, of course, have alternately been possible to adopt the device of a tunnel through the ground-floor storey, such as is often employed to give secondary access in the case of groups of four cottages. But this has the disadvantage that two houses are sharing one back passage, while valuable space is sacrificed on the ground floor. In Fig. 39 it will be observed that through passage to the garden is provided through the lavatory. In this particular house it is assumed that no servants are kept. Space has been found for a motor bicycle near the back entrance. If necessary this bicycle can be wheeled into the garden through the lavatory without being taken through any of the living-rooms.

The entrance hall and parlour are separated from the "working" part of the house. Cooking would normally take place in the kitchen scullery, so that there would be two sitting-rooms available, but a second range in the living-room has been shown. The short passage on the ground floor is the means of giving access to several cupboards and is thus utilised to the full. By opening the back door and lavatory and garden doors through ventilation is secured, while on the first floor the closet and bathroom are cross-ventilated by a passage which not only lights and ventilates the little stretch of corridor leading to the stairs, but also "earns its living" by being the only means of access to bathroom, one bedroom and two cupboards.

With regard to aspect, as has previously been mentioned, the best orientation of the street would be east to west; but if the street frontage faced north, the majority of the rooms would have a south aspect. The most important point, however, is that it is a roomy house with plenty of windows and ventilation, and in this instance

nothing would be gained by sacrificing the economy and conveniences of the plan to considerations of aspect. If the garden front faced south it might be worth while to move the larder to where the coal store is now, ventilating it by a small window under the portico; while a coal store could be placed the other side of the passage, stealing a foot or two from the living-room for this purpose.

The elevations are simple and orderly, a repetitive design being shown on both back and front. It will be observed that there is only one chimney stack to each house, and this is placed centrally between the porticoes. In these latter the front door is differentiated from the "back" door by being made slightly more ornate. It would have been just as easy to have placed this secondary access at the other side of the living-room, but such a treatment would have the objection that the "back" door of one house would be adjacent to the front door of the next, and this would have created confusion. As it is, the portico conveniently groups both doors belonging to a single house. At the rear of the house an attempt has been made, without the use of a recess, to make a decorous pattern of the fenestration. Owing to the slight projection over one part of the façade it has been found possible to place the ventilating pipe at the corner, where it is inconspicuous, while the closet and larder windows are given the same vertical dimension as the others and so pass unnoticed. A suggestion of trellis work is shown, and this helps to differentiate the garden elevation from the street front. In this case there appears to be no reason why the pattern of the trellis should not be individual to each house.

This house is intended to be an example of a large family dwelling planned for economy and convenience. While large cupboards are provided, and a little spare corridor space for cloaks, bicycles, pram, etc., on the ground floor (nearly always necessary where a family of seven or eight people occupy the same house), the rooms are not planned on an extravagant scale, the living-room being 15 ft. by 10 ft., the parlour 15 ft. by 12 ft., while the bedrooms, with the exception of those immediately over these two rooms, are of quite modest dimensions.

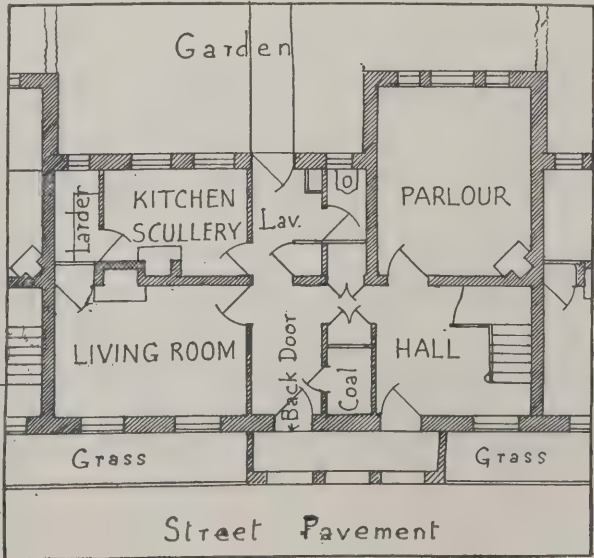
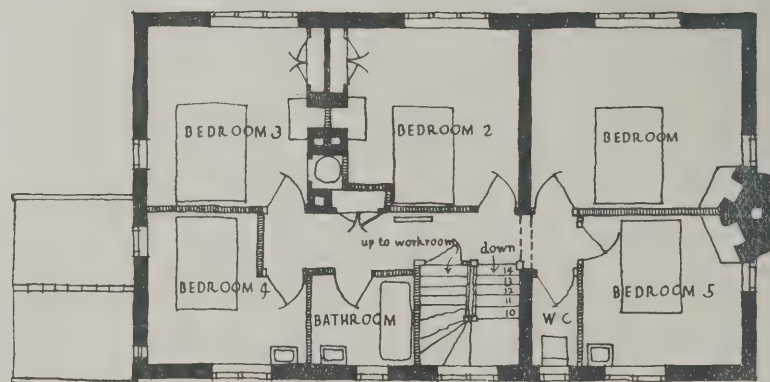
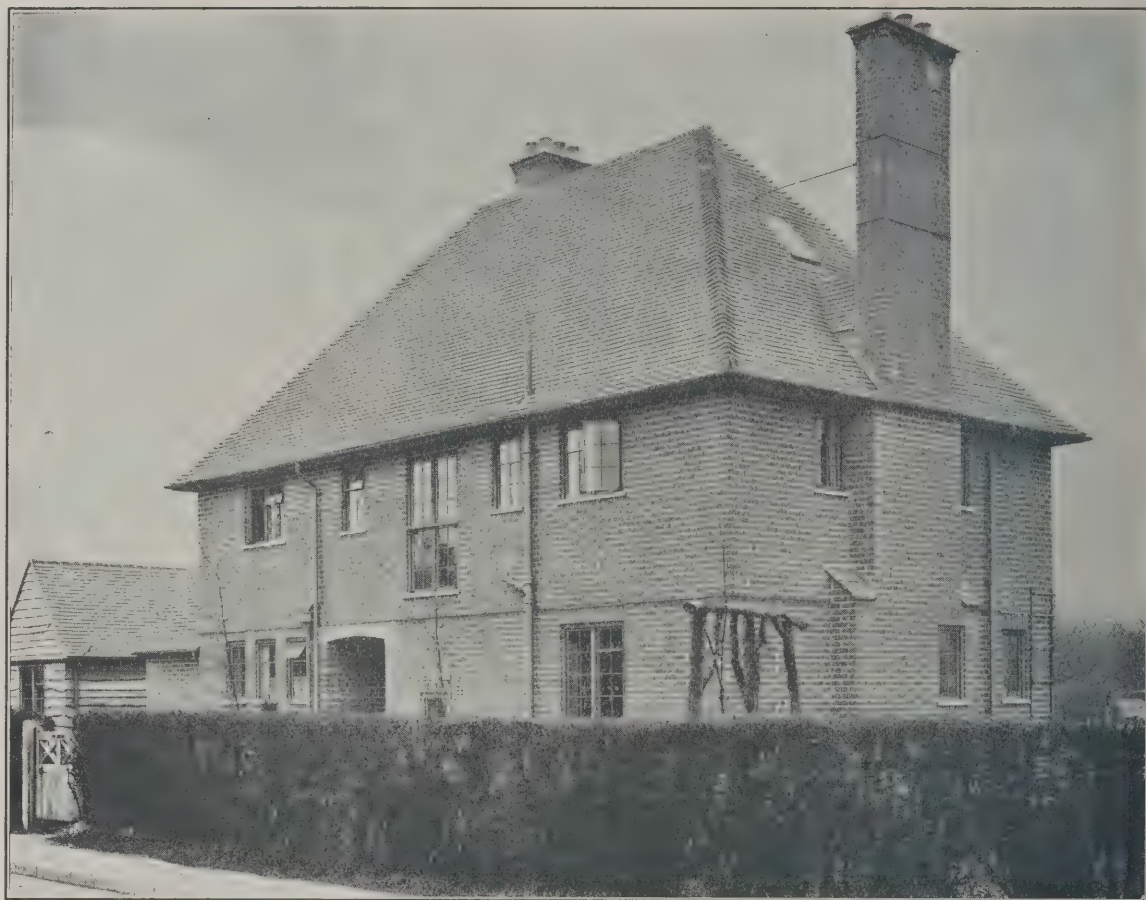
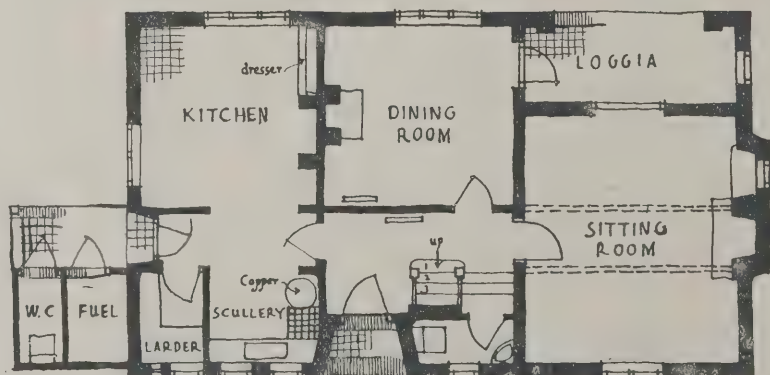


Fig. 40.



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

HOUSE AT SURBITON. MESSRS. FORSYTH & MAULE, Architects.



HOUSE AT SURBITON. MESSRS. FORSYTH & MAULE, Architects.

Correspondence

Structural Remains of Early London

SIR,—The Committee in charge of the Guildhall Museum are anxious to enlist the help of architects whose practice may include work in the City, with a view to identifying and recording the structural remains of early London (more particularly Roman London) as they are brought to light by excavations. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries and the authorities of the British Museum and the London Museum have kindly promised to give all possible assistance in this direction, and I am instructed by my Committee to ask if you will render valuable aid by giving this letter publicity in your journal. It is intended to establish here a system for the registration of all authenticated discoveries as they occur. The Committee realise that under present-day conditions there is often great difficulty in delaying for more than a brief period work which must necessarily destroy, in most cases, earlier sub-structures. Accordingly, arrangements have been made which will enable detailed measurements to be taken, within a short space of time, of any remains of historical importance. Any communication on this subject addressed to me here will receive immediate attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. L. DOUTHWAITE.

Librarian and Curator.

Guildhall Library, London, E.C.2.

February 8, 1927.

Architectural Staff Salaries

SIR,—The part played by my Association in the endeavour to obtain fairer terms of remuneration and an improved status for the salaried architect is well known, and its claim for recognition of a basic minimum salary is even now before the Council of the R.I.B.A. Whilst the recognition by practitioners and certain public companies and corporations of the pressing need for such a minimum is becoming more generally accepted, there is a small but influential minority who steadily block the way. Like many such minorities, it forgets nothing and learns nothing. This minority in the profession has so far offered no valid reason to support their opposition. Sometimes it volunteers an excuse for delay upon the grounds that the operation of minimum salaries would mean a weekly financial loss to the assistant. How that is possible only those who make the excuse can show. It will certainly not be apparent to the greater number of assistants who earn less than £5 10s. per week. As for that smaller number who earn more, they already know that if the basic minimum salary is recognised, their own experience and ability will correspondingly ensure them an increase in remuneration.

Private practitioners are as a rule extremely modest in publicly advertising the salaries offered and paid to their staffs. From the information possessed by my Association on the subject, I am not at all surprised that this is so. Your readers, however, may be assured that the notices inserted by public bodies in need of assistants where a salary is almost invariably stated reflect fairly accurately the average of the salaries being paid by practitioners in the locality. Some light is shed upon the salaries being paid in Devon and Cornwall by the recent notice of a vacancy for a draughtsman at a commencing salary of £130 per annum, from which a deduction of 5 per cent. is made for superannuation. The Devon County Council by publicly stating the value it places on professional services need not fear that it stands alone in offering such terms. On the contrary, it is known that the above salary is offered and paid by private practi-

tioners in both Devon and Cornwall, not excepting towns such as Plymouth and Exeter.

A shocking disclosure such as this may produce a good effect in opening the eyes of many architects to the fact that falling salaries will not of themselves reach a minimum, and that if a barrier is to be erected against the exploitation of the assistant by any class of employer, that barrier must be minimum salaries as agreed upon and recognised by the R.I.B.A. and the A.A.S.T.A. Further inaction is unpardonable, and must result in the hardening of opinion that a certain small section of the profession only is to reap the benefit of organisation and professional protection. I may add that my Association has already lodged a protest with the Devon County Council.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

General Secretary, Association of Architects,
Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

Professional Societies

The Royal Institute of British Architects

The following notes are taken from the minutes of a recent Council meeting.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, 1927.—It was decided that the Conference should be held in London from June 20 to June 25 inclusive.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL SITE.—It was decided to accede to the request of the London Society that the name of the Royal Institute should be printed, in the usual manner with the other societies, on the back of the whip which is being issued to Members of Parliament in connection with the opposition to the Bill for removing Covent Garden Market to the Foundling Hospital site.

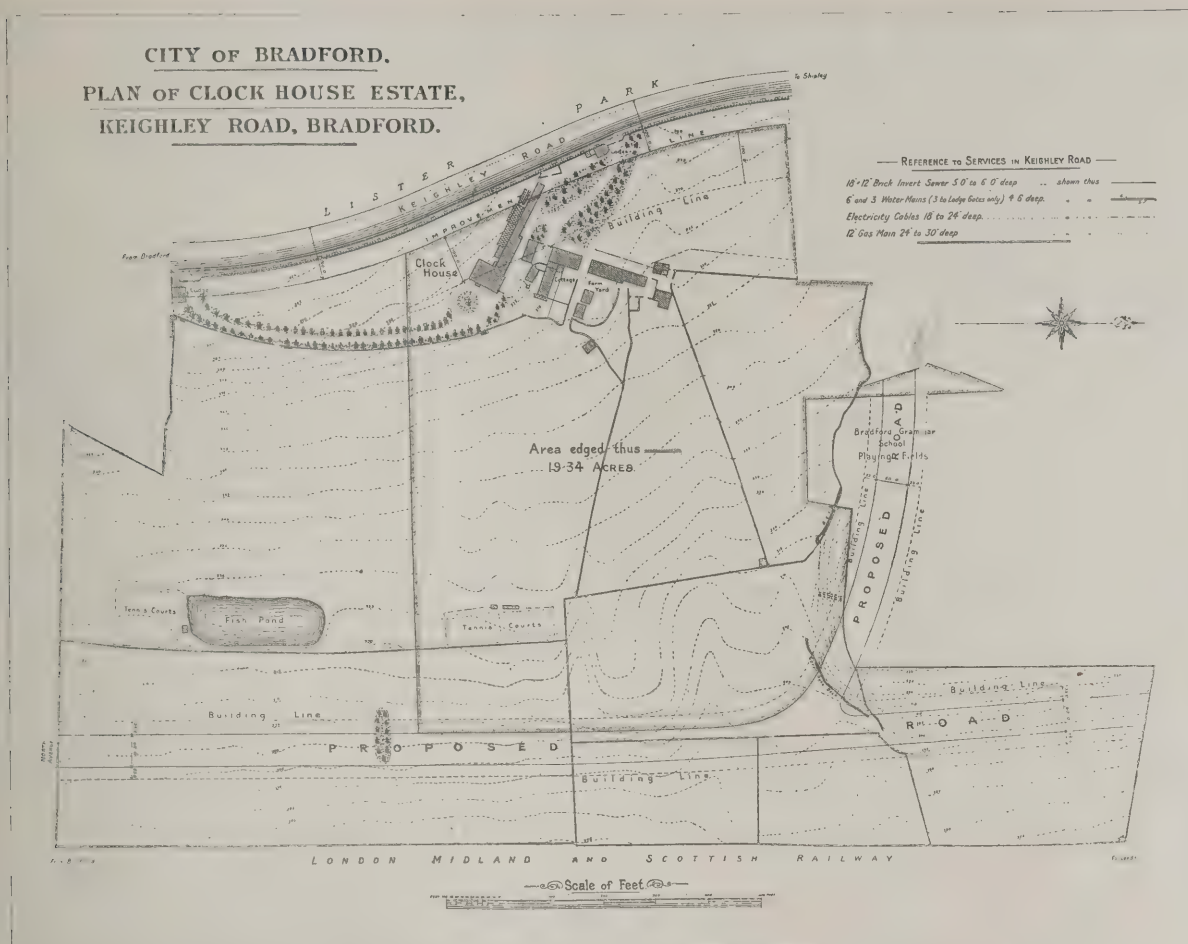
RELEGATED CANDIDATES.—It was decided that unless a candidate passes in at least two subjects in the Intermediate or Final Examination, he shall be required to take the whole of the examination at a subsequent sitting.

PROBATIONERS.—It was decided that in the regulation whereby after October 1, 1927, no one will be registered as a probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised public examinations in the required subjects, the date December 31, 1928, be substituted for October 1, 1927, and that no further extension be made, as the Board of Architectural Education regard the School Leaving Certificate as constituting the minimum standard of general education which should be attained by a professional man.

The Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

The committee report that the membership during 1926 has again increased to the extent of 40 per cent. over that for 1925. In spite of considerably increased payments of benefits during the past few years, the benefit fund amounted to £12,556 11s. 10d., of which £5,169 8s. 9d. is invested in gilt-edged securities. To obtain the maximum benefits from National Health and Pensions Insurance, the committee confidently recommends employers and employed to conduct their insurance through the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society. The fact that the benefit fund now amounts to £12 10s. per member is, they state, itself not only a guarantee that that society can pay a scale of benefits comparing most favourably with those of larger and better-known societies or of the Post Office, but also that the provisions of the various Insurance Acts can be interpreted on a most liberal basis.

The new Gladstone Dock at Liverpool, covering 58 acres, is to be opened early next month.



BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION

As announced in a recent issue, the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School invite architects to submit designs in competition for the New Grammar School proposed to be erected on the Clockhouse site in Keighley Road, Bradford, Yorkshire. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.6, is the assessor. Premiums of £300, £200 and £100 are offered respectively. Any questions which the competitors desire to ask must be addressed to W. Brear (from whom conditions and a site plan can be obtained), Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, on or before March 31, 1927. The drawings must be accompanied by a concise typewritten description of the buildings explaining their construction, finish and the materials proposed to be used, and giving such information as cannot be clearly shown on the drawings. An estimate of the cost must also be sent, based on the cubic contents of the buildings measured from the top of the concrete foundations to half-way up the roofs, or 2 feet above the flats. The Governors contemplate an expenditure of £150,000, and if a competitor is of opinion that this sum is insufficient for the whole scheme he may specify what part or parts of his design must be omitted to bring the cost within the stipulated sum. The following drawings are required: Site plan (from Keighley Road back to the 340 contour line), cross sections of each block, three elevations, plan of each floor, drawings to be in outline—without tint or shading, walls on sections and on plans to be blacked in, lettering to be plain block letters, site plan to be the same scale as site plan supplied, other drawings to be to a scale of 16 feet to 1 inch; no perspective drawing may be submitted, no other drawings may be submitted.

The design should be simple and dignified. The buildings should be faced with stone throughout. It

is advisable that competitors should make themselves acquainted with the local conditions.

The School is to accommodate 1,000 boys mainly upon two floors, 730 boys in the upper school, and 270 in the lower. As far as is possible these schools should be separate and self-contained though not in detached blocks. They should have separate entrances, cloak rooms, lavatories, bicycle accommodation and covered shelters. Laboratories would solely be used by boys in the upper school. The art rooms, assembly hall, dining room and gymnasium should be available in common for both upper and lower schools. Cloak rooms should be heated. Coat lockers are not required.

Lower School.—Two class rooms seating 25, six class rooms seating 30, one class room seating 40, with cupboard accommodation for storage of library books. **Upper School.**—Six class rooms seating 25, eighteen class rooms seating 30, one class room seating 40 (it is desirable that two of these rooms seating 30 should be capable of being thrown together with sound-proof partition), museum (this item might be met by show-cases in a corridor), prefects room. **Science Rooms.**—Advanced chemical laboratory for 25 boys, advanced physical laboratory for 25 boys, chemical laboratory for 30 boys, physical laboratory for 30 boys, joint laboratory (chemical and physical) for 30 boys. The chemical and physical laboratories for 30 boys should have, in addition to their 30 working benches, space for the boys to assemble for class teaching round the master's desk. **Lecture Rooms.**—Lecture room to accommodate 100 boys (the lecture room should have ordinary seating with a stepped floor); physics lecture room to accommodate 30 boys; joint lecture room (chemical and physical) to accommodate 30 boys; preparation rooms and store rooms as necessary; two small rooms for masters; dark room; no separate

balance room is desired; small power house and workshop combined for the physics laboratory assistant. Administration.—Head master's room, cloak room and W.C.; waiting room; Governors' room (to seat 25), cloak room and W.C.; staff rooms, one large and one small, to accommodate a total of 45 masters, with cloak room and W.C.s; secretary's office (with place for safe); telephone box; stationery room; a small caretaker's cleaning room with hot and cold water should be provided on each floor; separate cottage for curator (two living rooms and three bedrooms) with bath-room and W.C.

Two covered five courts and a swimming bath are required—accessible by both upper and lower boys. It is most desirable that external approach to buildings be adequately paved and drained, securing dry and cleanly access in all cases.

The Assembly Hall.—The hall should accommodate 1,000 boys. Gymnasium.—The floor space 60 feet by 30 feet. Dining Room and Kitchen.—Dining room should seat 250. Library.—The library should have an area of 900 square feet. Art Rooms.—Two rooms, area of each about 1,020 square feet, with small store room. Class Rooms.—Provision should be made in three rooms for lantern exhibition, and the 40-place class rooms should have sinks and water laid on. Bicycle Accommodation.—Must be covered and separate for juniors and seniors to accommodate total of 250 bicycles. Manual Training and Metal Work Shop.—Two workshops to accommodate 30 boys each.

This is an exceptionally difficult site, with a steep slope from west to east, and competitors will be required to exercise all their ingenuity in arranging the plan of the school building so that the cost of excavation be reduced to a minimum. The site appears to call for a long range of buildings at as high a level as may prove convenient and having its principal frontage facing east. There is obviously an opportunity for a fine composition, dominated by the Assembly Hall, but not necessarily a symmetrical one, for the widely different sizes of the upper and lower schools provides an excuse for a lay-out characterised by a certain amount of informality, which the contours of the ground seem also to suggest. Fortunately the two schools, although to be separate and self-contained, are not to be in separate blocks. Thus it will be possible to design one large architectural formation expressing the essential unity of the institution. The conditions of the competition are drawn up in such a manner that the utmost freedom is left with regard to the respective floors on which the items of accommodation are to be provided. While this renders the task of design easier in some respects, it is likely that many of the competitors will wish for more specific guidance on this point, and will, of course, be at liberty to submit the usual list of questions. A difficult problem will be to determine the maximum area of ground to be occupied by the buildings, if the cost of foundations is not to prove excessive. On the other hand, laboratories, art rooms, manual training rooms and gymnasium are all the better for top-lights, and can with great convenience be placed on the first floor. The convention appears to be freely established that class rooms must be cross-ventilated between the outside wall and a corridor itself either open or having large windows on the side opposite the class-room wall. Competitors may with advantage take note of the assessor's report in the recent competition for a school at Perth, in which he condemned all the designs showing closed-in courtyards, even in the instances where only corridors overlooked the latter.

The roof of the Temple Church, London, is to be extensively repaired, having been affected, not by the death-watch beetle, but by damp and decay.

An Architectural and Town Planning Competition in Brussels

An important competition has been instituted by the Ministry of Public Works in Brussels for the lay-out of buildings in the neighbourhood of the Palais de Justice. Particulars and conditions appertaining to this competition can be obtained from "Monsieur le Conservateur du Palais de Justice, Brussels."

This competition is sponsored by the "Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique" and the "Société Belge des Urbanistes et Architectes Modernistes," and architects of all nationalities are invited to submit plans. The following data is supplied:—

(a) A general plan to 1-1250 scale of the environs of the Palais de Justice, showing all the streets between the Boulevard de Waterloo and the Rue Haute.

(b) A plan to the scale of 2 millimetres to the metre of the Rue des Quatre-Bras and the Place Poelaert, with the levels of roads and sections of principal buildings.

(c) Photographic views of the Palais de Justice.

All the historical and contemporary documents concerning the lay-out of the Place Poelaert and of the streets giving access to it can be consulted at the office of M. le Conservateur du Palais de Justice from 9-11 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. from March 1, 1927, to the date fixed for submitting the designs.

Competitors are required to submit:—

(a) A plan to the scale of 5 millimetres to the metre showing in detail which buildings should be preserved, modified or re-designed; and also indicating all the streets and open spaces.

(b) Elevations to the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ centimetre to the metre of all the buildings proposed.

(c) Elevations to scale of 1 centimetre to the metre for 60 metres of frontage.

(d) A perspective covering a maximum area of 1 square metre, showing the exact relationship between the various buildings.

(e) Sections of roads, showing the provision for vehicular traffic.

(f) A concise explanatory report not exceeding ten pages of type-script.

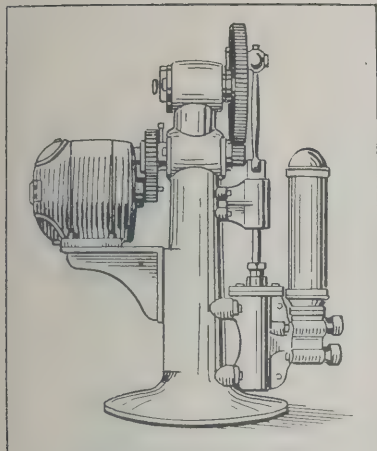
The competition opens on March 15, 1927, and closes on June 15, 1927. The jury comprises ten members—two distinguished engineers, who are State officials, three architects, also State officials, one architect representing the City of Brussels, and two architects representing the "Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique," and one architect and one town-planner represents the Société Belge des Urbanistes et Architectes Modernistes, who will give their judgment on July 31, 1927, at the latest. No monetary prizes will be awarded, but the author of the design placed first will be required to make further detailed drawings, and while being employed in the execution of the design will be remunerated in accordance with the standard scale of fees adopted by the Federation des Sociétés d'Architectes et Belges and of the "Société Belge des Urbanistes et Architectes Modernistes."

A New India House

The project for the provision of an India House in London has received the approbation of the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly. A site has been selected on the Aldwych property of the London County Council, the High Commissioner obtaining an option pending a decision in India. It is understood that he is being advised architecturally by Sir Herbert Baker, one of the architects of New Delhi.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



The "Edina" House Service Pump.
(The Chalmers-Edina Co.)

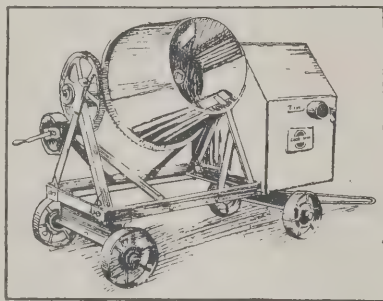
A House Service Pump for Long Distance Control

The electrically driven pumping unit which we illustrate on this page was originally designed for raising water to storage tanks on buildings where an efficient service was unobtainable through lack of pressure from the main pipe supply, but by reason of its compactness and accessibility the makers, Messrs. The Chalmers-Edina Co., of 39 Assembly Street, Leith, have now placed it on the market as a service pump of suitable proportions for country houses. The set is entirely self-contained, and can be arranged to work in conjunction with a float switch in the overhead supply tank. The consumption of power is reduced to a minimum by the eliminating of all possible friction, this being effected by mounting the spindles in heavy ball bearings which require the minimum of attention as regards lubrication. When conditions demand it, this plant can be fixed any distance from the house, starting and stopping being controlled from an ordinary tumbler switch placed in the house. The pump itself has a gunmetal barrel and valve-box with ground-in valves, and a large

copper air vessel. Standard sets are fitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. electric motors rated at 220/250 volts D.C., but where current of a lower voltage may be in use, suitable windings can be supplied. The overall height of the unit is 27 inches; its capacity is 300 gallons per hour against any head up to 100 ft., including suction up to 20 ft.

A New Concrete Mixer

A new portable concrete mixer of the "open drum" pattern, with a capacity of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft., making for an output of 22 cubic yards of mixed concrete per day, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., of St. Margaret's Iron Works, Leicester, whose London office is at 54 Doughty Street, W.C.1. The drum of this machine is provided with a cast-iron base, and the upper portion, in which the vanes are fitted, is of steel plate. Power is provided by a $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. Lister petrol engine, which is totally enclosed in a lock-up steel housing, the drive being trans-

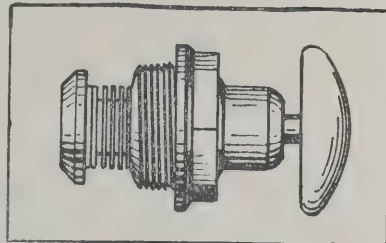


The "Goodwin" Open Drum Mixer.
(Goodwin, Barsby & Co.)

mitted through a totally enclosed steel roller chain and spur gearing. The complete machine is mounted on a steel underframe, fitted with wrought iron road wheels, lock and drawbar, the total weight being just under 12 cwt.

A New Radiator Valve

A new "Ideal" Concealed Valve has been introduced by Messrs. The National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, and of 439-441 Oxford Street, London, W.1, for use on their "Classic" Radiators. The feature of this valve, which is illustrated, is a metallic bellows provided round the spindle to form a safeguard against leakage. The seating is of brass and fits against the bevelled edge of the top radiator nipple, one complete turn of the composition handle sufficing to open or close the valve. This type of valve, moreover, gives the advantage of a top feed to radiators having supply and return connections at the bottom, this being secured by assembling the first and second section of the radiator at the bottom with a solid malleable iron nipple, so that the water upon entering rises

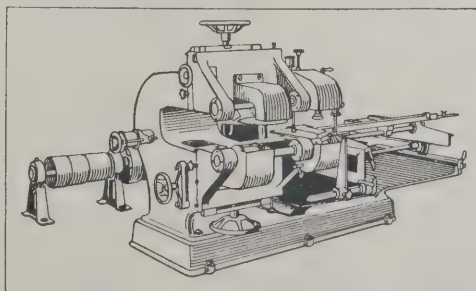


The "Ideal" Concealed Radiator Valve.
(The National Radiator Co., Ltd.)

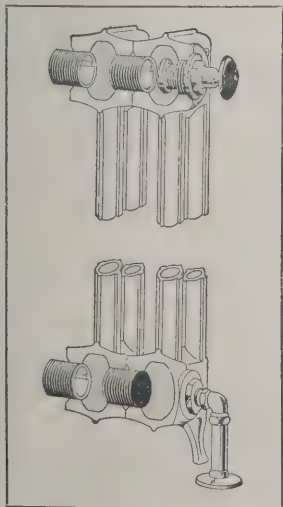
up the first section before passing through the radiator under control of the valve. It will also be noticed that this new valve fits snugly against the radiator, and is especially suitable for heating installations where neat appearance is a matter of importance.

A New Woodworking Machine

An improved machine for cutting single and double tenons and scribing the shoulders, and for trenching and cross-cutting to the full capacity of each size, has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., of Newark-on-Trent, and of 63 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. In this machine the horizontal cutter spindles revolve in ball bearings in dustproof housings, the upper spindle having an independent horizontal adjustment for cutting tenons with unequal shoulders. The cutter blocks are arranged to carry the cutters so that these operate with a shearing cut, which is divided by having two pairs of cutters, one pair cutting half the length of tenon and the second pair the other half. A vertical scribing spindle can be fitted to either or both horizontal cutter carriages. These spindles have independent horizontal and vertical adjustments; they carry small square cutter blocks and are driven from the machine countershaft. Double tenons are cut with a drunken saw mounted on a vertical spindle; cross-cutting is done by an independent horizontal spindle which carries a 16-in. diameter saw. The machine is entirely self-contained except for the countershaft, which is separately fixed to avoid vibration. The countershaft, with fast and loose pulleys, runs at 950 R.P.M., 7 to 10 B.H.P. being required to drive it, according to the number of cutter spindles operating.



Heavy-Duty Tenoning Machine.
(A. Ransome & Co., Ltd.)



The "Ideal" Concealed Valve as fitted to "Classic" Radiator.
(The National Radiator Co., Ltd.)



THE GESOLEI CAFÉ, DÜSSELDORF. E. L. WEHNER, Architect.

SOME MODERN ARCHITECTURE OF GERMANY

The Work of Eduard Lyonel Wehner

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

There is no country with an architectural history of any importance which is not making some contribution towards the modern movement, and it is interesting to note to what a great extent the tendencies of the modern work are governed by the natural human impulse towards reactions.

Major changes in architectural style seem always to have come about through mass movements of reaction either in religious feeling or in intellectual development, and the nature of each new phase has depended very largely on the strength of the previous phase, the violence of the reaction being proportionately greater where the characteristics of the preceding epoch have been more marked.

As a general rule, these reactions would naturally be a gradual development, unless, as has sometimes happened in phases of history, some event of unusual import has retarded or speeded up the normal process. In the case of a cataclysm, such as the Black Death in the Middle Ages, or the World War, the effect on architecture is a temporary suspension of material activity; but while there is less actual work proceeding, it would appear as if mental processes of development were cumulative, for we find, when conditions have returned to normal, a very strong and rapid manifestation of new desires and impulses and the release of the pent-up creative energy.

This has been the case in Austria, Germany, and France, and also in Holland and Sweden, these two latter countries having had their building activities largely suspended in the latter years of the War.

In every country there have been evidences of what appears to be a new movement in the arts, including architecture. In reality this movement is merely a stage in a process of evolution, but it appears more marked since the forces behind it have been temporarily arrested and when liberated have shown their accumulated strength.

It may seem illogical that the process of development in architecture can be considered as continuing under circumstances which preclude any experiment in building. But while an event like the War prevents any practical opportunity of testing theories, it is a stimulus to the creation of thought and to the classification of aims.

The work of Erich Mendelsohn in Germany is an instance of a definite direction given to architectural thought by observation and meditation under the stress of war conditions; and there can be no doubt but that what one might call the "simplist" school, the architects who reject all but the most essential forms and details, has arisen as a kind of natural reaction against the shams and hypocrisies which afflict architecture and which in other directions contribute to the possibility of such disasters as a world war.

One has only to read the writings of men like Le Corbusier and Ozenfant in that interesting French publication *L'Esprit Nouveau* to realise that there is something much deeper behind the modern movement in architecture than a mere desire to be startling and original, though these are the motives which are generally attributed to any designers who have broken sharply with tradition. Quite apart from the logic and reason which lie behind the new expression, the demands of hygiene, of economy, of comfort, there is an urge to create a fresh atmosphere in architecture, something clean and bright and gay, dispensing with all the outworn symbols of character, and rejecting all the elements and details which are meaningless and useless. There is a desire, wholly praiseworthy, to seek out the essentials of form, and to stimulate creation as opposed to adaptation. The greater the genuine need for an infusion of new spirit into the architectural tradition of any country, the stronger has been the response to the demand. France, which has

been through a period of modern decadence, has the compensation of finding her architectural traditions revitalised by the work of a number of men who before the War had initiated what can fairly be called a modern movement. Holland, with the rich heritage of the Dutch Renaissance, a phase impossible of honest repetition under modern conditions, has seen a safeguard against debasement in a modern expressionism of form, an architecture really based on the exploitation to the full of the plastic possibilities of very simple elementary shapes; and America, whose architectural history has for many years been one of progress, has only just begun to suffer sufficiently from arrested development to explain the need for an infusion of the modern spirit. And, true to the law of action and reaction, a supply of this modern spirit has not been lacking, as is apparent from the trend of design in some of America's latest and most interesting buildings.

In Germany, where both the mediæval and the Renaissance styles have been pursued to a point where real development has ceased, a reconsideration of architectural aims long ago became an urgent necessity. The last hundred years of German architecture show a debasement all the more insidious on account of the luxuriance of its presentation. Mediæval recollections, and the gross form of classic which imparted to Berlin the flavour of a vulgarised Imperial Rome, have more in common with the art of stage setting than of really significant architectural design. Both of these types are, in addition, imbued with a kind of heavy and flaccid Romanticism which makes a popular appeal of the most undesirable type, making difficult the education of the public towards the appreciation of a finer architectural sentiment.

This spirit of pseudo-Romanticism, through its appeal of reminiscence and association, has an apparent hold on popular taste. But its claims to real esteem are so slight that it makes a feeble resistance to any architectural expression which offers the genuine satisfaction of logic and design knowledge applied to the problem of building. And it is for this



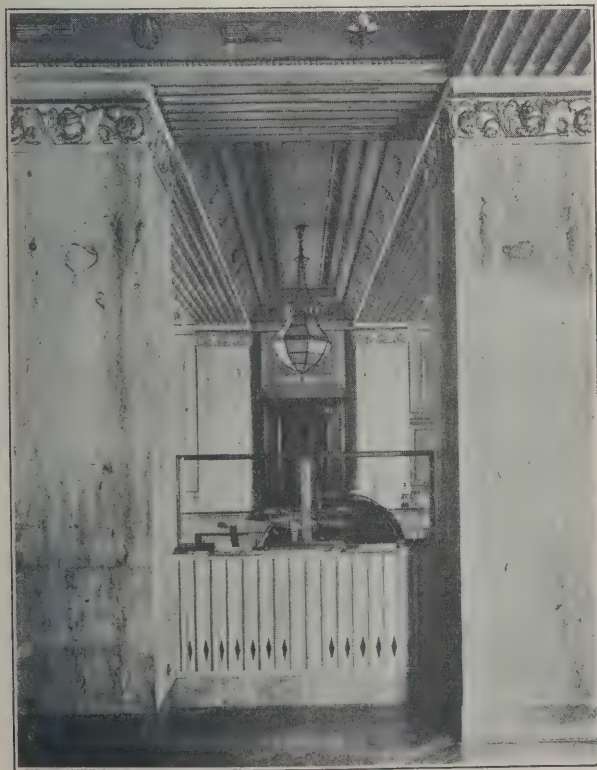
THE GESOLEI CAFÉ, DÜSSELDORF: DETAIL OF ENTRANCE. E. L. WEHNER, Architect.

reason that the German modern movement has spread so quickly and has found so many opportunities for self-expression.

It is strange that more mention has not been generally made of the Cologne Exhibition of 1914, which in architecture was perhaps more significant than the Paris Exhibition of 1925, since it contained the germ of all the tendencies and reactions which later there appeared. The interest of the work at Cologne was the liberation of design from accepted formulæ, and that same study of elementary form expressed in modern materials which characterised some of the best work at Paris. As showing a complete revulsion against a debased Romanticism, the Cologne Exhibition marked an important forward step.

Very similar in their main architectural ideals are the buildings erected at last year's Düsseldorf Exhibition of "Hygiene, Social Welfare, and Physical Culture," of which we are illustrating some examples by Eduard Lyonel Wehner, a German architect, whose work at the exhibition and elsewhere is very typical of the modern German effort towards truthfulness in general form and expressive interest of character.

Just prior to the Düsseldorf Exhibition Wehner had the opportunity of dealing a blow at pseudo-Romanticism in architecture through his work for the enlargement and alteration of an important Rhine bridge at Düsseldorf, where he seized on the widening of the roadway as a pretext for sweeping away some bridge gatehouses and ornamental pylons which were introducing an element of false and meretricious sentiment into a straightforward engineering design of great steel spans. The improvement effected in this bridge by *elimination* of architectural features was a very practical object lesson in the expression of essentials, and the satisfactory result has shown the public that, however tentative and unsatisfactory some of the modern work may be, it has behind it soundness of principle.



DETAIL OF THE "GERMAN RAFFEISENBANK" IN DÜSSELDORF. E. L. WEHNER, Architect.



DETAIL OF STAIRCASE IN A COUNTRY HOUSE IN
OBERHAUSEN. E. L. WEHNER, Architect.

Wehner's work at the Düsseldorf Exhibition has offered him his best opportunity in the gigantic sports section which has attracted especial attention through the fine treatment of the great hall for the aviation exhibits. Uninterrupted space and an even distribution of light, together with economy and simplicity of construction, were the principal requirements for the Aviation Hall, and they have been admirably met. The great wooden trusses, with their facing of rough boards painted in a scheme of yellows and browns, produce in their disposition a fine effect of rhythms and space, and their curvature is admirably considered. The system of high side lighting is equally worthy of praise, for by the arrangement of his windows between the deep haunches of the trusses, Wehner has recognised the principle so well understood in the larger rooms of Ostberg's Stockholm Town Hall, that the source of light itself should, if possible, be masked, while still remaining unobstructed. Lighting, both daylight and artificial, is one of the modern architect's most attractive problems, and in this Aviation Hall Wehner has carried out an exceedingly interesting and successful experiment which will prove a valuable guide to other designers faced with a similar problem.

The exterior of this Sports Hall, which covers an area of over 8,000 square yards, and which is flanked by two simply treated shopping arcades, is less significant in the expression of a purpose than is the great internal nave. It is the ever present difficulty of attempting to convey in the solids of architecture an impression of character without running to the extremes of either the simple notice board or a complicated symbolism. The main front is well composed—it has qualities of dignity without being too portentous. But it has perhaps missed an opportunity in not suggesting, by some other motive than the rather solemn arcade of pointed openings, something of the tense economy of structure and lightness of design which characterise the aircraft which it houses.

Part of the building scheme in the Düsseldorf Exhibition is to be permanently retained as a contribution to the town planning development of the city, and some of the buildings will remain up for

the period of a year. Amongst the latter is the interesting Gesolei restaurant by Wehner, which we illustrate, a building which very well expresses "the style of the age" in Germany as applied to buildings of this type. The design depends largely on colour and on effective illumination. The general plaster tones are orange, the pillars, cornice and tower are in light yellow, and the tower openings are glazed in bright-hued "Pastelglass" illuminated from within. The wide frieze and the soffit of the broad eaves overhang, and are flood-lit at night by red and white lights concealed in the projecting caps of the piers and pilasters.

The design is a little lacking in interest of detail and in minor elegancies of form, but it has a quality of vigour and line in keeping with its situation on a bank of the swift-flowing Rhine. The tower, interesting in itself, appears from some viewpoints to be lacking in height, and seems to feel the need of some form of base.

In much the same note as the restaurant is a newspaper stand by Wehner, a very practical and interesting treatment of the usual exhibition kiosk. The finish here is in red enamel.

Of more permanent interest than his exhibition buildings is Wehner's work for private clients, of which we illustrate two examples, the "German Raiffeisenbank" in Düsseldorf, and the staircase in a country house in Oberhausen. The bank interior is treated in colour, in tones of yellow, brown, grey-green, and gold. Its detail is sober and appropriate, and the general impression suggests a friendly urbanity rather than the imposing splendour of the usual American banking institution.

The staircase design is original and amusing; it, like the ceiling pattern, strikes a more assertive note than we are accustomed to in our own domestic work, but the bold treatment is successful.

Eduard Wehner was trained in Düsseldorf, and has practised there since 1906. He was also, for about three years, a teacher at the Academy of Art. His buildings reveal the architect who is modern by instinct rather than with deliberate intention; there is no trace of a merely modish originality or of a misplaced flippancy. The work bears the imprint of the trained and sensitive designer, and, whatever other criticism may be made, it is both purposeful and consistent.

Book Notices

Specification, for 1927. Edited by Frederick Chatterton, F.R.I.B.A. (The Architectural Press).

This, the 29th yearly issue of the "*Specification*," contains six special articles in the present edition. The titles of the articles are as follows: (1) "The Planning of Nursing Homes," by C. H. Biddulph-Pinchard, F.R.I.B.A.; (2) "The Design and Construction of Games Courts," by a Specialist; (3) "The Building Line in London and its Restrictions," by Gilbert H. Longrove, F.R.I.B.A.; (4) "Excavators," by William Harvey; (5) "Stainless Iron and Steel in Building Work," by a Specialist; (6) "The Treatment of Damp Walls," by Ernest G. Blake, M.R.S.I. *Heating and Ventilation*. By Louis J. Overton. (The Sutherland Publishing Co., Ltd.) 12s. net.

Mr. Overton's book on "Heating and Ventilation" deals with every aspect of the subject, from the earliest methods to accelerated circulation and oil-fired boilers. Incidentally a chapter is devoted to the preparation of heating engineers' quantities, whilst other chapters propound and solve very clearly many difficult problems which arise in the practice of heating engineering.

The Scientific Design of Masonry Arches. By T. Alexander and the late Dr. A. W. Thomson. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.) 6s. net.



EXTERIOR DETAIL OF THE SPORTS HALL AT THE DÜSSELDORF EXHIBITION, 1926.
E. L. WEHNER, Architect.

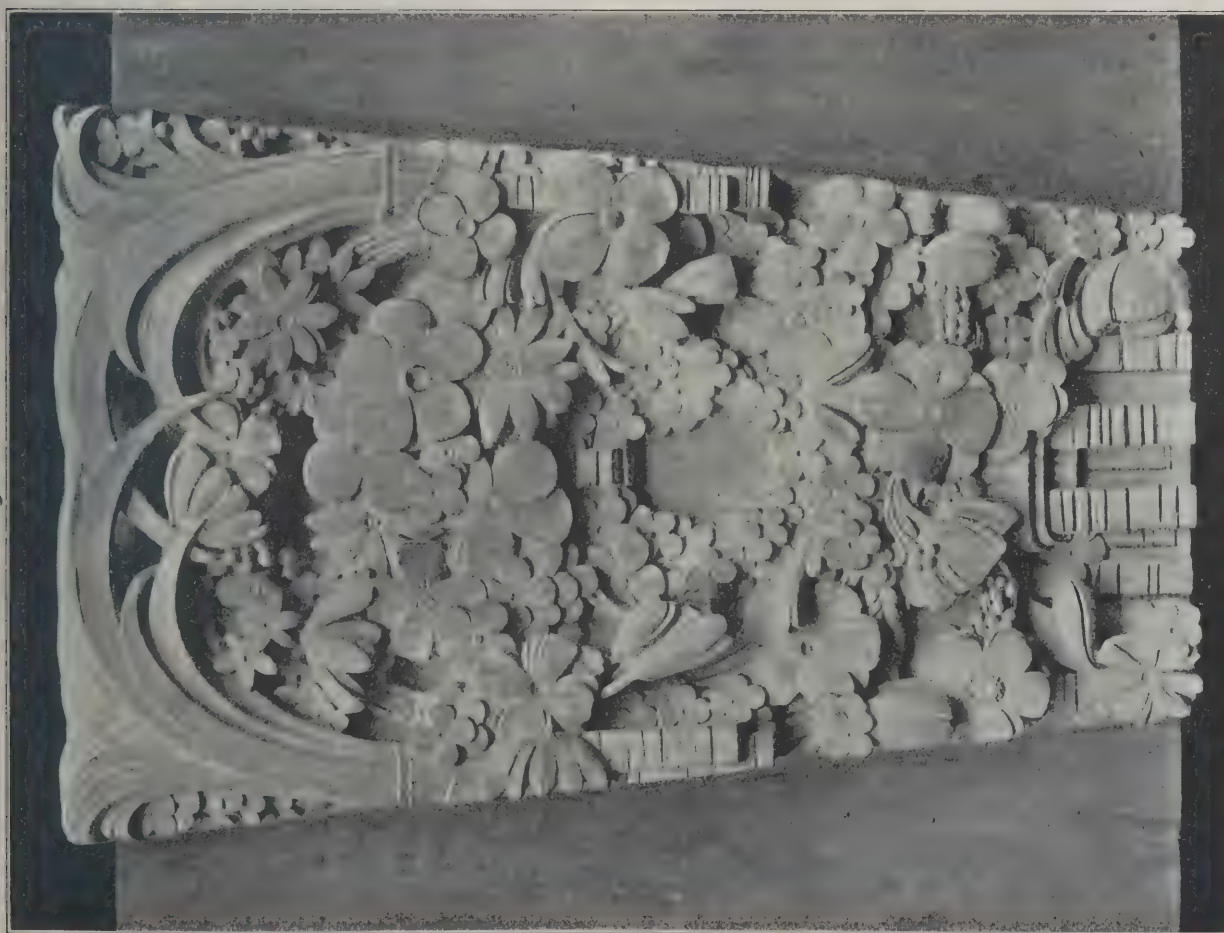


GENERAL VIEW OF THE SPORTS HALL AT THE DÜSSELDORF EXHIBITION, 1926.
E. L. WEHNER, Architect.



Decorative Details from Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London—I

SIR EDWARD L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architect. E. R. BROADBENT, Sculptor.



Decorative Details from Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London—I

SIR EDWARD L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architect. E. R. BROADBENT, Sculptor.

Manchester Grammar School

New Buildings at Fallowfield

The Manchester Grammar School, which was founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, then Bishop of Exeter—but a Lancashire man by birth—has, owing to its position in the heart of the city's activities, long been cramped for room and development, and particularly that vital necessity of modern public school life, ample playing fields near to the school buildings. The school has been growing rapidly since the early years of the present century, and it was considered advisable to acquire lands in the suburbs for use as playing fields. A site of about 40 acres was obtained at Fallowfield, between three and four miles to the south-east, upon which the new buildings will be erected from the designs of Dr. Percy Worthington in collaboration with Mr. Francis Jones. The school buildings, illustrated in this issue by a plan and a drawing by Mr. J. D. M. Harvey, have been treated in a most direct and satisfying manner, and the wise choice of brick as a material will ensure that it harmonises with the Ashburne Hall Hostel of the University of Manchester erected on an adjoining site two years ago.

The school buildings, which will have a main front to Old Hall Lane (a road leading at right angles into Manchester's principal exit to the south), will comprise (1) a main teaching block two storeys in height, built round a quadrangle, with (2) a one-storey extension to the right; (3) a great hall, 110 ft. by 45 ft., with gallery and organ, standing a little to the north of the teaching block and overlooking the Birchfields Park; (4) a science block connected by corridors with the main teaching block; and (5) a dining hall, 126 ft. by 40 ft. There will also be workshops, a gymnasium and a swimming-bath, all in separate buildings, and a block of administrative offices, approached past a statue of Hugh Oldham, the founder. It is estimated that 39 class-rooms will be provided for in the teaching block.

Ample grounds will surround the buildings, and it is calculated that there will be space for eight full-sized football grounds, as well as for cricket practice and matches, for lawn tennis and fives courts, and for a garden with broad walks. The trees on the estate will be as far as possible preserved.

A drive will lead through the playing fields to the main front, and the plans show an archway crossing this drive with a building for the Paton Memorial Library on one side and the school museum on the other.

Coming Events

The London Society.—Friday, March 18.—Mr. Montague Fordham, M.A., on "The Slums: Their Making and Unmaking." 18 John Street, Adelphi. 5 p.m.

Birmingham Architectural Association.—Friday, March 18.—Mr. W. H. D. Caple, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Annual Excursion to Laon."

The Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Friday, March 18.—Business Meeting. Mr. W. McCrae on "Architecture and Acoustics." 7.45 p.m. Glasgow.

The Yorkshire District (I.M.C.E.) and the Town Planning Institute (North of England Div.).—Friday, March 18.—Meeting at Manchester to discuss the Manchester Regional Report.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Friday, March 18.—Metropolitan District Meeting. 92 Victoria Street, Westminster. 6 p.m. (The South Midland District meeting will be held at Leighton

Buzzard, Beds., on Saturday, March 26; the North-Eastern District meeting at South Shields on Saturday, March 26; the Southern District meeting at Swindon on Wednesday, March 30; and the Eastern District meeting at Ipswich on Saturday, April 23).

Building Surveyors' Association.—Saturday, March 19.—General Quarterly Meeting. Cornmarket Hotel, 1 Old Ropery, Liverpool. 2.30 p.m.

The London Society.—Saturday, March 19.—Visit to the Geffrye Almshouses, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. 3 p.m.

The Illuminating Engineering Society.—Monday, March 21.—Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., on "Garden Design." 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

The Royal Society of Arts.—Monday, March 21.—Mr. G. I. Finch, M.B.E., on "Some Industrial Applications of Electrothermics." John Street, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

The Illuminating Engineering Society.—Tuesday, March 22.—A Discussion on Various Problems in Illumination and Practical Solutions. 15 Savoy Street, W.C.2. 6.30 p.m.

The Architecture Club.—Tuesday, March 22.—Complimentary Dinner to the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London. Savoy Hotel. 7.15 p.m.

The Surveyors' Institution (County Branch: Bath).—Tuesday, March 22.—Mr. G. R. Hutton, P.A.S.I., on "Building: Some Notes on Construction, Supervision and Practice." Bath.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Wednesday, March 23.—Paper by Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A.

The Geffrye Museum.—Thursday, March 24.—Mr. Walter C. Potter on "Veneers." Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

The Association of Architects' and Surveyors' Technical Assistants.—Thursday, March 24.—Smoking Concert (in aid of the Benevolent Fund) at Bedford Head Hotel, Strand, W.C. 7.30 p.m.

The Royal Academy of Arts.—Friday, March 25.—Sending-in day for Architectural Drawings. 8 a.m. till 10 p.m. Burlington Gardens Entrance.

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, March 25.—Council Meeting. The Castle, Winchester.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, March 28.—Special and Business Meetings: Election of Royal Gold Medallist. 9 Conduit Street, W.1. 8 p.m.

The London Society.—Monday, March 28.—Visit to Southwark Cathedral. 3 p.m.

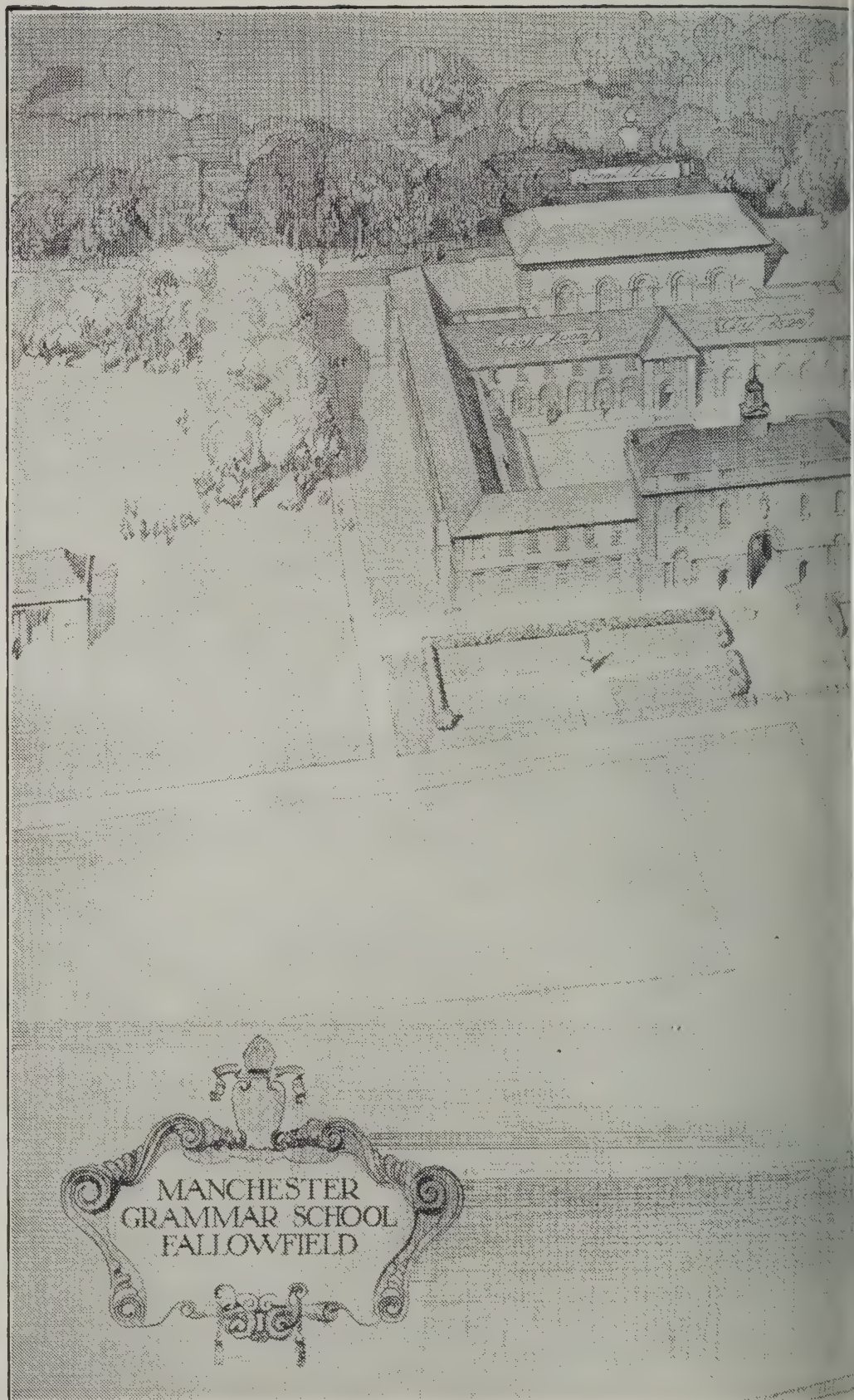
Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—(Students' Meeting) Wednesday, March 30.—Mr. Vernon Francis Cornish, B.Sc., on "The London County Council Becontree Housing Estate." Great George Street, S.W.1. 6.30 p.m.

The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

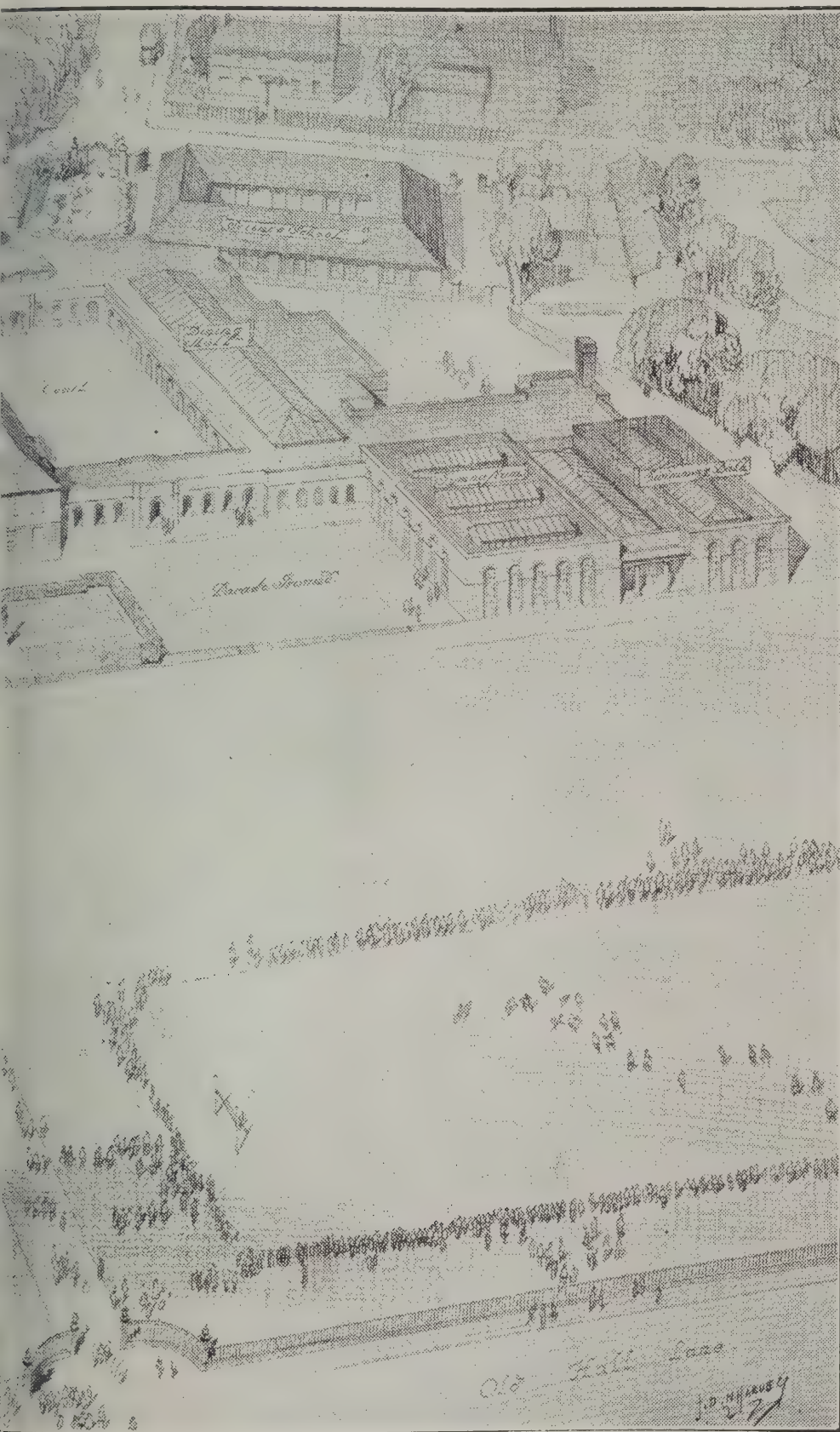
Morecambe Bathing Pool Competition

The following six architects have been selected to take part in this limited competition: Mr. Fred Harrison, 30 Willow Street, Accrington; Messrs. Easton & Robertson, 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; Messrs. Boddy & Dempster, 19 Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. A. W. S. & R. M. B. Cross, 45 New Bond Street, London, W.; Messrs. Thomas H. Mawson & Sons, High Street House, Lancaster; Messrs. Horth & Andrew, Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull.



MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL: NEW BUILDINGS AT FALLOWFIELD

From a Drawing



L.D

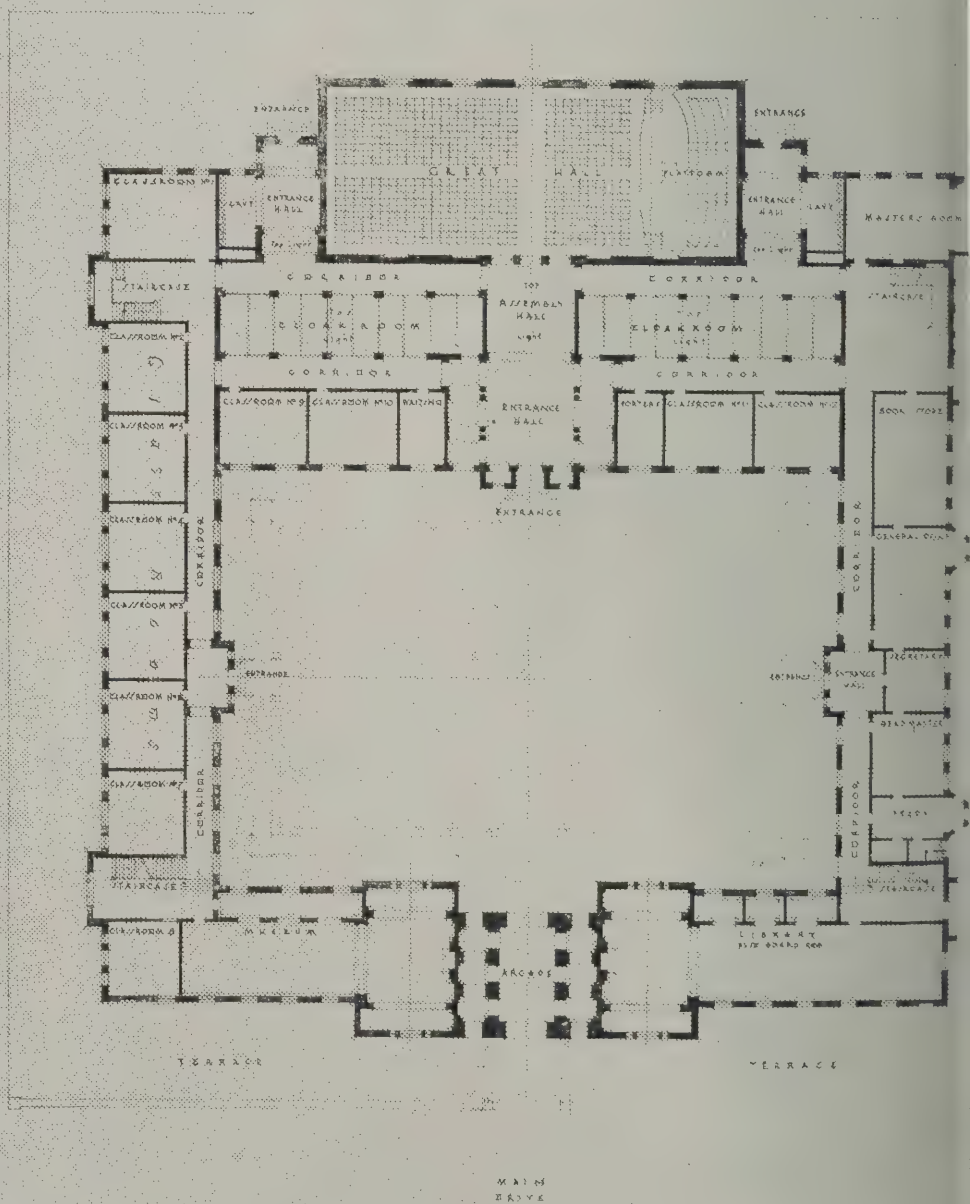
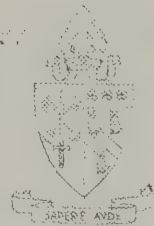
Dr. PERCY WORTHINGTON and FRANCIS JONES, *Joint Architects*

M. HARVEY

THE MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL

NEW BUILDING AT FALLOWFIELD

THE GROUND FLOOR





ELD

London Building Notes

AGAR STREET.—Sanction was given by the L.C.C. on March 9 to the proposed erection of new departmental stores in Agar Street, Chandos Street, and Bedford Street, W.C., to a height greater than that prescribed by the London Building Act, 1894. This building is the first section of a larger block designed by Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, 3-7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, for the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd.

BARNES.—The Surrey E.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of the proposed new secondary school for boys on the housing estate at Castle-nau, Barnes, S.W. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BRENTFORD.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new cottage hospital at Brentford, and funds to the extent of £6,000 are being raised. The architects are Messrs. Dodge & Reid, 120 High Street, Brentford.

BURNT OAK.—A range of shops and flats is to be erected on a site adjacent to Burnt Oak Station, on the L.C.C. housing estate. A contract for the first section of the buildings, consisting of 36 shops, has been placed with Messrs. Wilson, Lovatt & Co., Ltd., Clarence Street, Wolverhampton. The premises have been designed by Mr. W. Newsome Wright, F.S.I., Fire Station House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

CHISWICK.—The London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority have now deposited in Parliament a Bill for the obtaining of powers for the erection of a large generating station at Duke's Meadows, S.W. The scheme also includes the construction of a railway, a bridge, a water channel, and a dock. The consulting engineers to the authority are Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

CROYDON.—A modern bakery is to be erected adjacent to the central stores in London Road of the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd. The building will be of three stories, and has been designed by Messrs. Bethall, Swannell & Durnford, 16a John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

CROYDON.—Messrs. T. Ebbutt & Sons, undertakers, 91 High Street, Croydon, are proposing to rebuild their premises in view of an early start by the Borough Council upon a road-widening scheme.

CROYDON.—Work is in progress upon the erection of a new Employment Exchange for Croydon for the Ministry of Labour. The builders are Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon. Plans have been prepared under the direction of Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

DENMARK HILL.—At the annual court of governors of King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.W., it was stated by Dr. Ernest Baker that the whole of the wards were now occupied, and that the original plans anticipated the erection of three more

ward blocks on the land remaining. It is also proposed to build a private patients' block at a cost of £60,000.

FULHAM.—The Fulham B.G. have decided to enlarge their nurses' home at the Fulham Institution in Fulham Palace Road, W. Plans for the addition of an extra storey over the main building, and a residential wing accommodating a further 50-60 bedrooms, have been prepared by the Board's architects, Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, W.1.

HAMMERSMITH.—Operations have now been put in hand upon the Wormholt Estate, Hammersmith, W., where the L.C.C. propose to build a total of 660 houses at a cost of £433,000. The entire contract will be carried out by Messrs. Wilson, Lovatt & Co., Ltd., Clarence Street, Wolverhampton, under the direction of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

HAMMERSMITH.—The Hammersmith B.C. propose to enlarge its Town Hall by the erection of an additional three-storey building. The accommodation suggested includes a new Council Chamber, Mayor's Parlour, with a large range of public offices, strong-rooms, etc. Plans have been prepared by Mr. R. Hampton C. Lucas, L.R.I.B.A.

HAMPSTEAD.—A new public utility trust, the United Women's Homes Association, Ltd., have decided to build a block of self-contained flats at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, to be exclusively occupied by professional women. The plans show a block of 50 flats. The builders are Messrs. Cropley Bros., Ltd., Church Road, Epsom, the architects being Messrs. Hendry & Schooling, 53 Doughty Street, W.C.

HARRINGAY.—A large racing course, with grand stands, refreshment rooms, stables, offices, etc., is to be built on a site in Green Lanes, Harringay, N.15, by the Greyhound Racing Association. It is proposed to provide accommodation for 40,000 people, the cost involved being estimated at £60,000. The consulting engineers are Messrs. J. G. Simpson & Co., 5 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

HENDON.—A large building estate of over 17 acres in Page Road, Hendon, N.W., is to be developed for residential purposes, and negotiations are in progress. A lay-out plan has been approved. The agents are Messrs. Bellard & Co., 8 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

HIGH HOLBORN.—The foundations have now been completed for the large block of offices and shops to be built on the site of Nos. 72-78, High Holborn. Work on the superstructure, which will be of six floors, will be carried out by Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1.

KENNINGTON OVAL.—A grant of £49,500 is to be made by the L.C.C. towards the estimated cost of £53,350 involved by the projected removal of the Archbishop Tenison's Grammar

School from its present location in Leicester Square, W.1, to a site at Kennington Oval, S.W. Plans for new buildings are now being completed by Mr. A. H. Ryan Tenison, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.

KENTON.—It is proposed by the Bishop of Willesden to put in hand at an early date the erection of a temporary church for the new London Diocesan Home Mission district of Kenton, to be followed at a future date by a permanent edifice.

KINGSLAND ROAD.—The Queen on Friday, the 12th, laid the foundation-stone of the new nurses' home to be built at the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, E. The new premises will cost £61,000 to erect. Among those present were Mr. Keith Young (the architect) and Mr. F. Pitcher (builder).

LAMBETH.—Plans will shortly be considered for the erection of additions to the out-patients' and casualty departments of Guy's Hospital, a gift of £50,000 having been given for reconstruction purposes by Sir Gilbert Wills. The architects to the Hospital are Messrs. Thompson & Walford, Leadenhall Buildings, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

MARYLEBONE ROAD.—An appeal for funds is being made towards the £40,000 required to rebuild the Western Ophthalmic Hospital in Marylebone Road, N.W. The new building has been designed by Messrs. Young & Hall, 17 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., and will provide accommodation for 40 in-patients and a large number of out-patients.

MILL HILL.—A site in the Broadway at Mill Hill, N.W.7, has been secured for the erection of a block of business premises, consisting of 5 shops with suites of flats above. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. W. Morris & Son, surveyors, 57 Charing Cross, S.W.1.

PADDINGTON.—An appeal for £50,000 is being made by the Governors of St. Mary's Hospital at Paddington, W.2, who are proposing to considerably enlarge their buildings. It is planned to erect new wards for 46 beds and two operating theatres. The architect to the hospital is Mr. E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A.

WESTMINSTER.—A building in Grosvenor Road, S.W.1, has been acquired by the British Empire Academy as a site for the erection of a large art gallery. It is proposed, temporarily, to adapt the present buildings as galleries for the display of pictures, and plans have been prepared by Messrs. Rome & Birns, 15 Soho Square, W.1.

WIMBLEDON.—Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of Belmont Hall, S.W., originally the residence of the Duc de Orleans, and for its conversion into a Training College for Wesleyan Ministers. The residence itself will be adapted for instructional purposes, whilst two wings will be added to provide residential accommodation. A chapel will also be provided. The plans are now in course of preparation, the architect being Mr. George E. Withers, F.R.I.B.A., 50 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

AIRDRIE.—The T.C. of Airdrie have been authorised by the B.H. to accept offers for the erection of 36 houses at the Cairnhill site, consisting of 16 three-apartment flatted houses (four in a block), with sculleries and bathrooms, and 20 three-apartment semi-detached cottages (two in block), also with sculleries and bathrooms. The costs shown by the offers accepted work out at £425 2s. 1d. per house. The Council are at present negotiating for other sites where old houses are being demolished in order to erect new houses.

ALDWYCH.—A dance hall is to be erected in Aldwyck if the proposals of the London Theatres of Variety, Ltd., are carried out. The scheme includes the erection of two large blocks of premises near Bush House, comprising four theatres, a bank or insurance offices, restaurant, dance hall and other offices.

ARMAGH.—The R.D.C. have adopted a scheme for the erection of 66 cottages at a cost of £21,697.

ARNOLD.—The U.C. recently passed plans for the erection of 10 houses.

BARNLEY.—Barnley T.C. recently decided to instruct their Borough Surveyor to carry out a scheme for the erection of 200 houses by direct labour on a site to be decided at a later date.

BATH.—A communication was recently received from the M.H. intimating that formal consent had been given to the erection of 148 houses at Southdown, the agreed first instalment of the 280 to be provided there.

BATH.—At a recent meeting of the City Council it was stated that this year the Council is going to build 220 houses—almost as many as they had erected in the last eight years.

BEXHILL.—The Council has decided to prepare a town-planning scheme for an area within the borough. It is also co-operating with neighbouring authorities in a regional scheme.

BLACKPOOL.—A scheme for the erection of shop premises and houses is proposed by the Devonshire Estate Syndicate, and 240 houses and 12 shops are to be erected on the site. Building has been commenced on six of the shops and 26 of the houses. Mr. H. F. Keighley, F.R.I.B.A., 43 Topping Street, Blackpool, is the architect. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Herbert Hawksworth, Ltd., 220 Hornby Road, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—Messrs. R. Fielding & Son, builders, etc., Stanhope Road, Blackpool, propose to erect 58 houses at Courtfield Avenue, Blackpool. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Lumb & Walton, architects and surveyors, 19 Clifton Street, Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—The Lancashire Construction Co., Ltd., builders and contractors, Field Street Saw Mills, Blackpool, propose to erect 17 houses on Ellesmere Road.

BLACKPOOL.—The Layton Hall (Blackpool), Ltd., Collingwood Avenue,

Newton Drive, Blackpool, propose to erect 29 houses on Collingwood Avenue, Blackpool. The contract has been let to Messrs. H. H. Vickers & Sons, Whitegate Saw Mills, Blackpool.

BOLTON.—The Bolton Corporation have appointed Mr. Wynne Thomas, architect, Nelson Square, Bolton, for the Lostock open-air schools. The scheme provides for a building to meet modern requirements, and is estimated to cost £277,000. No contracts have yet been placed.

BURNLEY.—A proposal to build a new public hall at Burnley, on a site bordered by Bank Parade and Bridge Street, was mentioned recently at the adjourned annual licensing sessions at Burnley.

CANTERBURY.—The Kent C.C. are obtaining premises at Canterbury for a tuberculosis dispensary.

CAERPHILLY.—The U.D.C. have agreed to the erection of 20 houses at Abertridwr, 20 on the Grane site, Caerphilly, and 10 on the Pwllpant site.

CHESTERFIELD.—A new hotel is to be built at the junction of Newbold Road and Hawkesley Avenue. The hotel will cost £9,000 and will stand on the site of 1½ acres. It will have a billiard-room, a club-room, with a separate entrance, and at the rear of the site lock-up garages.

CLYDEBANK.—With a view to the extension of the existing municipal buildings the Clydebank T.C. have purchased adjoining premises at a cost of £9,000.

COULSDON.—The U.C. are to spend £2,956 on land for the erection of additional houses.

DARLINGTON.—The T.C. recently appointed a committee to consider and report upon the question of the erection of the new Town Hall and municipal buildings.

DURHAM.—The Corporation are to erect 114 houses of various types on the housing estate.

EDINBURGH.—The Dean of Guild Court recently passed plans for the erection of 24 suburban houses. The following were amongst the full warrants granted: Miss Mary Brown—three garages behind 16 Melville Street; Thomas Black Fowler—Sub-division of 15 Moray Place into two houses; John Hardie & Son—Six bungalows at Hailes Gardens, Colinton; Edwyn Oswald Inglis—Sub-division of 40 Moray Place into two houses; Mrs. Leonora E. Lindsay—Garage at Afton Terrace, Trinity; Alexander F. Maclean—Bungalow at Oxbangs Road, Fairmilehead; Murray Oliver—25 lock-up garages off Laverock Bank Avenue, Trinity; James Ross Stevenson—Garage at 23 Lauder Road; J. S. Murray Wilson—Bungalow at Comiston Road, Fairmilehead; James Miller—16 houses at Queensferry Road, Blackhall.

EDINBURGH.—The Housing and Town-planning Committee of the Edinburgh T.C. recently considered a report

by the City Chamberlain on the present position of the housing shortage in Edinburgh. The Committee urged to recommend the T.C. to proceed with the erection of 900 houses before the revision of the present Government subsidy. This subsidy is to be revised on October 1, 1928.

ELTHAM.—A new L.C.C. elementary school, costing £37,000, is to be built in Ealdham Square, Eltham.

FULHAM.—The B.C. Electricity Committee are to erect new showrooms for the department in Fulham Road, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. H. M. De Colleville, at an estimated cost of £13,000.

GLASGOW.—The Rev. Dr. George Duncan, moderator, was granted permission to erect a church, etc., at the junction of Cumbernauld Road and Smithycroft Road.

GLASGOW.—The Housing Committee of Glasgow Corporation recently agreed to recommend the purchase of 26 acres of ground at High Carntyne, at £275 per acre, to be used for housing purposes.

GRINDLEFORD.—It is proposed to build a public hall at Grindleford, near Sheffield, at a cost of about £6,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. C. P. Toothill and J. Lancashire, of Sheffield, and a site already secured. Local stone, given by a resident, will be utilised in the building.

HEYSHAM.—The London Midland and Scottish Railway has decided to adopt Heysham as their principal port for North of Ireland traffic. It is understood that it is intended to extend the railway facilities by the enlargement of the harbour station, and to construct more storage buildings and accommodation for rolling stock.

HULL.—On behalf of Mr. J. P. Backwell, plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Runton Waller for new streets on the Trinity House estate, north of Anlaby Road, Hull. It is proposed to build 250 houses on the estate in the course of the next two years.

KELSO.—At a meeting of Kelso T.C. it was decided to build 16 houses—two blocks of 8 houses of two rooms, and a similar number of three-roomed. The rents would be £16 per annum for the two-roomed type, and £21 for the three-roomed houses.

KENNINGTON.—The L.C.C. Beaufoy Institute, Kennington, is to be enlarged, at an estimated cost of £11,960.

LEICESTER.—A Palais de Danse is in course of erection in Humberstone Gate, Leicester, which will contain a spring floor 95 ft. by 51 ft.

LEWISHAM.—Plans passed by the B.C.: Sixty houses, Cranston Road Estate, for Messrs. Clout & Tysoe, Ltd.; 18 houses, Chedleigh Road, for Messrs. J. W. Heath & Sons; 105 houses, L.C.C. Downham Estate, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson; 5 houses, Polsted Road, for Messrs Middletons (Builders), Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.—The Woolton Picture House Co., Ltd., Rigby Buildings 21 Dale Street, Liverpool (secretary, Mr. W. J. L. Croft), are proposing to erect a new cinema on a site at Mason Street, Woolton, Liverpool. The plans are being prepared by Mr. L. A. G. Pritchard, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 57 Moorfields, Liverpool.

LLANTARNAM.—A deputation was recently received in London from the Llantarnam Council, who put before the M.H. details of housing and road schemes. The Ministry gave permission to the housing scheme to proceed, but intimated that the roads construction was a matter for the M.T.

LONDON.—At a recent meeting of the London County Council, the Finance Committee presented estimates for the ensuing year amounting to £9,877,565, of which sum £6,089,280 relates to housing.

LOUTH.—At a meeting of Louth T.C. the Housing Committee reported in favour of erecting 57 houses on the Newmarket site, each house to have three bedrooms, and that application be made to the Ministry for subsidy of £9 per annum for 40 years in respect of each house.

MAIDSTONE.—The following plans were passed: House at Milgate Estate, Thurnham, for Mr. Greig; cottage bungalow at Maidstone Road, Headcorn, for Mr. C. Crouch; bungalow at Kingswood, Ulcombe, for Miss A. J. Watts; addition to office and workshops and office at Broomfield, for Mr. V. Thomas; blacksmith's forge at the Street, Bredhurst, for Mrs. Smitherman; petrol filling stations at Sandling, for Messrs. Parkes Brothers; at Lenham, for Mr. R. Hutchinson; at Ashford Road, Boxley (and also 16 separate garages), for Mr. T. Cook; and at Upper Street, Leeds, for Mr. Cheeseman.

MANCHESTER.—The Commercial Estates, Ltd., 78 Mosley Street, Manchester, have acquired a site with frontages to Parr's Wood Road and Calterick Road, Didsbury, Manchester, where they propose to erect 7 shops and houses. No contracts have yet been placed. A similar scheme is in course of preparation for the erection of 16 shops and houses at Platt Lane, Rusholme, the drawings for which are now being prepared.

MANCHESTER.—The Midland Bank, Ltd., of London, have acquired premises at 35 Stockport Road, Ardwick, Manchester, where they propose to establish a branch bank. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Taylor & Simister, architects and surveyors, 29 Queen Street, Oldham. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Finker & Young, Ltd., builders and contractors, Monsall Street, Miles Platting, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Residential Property Co., King Street, Manchester, have acquired a site at Searisbrook Road, Rusholme, where they propose to erect a number of houses. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. H. Maybury & Son, architects and surveyors, 19 Chapel Walks, Manchester, which provide for the erection of 24 houses of brick construction of the semi-detached type. The contract has been placed with Mr.

A. Hollows, builder, 27 Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbury.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. E. Turner (Builders), Ltd., 284 Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester, are proposing to erect 24 houses on the Austin Drive, Fog Lane, Didsbury. No sub-contracts have yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. W. H. Snow, builder, 119 King Street, Stretford, has acquired a site at Sark Road, Copley Road, and Kensington Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, where he proposes to erect 36 houses. Mr. Snow has also secured 2½ acres of land at Carrington Lane, Ashton-on-Mersey, Sale, Ches., where he proposes to erect a number of bungalows and detached houses.

MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Wesleyan Connexional Chapel Committee building schemes for the erection of new chapels, schools, etc., were passed. The following are the chief items: Hull (Queen's Road).—At Newland, a new chapel is to be built, to cost £16,266, with 1,000 sittings. Southwell (Notts).—At Thurgaton, a small chapel, to seat 66 persons, is to be built, to cost £1,082. An alteration scheme is to be carried out at Moulton, Spalding, to cost £223.

MARYLEBONE.—On vacant land adjoining Baker Street Railway Station, Marylebone, large stores, a restaurant, a public hall, and 200 flats are to be built.

NEWPORT (MON.).—The M.H. has approved an extension of the T.C.'s housing scheme by a further 100 houses. Mr. S. Dear proposes to erect 32 houses in Chepstow Road. The T.C. have provisionally agreed to the erection by Messrs. L. and H. Gibson, contractors, Clayton Street, of 20 houses on the Riverside Estate.

NEWPORT.—The Housing Committee is considering a scheme to develop a new housing site of 8½ acres in Cromwell Road, where it is proposed to build 114 houses.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Nottingham City Council recently approved two schemes to complete the industrial housing project at Wollaton Park. The first consists of 198 houses to be built within the city boundary, and the second of 116 outside the boundary. The total cost will be £142,438. Eighty subsidy houses are to be built on the Cardale Road site, at a cost of £31,380.

NOTTINGHAM.—It is stated that Sir Albert Ball has purchased on behalf of Albert Ball (Nottingham), Ltd., the Widmerpool Estate, near Nottingham, for approximately £100,000. The purchasers intend to develop the estate, which embraces the whole of the village of Widmerpool and the Stanton Golf Links. It includes also parts of the villages of Keyworth, Whysall, Stanton, and Hickling, having an area of about 3,810 acres.

PALMER'S GREEN.—The Underground Company has bought a site for a station at Arnos Grove, Palmer's Green. The reason for the purchase is the development which is about to be started on Arnos Grove Estate.

QUARRY BANK.—The U.D.C. have received the sanction of the M.H. and a loan of £32,300 for the erection of 75 houses.

"Modern Paints and Painting"

Mr. Bernard Cayley, F.I.B.D., recently delivered a lecture on "Modern Paints and Painting" to members of the Bristol Society of Architects at the Royal West of England Academy.

Referring to the increase in the demand for mixed paints of various sorts during the last few years, the lecturer said the most remarkable incident in the increase was in the case of genuine white lead. It appeared likely that the time was rapidly approaching when all painters would use their genuine white lead in ready-mixed form, or at least the bulk of it. Of course, he was not of the opinion that all, or even a large proportion, of the ready prepared paints sold were of first-class quality, but from the architect's point of view there were several tests of a practical character which could be carried out without involving any analytical tests. The more important of these could be summarised as follows: (a) Is the paint easy to put on by means of a brush? (b) Does it flow out well, and do brush marks disappear? (c) Has it good body or obliterating power? (d) Has it good spreading power? (e) Is the colour satisfactory for the particular work in hand? (f) Is it durable when exposed to the weather? (g) At the end of a reasonable period, is the condition of the paint suitable for repainting without much preparation other than a thorough cleaning? Speaking upon the new Lead Paint Act, which came into force on January 1 last, Mr. Cayley said in some quarters it was thought that there was a provision in the Act which prohibited the use of white paint altogether, but that was not so. The chief provisions were that it was not to be purchased or used in the form of powder, that it was not to be put on with a spray or interiors, and that dry scraping was strictly prohibited. The lecturer then dealt with the various styles on the purely decorative side of house painting and colour selection. Regarding the latter, he said a building could be made attractive and happy in its appearance provided that the colours chosen for its decoration were suitable for the particular use to which the various compartments were to be put. He suggested that disappointment caused by failure to obtain a certain shade of colour was most likely to occur when the selection of colours was not made in the actual position such colours were to occupy. He was afraid many people regarded all varnishes as being of a somewhat similar character. It might surprise them to learn that more than 100 different varieties were made, each having its particular use. He would reiterate the fact that it was in the selection of the particular varnish which was exactly suitable for the purpose intended that the secret success of varnish was assured. Speaking of the best method of painting iron and steel, the lecturer said it had been calculated that millions of pounds in value were wasted each year by the corrosion of iron. In America some years ago a series of exposure tests were made by an independent body, who found that the pigment superior to the rest was orange chromatic.

Welshpool Slum Clearance Scheme

Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., recently presided over a meeting of the Council of the Welsh Housing and Development Association, when questions of slum clearances at Welshpool and the preservation of rural Wales were discussed.

Mr. E. A. Charles, Newport, speaking of the Rural Workers Act of December, 1926, said the main purpose of this Act was to restore old cottages by the making of grants. Thus the Ministry of Health was for the first time evincing an interest in the amenities of villages. Local authorities had been told that they must do nothing to interfere with or destroy any part of the character of the old English villages, and the Welsh Association had been driving home this warning ever since its inception. This and other associations had at last made an impression on the Government department. One of the provisions of the Act was that no more than £100 was to be expended on one house, and that this sum might be advanced by local authorities by way of a loan.

Mr. Lloyd, in the course of his speech, said this step was a wise one, and would help in the preservation of property which would otherwise fall into a state of decay and ruin. It proved also that housing and its amenities was no party matter. The preservation of rural Wales was a vitally important question, and now that the industrial situation was improving it was the chance of Wales to embark upon a campaign of preservation similar to the one employed in England. It would be a scheme specially applicable to the Welsh Housing Association. Speaking on the question of slum clearances in Wales, the Chairman remarked that this scheme, under the 1925 Housing Act, was of particular interest to North and South Wales. Cardiff was practically free from what was called slum property, its development being far more recent than the majority of towns and cities in the Principality. Welshpool, Carnarvon, Llanelli, and other older places had their slum areas and conditions, and the need for the abolition of those spots which seriously marred architectural beauty was obvious. Old cottages, particularly in the Borough of Welshpool, had been built when there were no by-laws, and now that the Ministry of Health were alive to the fact that the importance and value of towns and cities would be enhanced by the improvement of the ancient sites and properties, the possibility of Wales rejuvenating its old villages was very hopeful.

The housing conditions in the slum areas of Welshpool, concluded the Chairman, were really appalling, and the Welsh Housing Commissioners were busying themselves with a slum-clearance scheme in Powell's Row, and 32 new houses were being built at Erw-Wen, to replace the property in Powell's Row. The rent of the new houses would be 5s. 6d. per week, excluding rates.

New Architectural Books

Messrs. Batsford's spring announcements include the following:— "Plastering: Plain and Decorative," a Practical Illustrated Treatise on the Craft, by William Miller, edited by G. P. Bankart. "The Architecture of Ancient Greece, Its Historic Development," by Professor W. B. Dinsmoor, architect, late of Columbia University and Athens. "The Architecture of Ancient Rome, Its Historic Development," by Thomas Ashby, D.Litt., F.S.A., late Director of the British School at Rome, both founded on Anderson and Spiers' "The Architecture of Greece and Rome," "The Architecture of the Renaissance in France," an historical review; Vol. 1, Early Renaissance, Vol. 2, The Three Louis and Empire; by W. H. Ward, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., edited by Sir John W. Simpson, M.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. "The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy," a General View, by Wm. J. Anderson, A.R.I.B.A.; edited and enlarged by Arthur Stratton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. "The Homes of Our Ancestors," an Account of American Colonial Houses, Decoration and Furniture, by R. T. S. Halsey and Elizabeth Tower. "The Acropolis of Athens," an Illustrated Architectural Account, by M. Schede; translated from the German by H. T. Price. "Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect and Master of Many Arts," illustrated from the artist's work and drawings, with text by Dr. R. Adams Cram, H. B. Alexander, G. E. Hale, and others.

Trade Notes

The business of The Lamplough Daylamp, Ltd., has now been amalgamated with Halsted Hanby & Co., Ltd., under the new style and title of Restlight, Ltd. (Lamplough Illuminating Products), 40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Telephone: Central 4302.

The General Electric Co., Ltd., announce that the address of their Sheffield branch is now "Magnet House," Fitzalan Square, Sheffield. Telephone No.: Sheffield 25101.

Messrs. Geerz Bros. & Ramsden, Ltd., 47 Friday Street, E.C.4, have changed their style and address to: Ramarae, Ltd., 157-8-9, Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Romer, Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., the manufacturers of Solignum Wood Preserving Stain, applied for an injunction restraining Mr. S. Atlas, builder's merchant, of Hackney, from selling as and for Solignum goods which were not of the plaintiff company's manufacture. For the defendant it was stated that he did not know that Solignum was a proprietary article, and that in selling what he did sell for Solignum he was acting in good faith. Counsel for the defendant raised the question of costs, and asked his lordship to exercise his discretion in view of the statement that the defendant had acted in ignorance. But the injunction was given with costs against the defendant.

Structural Engineering Scholarship

The Institution of Structural Engineers announces that particulars are now available of a third triennial scholarship, valued at £300. This scholarship, which will be known as the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship, is offered with the object of encouraging the æsthetic design and artistic development in England of concrete and reinforced concrete; and also of providing the opportunity of foreign travel with the great experience that this affords to structural engineers.

Trade Catalogues.

Thos. Ash & Co., Ltd., 10, 12 and 14 Berkley Street, Birmingham. An illustrated catalogue dealing with the "Ashanco" systems of ventilation. The importance of efficient ventilation has recently received official recognition in the 1926 Report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, in which they state that they are convinced that efficient ventilation of factories is not only essential to the workers therein, but that it is highly conducive to an increased and thereby more profitable production. They also add that wherever possible it is preferable to install natural ventilation schemes.

Pickerings, Ltd., Globe Elevator Works, Stockton-on-Tees. A fully illustrated catalogue dealing with the complete range of goods manufactured by this firm. This range comprises every type of lift in present use, passenger, goods and service lifts, both electric and hand operated, capable of raising, according to their purpose, loads varying from a few pounds up to 40 tons.

The Cozy Stove Co., Ltd., 42 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.1. A book of installation plans showing different methods of fixing the various types of Cozy Stoves.

The Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd., 60 Oxford Street, London, W.1. A new illustrated booklet giving full particulars of the Nautilus Coke Boiler: a detailed list of sizes, dimensions, patterns and prices is given at the end.

The Plywood Development Association, 81 City Road, E.C.1. A booklet dealing with some of the uses of plywood in the home. This edition has been prepared in order to give information on the best grades of plywood for each class of work.

Preservation of Rural Beauty

The Bootle (Cumberland) Rural District Council recently supported a resolution from the Woodstock Rural District Council asking the Government to authorise local authorities to reject or refer back all plans for buildings which threatened the rural beauty of the countryside.

Greenock Infirmary Extension

At the 118th annual meeting of Greenock Royal Infirmary, Mr. D. S. Macpherson, who presided, referred to the proposed extension scheme, and stated that the directors aimed at raising a fund of £60,000.



The Hall Mark of Your Craftsmanship

IN pointing out the need of a distinctive finish to an installation, we would again emphasise that such finish should be typical of the efficiency and durability of the whole. It is in this latter connection that we would urge—where a two-way switch is used—the “Crabtree” meets the demand for real efficiency.

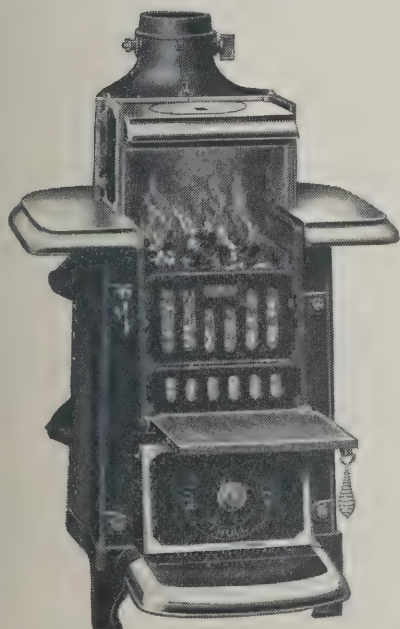
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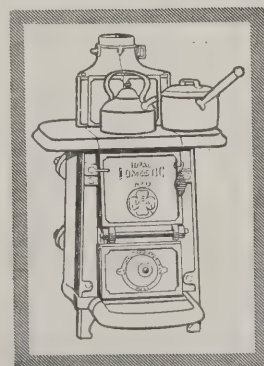
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Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ABERGAVENNY.—March 21.—For the erection and completion of 20 houses (being portion of their housing scheme) and incidental works in connection therewith off Park Road, Abergavenny. Wm. H. Hopwood, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Abergavenny.

ABERGRAVE.—For the building of a new hall at Abergrave. Edgar R. Griffiths, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 12 College Street, Swansea. Deposit £2 2s.

BEDFORD.—March 31.—For the erection of 6 cottages at Stagsden. The Council Offices, 81 High Street, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

BELFAST.—March 19.—For extension to buildings, harbour power station. Mr. S. C. Hunter, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor, 2 Wellington Place, Belfast. Deposit £5 5s.

BRADFORD.—March 22.—For the erection of the following houses, viz., Housing Scheme No. 6, Eccleshill: Section 2, 98 houses; section 3, 80 houses; section 4, 148 houses. The City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

BRISTOL.—March 26.—For the erection of a block of flats at Eugene Street, St. James's. The Housing Department, 51 Prince Street. Deposit £1.

CO. DOWN.—April 1.—For the conversion into a Masonic Hall of premises, High Street, Killyleagh, Co. Down. Castor J. Love, Architect, 11 Chichester Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

CREDITON.—March 31.—For the erection of a block of six houses at Morehard Bishop, and a block of four houses at Poughill, near Crediton. Mr. E. O. Harding, Architect and Surveyor, 34 Prospect Park, Exeter.

CWMFELINFACH.—March 21.—For additions and alterations to the premises of the Cwmfelinfach Workmen's Constitutional Club and Institute, Ltd., at Cwmfelinfach, Mon. W. A. Griffiths, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, Pontllanfraith, Mon. Deposit £2 2s.

DEVON.—March 26.—For alterations and repairs at the police constable's and roadman's houses, High Bickington. The Police Constable's House, High Bickington, Devon.

DEWSBURY.—New infirmary for the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary Board. Infn. from Thos. W. Sharpe, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, from 17th to 21st inclusive. Deposit £5 5s.

EDINBURGH.—March 23.—For the first contract in connection with the erection of new premises at Bathgate Park, namely, demolition, excavations, and upfilling, retaining walls, and drainage, etc. Mr. George Fraser, A.M.I.C.E., consulting engineer, 13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.—March 18.—St. Anthony's R.C. School, Lochend Road, Leith (late Leith Industrial School). For the undernoted contracts (alterations and additions): Mason and brick works; carpenter, joiner and glazier works; structural steel works; plaster and cement works; slater and harling works; plumber work. John Stewart, Education Offices, Edinburgh.

FERNDA.—March 23.—For the erection of a new Post Office and Telephone Exchange at Fernda (Rhondaa), Glam. The Contract Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

HAWKSWORTH.—March 22.—For all or any of the various trades required in the erection of a proposed Council School. The Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

LEEDS.—March 22.—For all or any of the various trades required in the erection of a proposed Council school, Hawksworth. The Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

MOIRA.—March 22.—For the erection of two gatekeepers' cottages, between Moira and Belfast. F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens Street Station, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWPORT.—March 23.—For alterations and additions to the Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital, Coldra, Newport. The County Surveyor, County Hall, Newport. Deposit £1 1s.

NOTTINGHAM.—March 21.—For the erection of cricket pavilion on the Nottingham Forest. Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

OKEHAMPTON.—March 21.—For the whole of the works in connection with the construction of a cattle market. Mr. G. I. Holmes, Borough Surveyor, Okehampton. Deposit £1 1s.

PADSTOW.—March 26.—For the erection of workmen's dwellings as follows: (1) For three pairs of houses; (2) for block of six houses; (3) for roads and sewers. Gerald H. Reed, Architect and Surveyor, Council Office, Padstow. Deposit £2 2s.

SHEFFIELD.—March 26.—For new pavilion and tea room in Graves Park. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £1.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—New block of offices for the National Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., at Church Street, Stratford. Francis W. B. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

TAVISTOCK.—March 24.—For the erection of four houses at Sampford Spiney. Mr. T. H. Harris, Architect, Town Hall Chambers, Tavistock.

TIPTON.—For the rebuilding of the Seven Stars Inn, Sheepwash Lane, Great Bridge, Tipton, for Messrs. W. Butler & Co., Ltd., Springfield Brewery, Wolverhampton. The offices of the architects, Messrs. Scott & Clark, Regent Chambers, Wednesbury. Deposit £3 3s.

TOTNES.—April 2.—For the following three contracts for His Grace the Duke of Somerset: No. 1, new roofs and other work to nine cottages at Coldharbour, Bridgetown, Totnes. No. 2, reroofing cottages, stables, etc., at True Street, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. No. 3, stable roof, etc., at Afton Farm, also alterations to farm buildings, Lower Weekaborough Farm, Berry Pomeroy. The office of Mr. W. F. Tollit, Architect, Bridgetown, Totnes.

TYNEMOUTH.—March 24.—For carrying out alterations at the Western School, Penman Street, North Shields. The Secretary, Education Offices, North Shields. Deposit £2 2s.

WARE.—April 2.—The R.D.C. invite tenders for the erection of 10 houses at Broxbourne. The Council Architects, Messrs. Cherry & Lutyens, 7 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Deposit £2.

WELLINGTON (SALOP).—April 2.—For the erection of 30 non-parlour type houses on the Orleton Lane housing site for the U.D.C. Mr. William Walker, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Walker Street, Wellington, Shropshire. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST RIDING.—April 19.—For the alterations and additions at Castleford Temple Street Council school. Trades: Excavator, builder, etc.; carpenter and joiner; slater; plumber and glazier; plasterer; painter; ironfounder and smith; asphalt. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

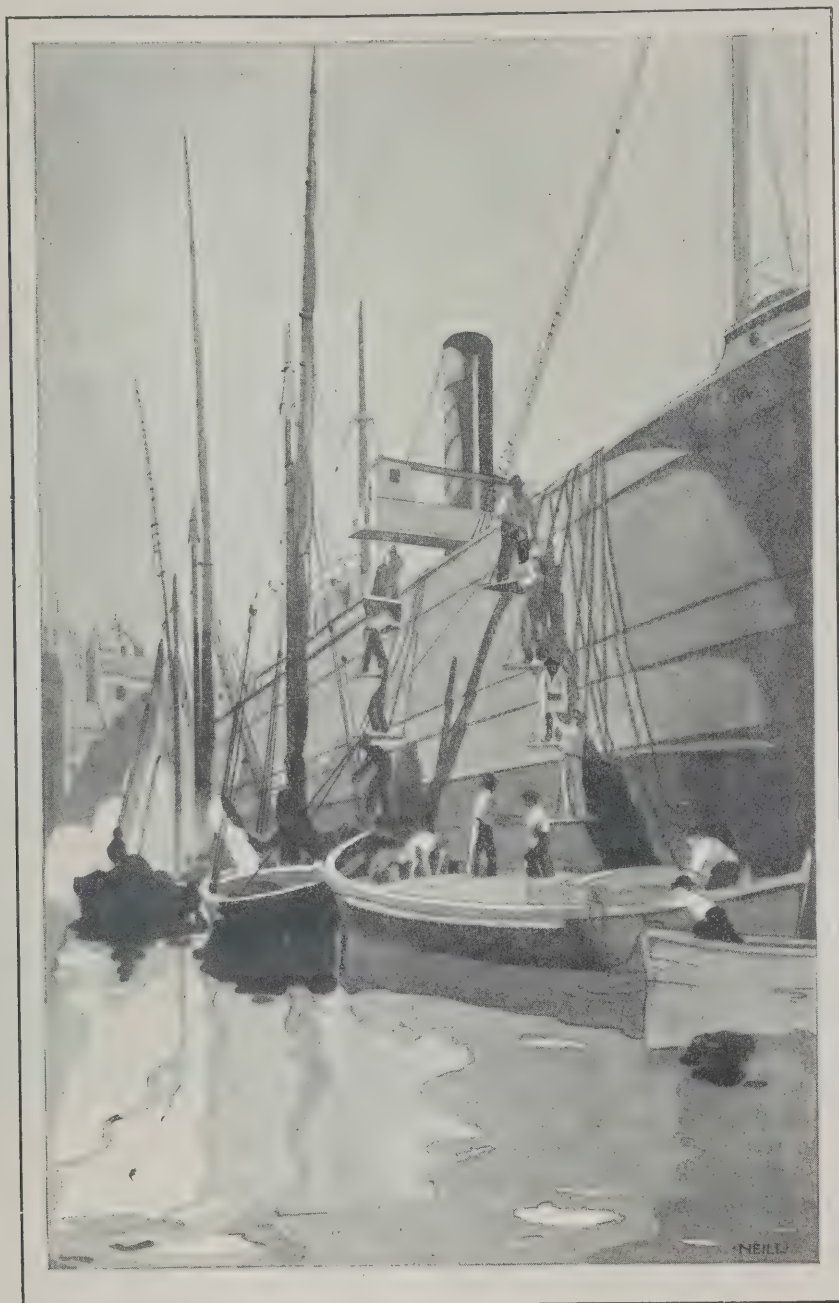
WEST RIDING.—March 21.—For the erection of a new school at Braithwell. Trades: Excavator, concrete and bricklayer; carpenter and joiner; painter; roof tiler; plumber and glazier; ironfounder and smith; asphalt. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WIGAN.—For the necessary materials, fixtures, fittings, etc., for the erection of 108 brick houses. Mr. R. B. Donald, Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

WIGAN.—March 23.—For the whole of the works required for the erection of a church at Whelley, near Wigan. Messrs. Wright & Sons, surveyors, Lancaster.

WIRRAL.—For proposed new nurses' home at the Poor Law Institution, Clatterbridge. Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, Architects, 13 Hoghton Street, Southport. Deposit £3 3s.

YORK.—March 21.—Seventy-four scullery type houses on the Tang Hall estate (No. 2), for the Corporation Housing Committee. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer, Guildhall, York. Deposit £2 2s.



No. 5

Shipment

The loading of the ships is done by experts who pass the tiles from hand to hand into ocean-going vessels, and it may, with interest, be pointed out that, on every day of every year, tiles are being loaded into ships at the port of Marseilles. Ships' captains testify that Marseilles Roofing Tiles are stowed more advantageously than any other cargo the world over.

LANGLEY LONDON LIMITED
161 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

MARSEILLES
ROOFING — TILES

Building Tenders Accepted

ALLSCOTT.—A contract has been signed with Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., for the erection of a sugar beet factory at Allscott, Shropshire.

BARNET.—The B.G. have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Willmott of £7,933 for the erection of new casual wards.

BARNESLEY.—The Barnsley T.C. are recommended to accept the tender of Messrs. Fairhurst Bros. for 24 houses on the Huddersfield Road site for £9,892. The Housing Committee recommend that direct labour be adopted by the Corporation, and that the Borough Engineer be instructed to carry out a scheme for the erection of 200 houses by direct labour on a site to be decided later.

BEDFORD.—The E.C. recommend the tender, £13,109, of Mr. W. Laugh-ton, for the erection of an elementary school in Pearcey Road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the northern drainagescheme: Messrs. A. Waddington and Son, £54,791, from Redhill to Sheepwash; and Messrs. Grounds & Newton, £15,984, for the section from Sheepwash to Tuckton Road.

BURY.—For the erection of 24 houses in White Street, Buller Street, and Kitchener Street, and the erection of 200 houses in Hornby Street, for the Bury Corporation. Mr. J. Ainsworth Settle, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bury. 24 houses, L. O. Jurgons, Manchester; 200 houses, Messrs. James Byrom, Ltd., Bury.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of the Calway Construction Co., Ltd., of Marlow, for the erection of 114 houses on the King's Farm estate at prices varying from £400 to £471 per house.

HOYLAKE AND WEST KIRBY.—The Contract for the extension of the Cottage Hospital has been secured by Messrs. William Fleming & Co., of Neston, whose tender was £10,618.

HULL.—The Housing Committee now recommend the tender of Mr. F. Bilton for the erection on the East Hull estate of 282 non-parlour houses at prices varying from £359 to £367 each, and the tender of Messrs. Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd., for 276 non-parlour houses at prices from £375 to £378 per house.

ISLINGTON.—For alterations and additions to Nos. 159 to 168 Upper Street, for the London Co-Operative Society, the following tenders have been received. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, chartered architects, 35/39 Maddox Street, W. Quantities by Mr. H. A. Mackmin, F.S.I., 10 Vigo Street, W. W. Gaze & Son, £24,950; Dove Bros., £24,467; Holliday & Greenwood, £23,850; J. Greenwood, £23,674; W. F. Blay, Ltd., £23,585; F. G. Minter, Ltd., £23,097; J. Marsland & Sons, £22,775; F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.,

£22,360; Thomas & Edge, £21,967; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., £21,880; Nox, Ltd., £19,977.

LEICESTER.—The E.C. have made a contract with Messrs. Henry Herbert & Sons, Leicester, for the extension of the Colleges of Art and Technology, at a total of £39,648.

LEWISHAM.—For the adaptation, as a central school, of the infants' department of Dalmain Road School, Lewisham, W., and the rebuilding of the senior departments, respectively, and the supply of the necessary furniture: W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 23 High Street, Kingston-on-Thames, £23,656 (accepted); T. D. Leng, Deptford, £24,334; J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford, £24,539; J. Garrett & Son, Balham Hill, £24,560; F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs, £25,173; Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, £25,196 18s. 5d.; H. Kent, Hither Green, £25,731; W. Akers & Co., Ltd., South Norwood, £25,777; Thomas & Edge, Woolwich, £25,924; J. Carnichael (Contractors), Ltd., Wandsworth, £26,442; J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., South Norwood, £26,789; Rice & Son, Brixton, £26,803; Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham, £26,833; G. Parker & Sons, Ltd., Peckham, £26,843; Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell, £26,950; J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd., South Molton Street, £27,500; W. Harbrow, Ltd., Rotherhithe, £27,586; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Haymarket and Maidstone, £27,906.

MAIDSTONE.—Tenders were received for the 6 non-parlour type cottages at Taylor's Lane, Trottscliffe, as follows: Mr. R. J. Sheppard, Maidstone, £2,200; Messrs. Hyder & Sons, Shipbourne, £2,350; Messrs. W. H. Simmonds & Son, Wrotham, £2,370; Mr. W. G. Bright, Trottscliffe, £2,490; Messrs. Pickup & Earle, Maidstone, £2,593 10s.; Messrs. J. A. Davison & Son, West Malling, £2,630; Mr. Austen Pope, Rochester, £2,775; Mr. R. Langridge, Snodland, £2,800; and Messrs. Curtis & Caine, Borough Green, £2,939 9s. 6d. The tenders received for the 6 non-parlour bungalows and 4 non-parlour cottages at Church Road, Ightham, were: Messrs. W. H. Simmonds & Son, £3,855; Messrs. Hyder & Sons, £3,927; Mr. B. Goodale, Hildenborough, £3,956; Mr. Austen Pope, £4,460; and Messrs. Curtis & Caine, £4,647 1s. 2d. The committee had accepted the tender of Messrs. Hyder & Sons for the houses at Trottscliffe, and of Messrs. W. H. Simmonds & Sons for those at Ightham.

NANTWICH.—For the erection of 28 additional houses on the Wallfields site for the Nantwich U.D.C. Mr. P. H. Paton, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, 25 Baker Street, Nantwich. Peter McLachlan, Latchford Without, Warrington, £14,033 12s.

NUNEATON.—For the reconstruction of the refuse disposal plant at St. Mary's Road depot, for the T.C., Mr. R. C. Moon, Borough Engineer, Bigley, Mills & Co., Ltd., of Westminster, S.W.1, accepted at £11,421.

OSWESTRY.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of a Wrexham firm, at £11,960, for the erection of 26 houses on the Llwyn estate.

POOLE.—The contract for the erection of new Dorchester Grammar School, at a cost of nearly £20,000, has been given to Mr. Spiller, of Chard. Mr. Thomas Hardy will lay the foundation stone in the course of the next month or so, and it is hoped that the Prince of Wales will perform the opening ceremony when he visits Dorchester next year.

STAFFORD.—The Staffs E.C. have accepted the tender of A. H. Guest, Ltd., of Stourbridge, at £33,754, for the erection and completion of a new wing at King Edward VI Grammar School.

STIFFORD.—For the erection of 20 houses at Stifford, for the Orsett R.D.C., Messrs. Brown Bros., Tilbury, £9,368 5s. 2d.

TAUNTON.—The tender of Messrs. Taylor & Sons, Taunton, at £1,751 18s., for the erection of a maternity home in Canon Street was accepted; and it was decided to apply for sanction to borrow £1,775. Messrs. F. and E. Small's (Taunton) tender of £2,087 for the demolition of old buildings in the Council's yard, the erection of new buildings, and the provision of a weighbridge, was also accepted.

TORQUAY.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £17,482, of Messrs. Seston & Guscott for the erection of 38 houses on the Windmill Hill Housing Estate.

WATFORD.—The T.C. have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses at "Harebreaks": Mr. D. W. Beck, 32 houses, £13,496; Mr. H. King, 44 houses, £20,796; and Messrs. Moss & Son, 48 houses, £26,160.

WESTHAMPNETT.—For the erection of 8 houses at Walburton and 6 at Yapton, for the R.D.C., the tender of Mr. H. W. Seymour, Bognor, has been accepted, at £6,370.

WEST THURROCK.—For the erection of 30 houses at West Thurrock, for the Orsett R.D.C. Messrs. Pault Bros., Purfleet, £14,698 10s.

WREXHAM.—Tenders have been accepted by the R.D.C. for the erection of 78 houses, which will be built at Gwersyllt, Broughton and Ruabon.

WORCESTER.—For the erection of 119 houses on the Droitwich Road and Checketts Lane site and 4 houses on the Lechmere Crescent housing site, the T.C. have accepted the tenders of A. Brazier, Ltd., at £52,429.

YORK.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £5,640, of Mr. W. Sawdon, of Bridlington, for the erection of 12 houses on the Tang Hall Estate.

OXFORD STREET.—Foundations, retaining walls, etc., for the steel frame which will support the Corner House Restaurant, to be erected by Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., at the corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, W.1, are now being constructed. The work is to be entirely—except for a few specialists' trades—carried out by the company's building staff, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Frederick J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

IN REINFORCED CONCRETE



A TRUSCON FLOOR loaded with 3 cwt. to the square foot.
Maximum deflection $\frac{1}{8}$ inch over 21 ft. 9 ins. span.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR FOR STRENGTH.

The Truscon floor is constructed of monolithic reinforced concrete which accounts for its extraordinary weight-carrying properties. A building carcass tied with Truscon floors will withstand the heavy loads which it is subjected to during construction.

Our illustration shows a test on a Truscon floor of 21 ft. 9 ins. span designed to carry a load of 2 cwt. per square foot. The test load is 3 cwt. per square foot or 50 per cent. overload. The maximum deflection recorded was only one-third of an inch.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick ..	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings ..	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.B. London
Slotted Flettons ditto ..	56/3	Ditto (Station)
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto ..	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto ..	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks ..	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.B. London
Blue pressed ditto ..	185/-	Ditto (Station)
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks ..	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers ..	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze		
to the cost of similar white glazed	40/-	Ditto
bricks		
Add for other colours to the cost of		
similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks ..	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks ..	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9 6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary			
junctions	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern ..	6/10 11/3 20/-	each	In truck loads free
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto	on rail London
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 9/7	ditto	-2 1/2% or +1 1/2%
do. for Horizontal			delivered on site.
Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	If tested pipes
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	are required add
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3	111/3	35% to the net
Ditto locking or	3/4 5/- 10/-	—	prices.
screw stopper			

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe ..	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating ..	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm,	25/- 43/-	each
plate, bridge and screw ..		

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight				
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
SLATES—				
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates,				
F.O.R. London	£16 0 0		Per ton	
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2 ..		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto ..		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—			
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced			Per 1,000
tiles	£5 12 6		F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles ..	0 8 6		per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles ..	16 0 0		Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0		Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting ..	0 2 11		Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting ..	1 2 0		Per cwt.
Line sheeting	2 4 6		Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0		Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	Per standard delivered					
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31 £29 £26 £25 £22 £22 £21					
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55 £50 £49 £48 £47 £46 £45					

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/4 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak, Austrian	17/-	
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras ..	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein	14/-	

Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	2 in.
Qualities	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B
Birch	4 3	2 5	4 3	7 6	4 3	7 6
Alder	3 3	2 5	4 3	6 5	4 3	7 6
Oregon Pine	5 4	—	5 5	—	6 6	—
Gaboon Mahogany ..	4 3	3 6	5 4	9 7	1 0	10
Figured Oak (1 side) ..	8 7	—	10 8	—	11 6	—
Plain Oak (1 side) ..	6 6	—	7 7	—	9 7	—

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6	
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	18/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

Per Cwt. delivered to job.

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d. 5 1/2d. 6 1/2d. 9 1/2d.	1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2	1/1 1/4 1/10			
Elbows square (each) ..	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2	2/7 4/3				
Elbows round (each) ..	11d. 1/2 1/5 1/3 2/4	2/10 4/8				
Tees (each)	1/- 1/3 1/7 1/10	2/6 3/1 5/1				
Crosses (each)	2/2 2/9 3/3 4/1	5/6 6/7 10/6				
Sockets diminished (each) ..	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d.	1/- 1/4 2/-				
Discounts off above—						
Gas	Tubes	Fittings	Tubes	Fittings		
Water	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%		
Steam	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%		

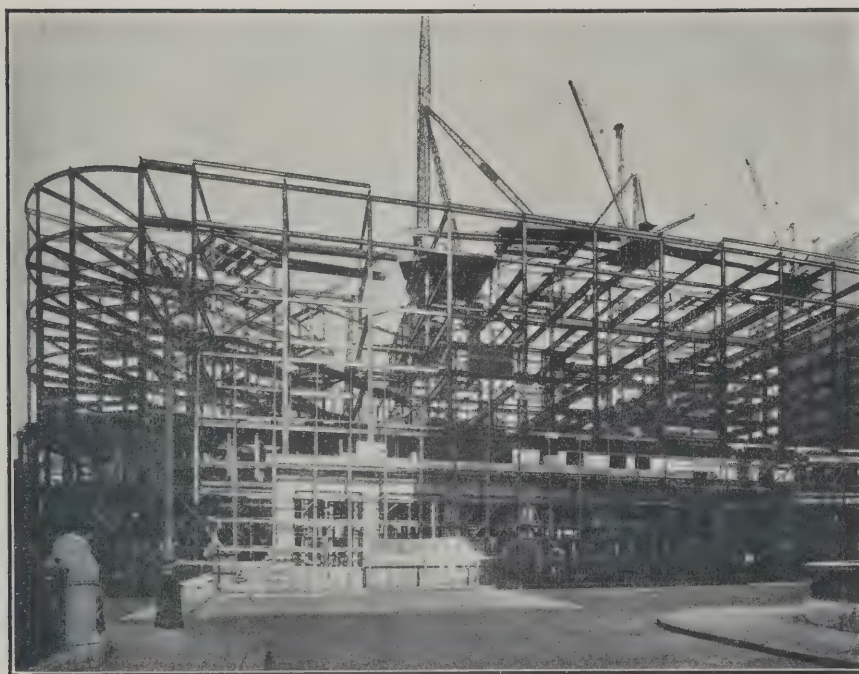
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11 1/2 2/2 2/7 3/1 3/7	5/9 6/1 1/10				
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10	6/1 1/10				
Shoes (each)	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/- 2/3	4/1 4/11				
Bends (each)	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8	4/11 6/1				
Heads (each)	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4	6/1 6/1				
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each) ..	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3	5/8 5/8				
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3	6/8 6/8				
Single junction	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/7	6/4 6/4				
Cast-iron half-round gutters,						
per yard	—	—	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11			
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft.,						
lengths	—	—	1/6 1/7 1/8 2/2			
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/7 1/8			
Stop ends	—	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.			
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/6			
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft.,						
lengths	—	—	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8 2/8			
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5 1/5 1/6 2/-			
Stop ends	—	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.			

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink ..	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink ..	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super.
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement ..	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



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Contractors :
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Westburn, Newton.
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Office:
47 Temple Row.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Office:
Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	Unit	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		36/6	37/6	40/6	41/6	42/6	43/6
Lead delivered	Per yard	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—							
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	run	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/—	4/3	5/2	5/8½	
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/—	
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/—	6/—	
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—							
		25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	..	26/9	36/7	56/—	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	..	30/—	43/6	62/6	76/—	97/—	115/—
½ in. plate	..	33/6	47/—	70/6	90/—	107/—	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
½ in. plate	..	40/—	47/6	55/6	62/—	71/—	80/—
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
½ in. plate	..	57/6	61/—	68/6	74/—	80/—	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/—	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/—

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/—	6/—	9/—	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/—	28/—	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/—	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/—	—	—
Caps and screws						
	1/—	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	Each					
	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/—	4/2	8/6	11/—	—
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6	—
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9	—
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/—	2/3	3/6	—
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.	—
Tinman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.	—
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/—	Do.	—

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/—	—	—
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.							
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				White Tinted			
Rolled plate glass				½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Rough cast glass				4½d.	6½d.	8½d.	10½d.
Wired rolled				—	6½d.	8½d.	10½d.
Wired cast				—	—	9½d.	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super							
	1	3	6	12	20	45	100	
Ordinary substance Polished	1/3½	2/—	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½	—	—	
Embossing	—	—	3/3	4/6	—	6/9	—	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/—	Gallon.
Dryers	30/—	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/—	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/—	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/—	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Cwt.
Mixed Paint	71/—	Cwt.
Putty	16/—	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/—	Gallon.
Terebine	9/—	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/—	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/—	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/—	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/—	Cwt.

Scottish News

Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, speaking recently at the annual dinner of the London Galloway Association, held at the Holborn Restaurant, said there was nothing in connection with present-day questions that should receive greater support than the improvement of rural housing, and the Government, by means of recent legislation, had done a good deal towards that end. Sickness and disease in the great cities of this country was due to housing more than to anything else, and it had been a great measure of reproach to Scotland. But they had made progress. What they needed more than anything was goodwill. He was disappointed by the fact that they were faced with another dispute in that great industry, and that there was a stoppage of the building going on in Glasgow just at a period when they believed they were overcoming their difficulties.

Housing Progress

At a recent meeting of Glasgow Town Council—Mr. D. Mason, the Lord Provost, presiding—Dr. Forgan asked that, in view of the attention drawn to Glasgow's housing problem by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and of the Lord Provost's reference to the efforts of the Corporation to solve the problem, would the Lord Provost state (1) how far short of the estimated annual needs of the city (5,000 new houses every year for the next 20 years) had been the number of new houses completed in Glasgow during 1926, and what was the approximate number of new houses likely to be completed in the course of 1927.

The Lord Provost said he was informed by the Master of Works that during 1926 the Dean of Guild Court had granted linings for the erection of 7,831 houses. Of these houses, 318 were of two apartments,

4,989 of three apartments, 1,265 of four apartments, 158 of five apartments, and 101 of six apartments and upwards. The number of houses completed during 1926 was approximately 2,865, of which 1,948 were by the Housing Department and 917 houses by private enterprise. The number of linings for dwelling-houses granted in January and February of the current year was 12, representing 801 houses. It was, therefore, impossible at that stage to approximate the number of new houses likely to be completed in the course of the current year.

Professional Notes.

Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, of London, has been appointed county architect to the Lancashire County Council at a salary of £1,500 per annum out of 102 applicants. Mr. Wilkinson, who is 49 years of age, served his articles in Manchester, and subsequently held appointments in the Manchester City Surveyor's Department, the Borough Engineer's Office, Blackpool, the Borough Surveyor's Office, Northampton, and in the Public Works Department of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Calcutta.

Mr. A. B. Russell Taylor has removed from 52 Baker Street, where he has practised as a quantity surveyor for several years, to new offices at 48 Baker Street, Portman Square, W.1.

The company owning the buildings, concert halls, gardens, etc., of Buxton Spa being unable to pay dividends or find further capital for the renovation of their property, the Buxton Corporation has promoted a Bill in Parliament to enable them to take over the undertaking as necessary for the welfare of the town. The purchase price is stated to be £29,550, and some £7,000 will require to be spent at once to put the buildings in good repair.

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/6th of the above fees or £1 ls.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoeing complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities 6d.	In small quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d.	1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d.	2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 9/6	5 ft. deep 11/-	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Holting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	2/-	3/-	3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced 620/-	Flettons 830/-	Stocks 1060/-	Blues 1080/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-		
Damp course	Per Foot Super 10d.	Horizontal 1/3	Vertical 1/-	
Two courses of slates in cement	9d.			
2-in. asphalt				
Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond 1 1/2d.	English bond 1 1/2d. plus 10%		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis				
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)				
Weather joint in cement				2 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening				1 1/2d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1 1/2d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalt	7/-			4/8
Tarmac				6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6	
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-	
Portland stone and all labours of usual character				To Elevation generally 19/6
Bath stone ditto				10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Counters	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-	
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7	
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4	

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66 1/2%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

	Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	Per square
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-	100/-	Ditto
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-	100/-	Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-	91/-	Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	87/6	Ditto

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling	Equal 1/2 foot super. 1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/9
At per square	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal close boarding	31/-	35/-	48/-	
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-	
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-			

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-
--	-----

JOINER.

	Per square	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-	
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Windows, per foot super				
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	8 in.
Doors, per foot super	Panel 2/-	Panel 2/3	Panel 2/5	Panel 2/8
Square frame both sides doors	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	4d.	4 1/2d.
Add for each side moulded	4d.	4d.	4 1/2d.	5d.
Add for each side bead butt				

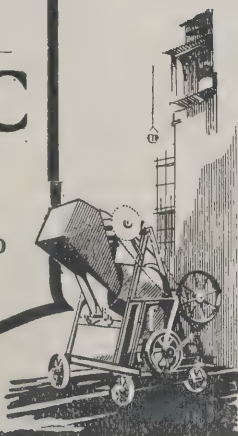
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.				
Staircase				
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super				2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super				2/-
Housing steps to strings, each				9d.

THE STRONGEST AGGREGATE

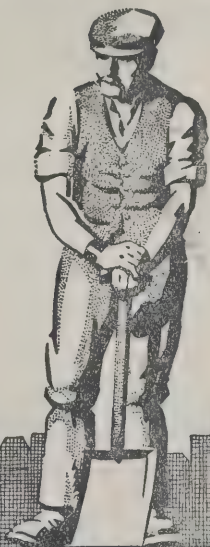
FROST will not disintegrate Betonac Steel Concrete. It is practically dustless and completely impervious to water. It is as durable as steel and is so graded that any type of surface from dead smooth to rough can be produced. Use it for roads, factories, subways, etc. Send a card for prices, samples and Report of National Physical Laboratory Report.

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When it is possible to produce better cement than "Kaye's" Portland Cement, we shall be the first to make it. Are you using "Kaye's," one of the oldest British Portland Cements?



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Builders requiring an efficient binding material which costs less than Portland Cement, we recommend "Kaye's" BLUE LIAS LIME, produced from the beds of the Lower Lias formation. Write to:—

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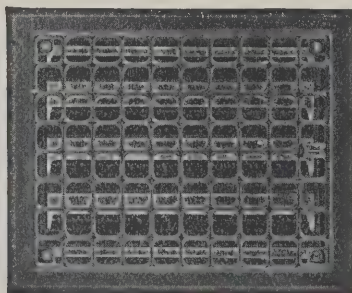
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YEARS of experience in the manufacture of Ventilators made from Wrought Steel have resulted in many and important improvements being effected, chief of which is increased capacity for the free transmission of air. We have reduced the area of fretwork obstruction and thereby largely increased the size of openings in our Ventilator faces, with added strength.

The air capacity of H. & C. faces will be supplied on request, together with sizes of Ventilators stocked. Made of heavy gauge steel to ensure rigidity and durability. Of all Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants.

Wm. E. PECK & CO. of London Inc.,
31, Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.1

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube							
	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/19					
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4		1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5		1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Filets, rails and frames, Section Area	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½
Filets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing								
Barrel Flush Sash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip	Spring				
Boita Boita Fasteners Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches								
1/- 2/- 1/- 2/- 4/- 1/3 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/-								

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

			Per	Cwt.
			Up to	Above
			1st Floor	1st Floor
Rolled steel joists .. .. .	..	..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders .. .. .	..	..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions .. .. .	..	..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns .. .. .	..	..	16/6	18/6
			Light	Medium Heavy
Steel roof trusses .. .. .	..	..	32/6	30/- 27/-
Chimney bars .. .. .	..	..	36/-	34/- 32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts .. .. .	..	..	47/6	45/- 42/6
Bolts and nuts .. .. .	..	..	45/-	40/- 35/-
Handrail and balusters .. .. .	..	..	55/-	50/- 48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed .. .. .	..	..	22/-	21/6 21/-
			Per	Foot Run
			2 in.	3 in.
Rain water Goods				4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails .. .. .	..	..	1/1	1/4 1/9
Bends or shoes, each .. .. .	..	..	1/6	2/- 2/9
Junctions, each .. .. .	..	..	2/3	3/- 4/1
			4 in.	5 in. 6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets .. .. .	..	..	1/4	1/8 2/1
Outlets and angles .. .. .	..	..	2/1	2/9 3/5
Stop ends .. .. .	..	..	10d.	1/- 1/1

PLUMBER.

						Per Cwt.		Flashings and Gutter	
Milled lead and laying						Soakers 48/6	Flats 57/6	60/6	
Per Foot Run			Each						
Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Banded Ends to Rolls 6d.		Cesspools 5/6		Soldered Dots 2/-		
									Per Foot Run
									$\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 1 in. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 2 in. 3 in. 4 in.
Lead service			1/8	2/8	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—
Lead waste			1 1/4	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8 1/2	3/6	—
Lead soil						—	—	5/8	6/3
									Each
Egg joints			2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-
Branch joints			2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6
Indiarubber joints			—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—
Stop ends			2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—
Bends			—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6
Banded ends			—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—
Single tacks			—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-
Double tacks			—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7
Brass sleeves			—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2
Lead traps			—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6
Boiler screw			3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—
Bib cocks			7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks			9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—
Ball cocks			8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—
Wire balloons			—	—	—	—	—	9d.	1/-

PLUMBER—Continued.

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Extra for bends	2/3	3/6
Extra for junctions	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run								
	Gas			Steam Tubing					
	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	1 in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5	

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings		Narrow Per Widths Yard per Foot		Per Foot Run			
		Super	Other	Arria	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Base
Render, float and set in lime and hair	..	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite	..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland	..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing .. .. .	..	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing .. .. .	..	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/-	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Glrth	Mitres Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Stop Ends Equal to 1rd of a foot of moulding
Moulding in plaster	0/2			
Do. do. Portland	0/3			
Do. do. fibrous	0/3			

Partitions	Per Yard Super		
	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	6/6	6/-

GLAZING.

						Per Foot Super		
						Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed		..	..	..	..	4/4	4/0	5/1
<hr/>								
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.								
Sheet Glass		Figured		Cast Glass		Wired		Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rollo		Rollo		Cast Glass		Patent Glazing
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2		0/9		0/10		1 1/2
								2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable		Wash and	Per Yard	Super	
Dyestemper		Stop	Once	Twice	
			Dyestemper	Dyestemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2	
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2	
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2	

Add per Yard Super for the following—

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on			If on Narrow Widths
		Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	
100%	300%	0/8	0/2	0/1	0/8

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats				Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
		1	2	3	4				
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/8	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/6
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	6/6	1/10	2/8
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :-									
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours				Stippled			
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.				6d.			

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	Lining	Pattern
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On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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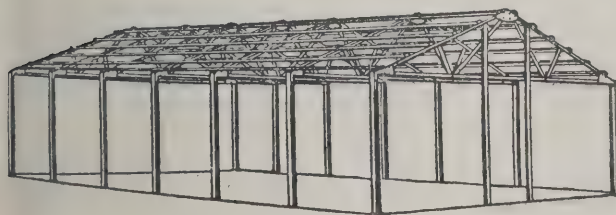
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Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	B3
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A2
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Gorleston	B1	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stowmarket	B3
Alton	C1	*Chichester	B3	Gosport	B	Lewes	B3	Portcawl	B	Stratford-on-Avon	A3
Altrincham	A	*Chipping Norton	B3	Grantham	A3	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	B1
Andover	B3	*Cirencester	B2	Gravesend	A1	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	B	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	Cleethorpes	A	Great Yarmouth	B1	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A	Suton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Clacton	B1	Grimsby	A	Liskeard	B3	Prestwich	A	*Swanage	B2
Ascot	B	Coalville	A	Guildford	B1	Liss	B2	Princetown	B1	Swansea Valley	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Cobham	A3	Gullsborough	B2	Littlehampton	C1	Pudsey	A	Swanwick	A
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Bagshot	B3	Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Lowestoft	B1	Raunds	B1	Taunton	B1
Banbury	B3	Cranbrook	C1	Harpenden	B1	Luton	B	Rawtenstall	B3	*Tavistock (Town)	C
Bangor	B2	Crawley	A	Harrogate	A	Macclesfield	A1	Reading	B	Teeside District	B2
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Bath	B	Daventry	B3	Hawthurst	C1	Margate	B3	Reigate	B1	Tonbridge	A2
Beaconsfield	B	Deal	B3	Hayling Island	C1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhonda Valley	A	Tonquay	A1
Beccles	B3	Denbigh	B1	Haywards Heath	B3	*Marlborough	B3	Rhyl	B1	*Totnes	B2
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Berwick	A2	Dewsbury	B	Henley	B	Melton Mowbray	A2	Rochdale	A	*Trowbridge	B3
Bettws-y-Coed	B1	Didcot	B	*Hereford	B	Merlonshire	B2	Rochester	B1	Tunbridge Wells	B1
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Burton-on-Trent	A	Fleetwood	A			Nuneaton	A			Skipton	A2
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		Frome	B3			Ormskirk	B			Southport	A
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Carmarthen	B	Street	B3							Stafford	A2
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THE LURE OF THE TOWN

In a lecture to the London Society, Mr. Montague Fordham, well-known in agricultural circles, attributed the making of slums to the constant influx of country people into the towns. To London they come at the rate of 100 a week. London employers prefer these rosy-faced men to the sallow London born; and as, in the lecturer's opinion, the rural migrants do not take kindly to slums, they inevitably thrust the poorer and less capable cockneys down into the slums. Mr. Fordham's remedy is the decentralisation of industry and the encouragement of agriculture; and he thinks that electrical development will bring it about. In effect, he looks to a network of cables, carrying cheap power all over the land, as the basis for starting industrial centres of reasonable size wherever they liked, creating real garden cities. Presumably these new centres of industry would first take numbers out of the towns; then local agriculture would revive to supply the food wants of this new industrial population and that in turn would bring out more men to work on the land. This might bring agriculture more directly under the control of the producer and consumer, the two classes primarily interested in it, as Mr. Fordham devoutly hopes; it may kill the dominance of the dealer who, "under the paralysing gamble which distinguishes the existing system of production and marketing, always wins." We are afraid, however, that most economists will regard Mr. Fordham's proposals as little less rosy than the cheeks of his town immigrants. The crux of the trouble is the fact that the return for producing an essential, like food, is far below that obtained for producing luxuries; and the difference is more accentuated because food-production is a gamble not only with the market, but with the uncertainties of climate, or, as we are speaking of the British Isles, of weather. Until a better economic relation is obtained, we fear the countryman will continue to feel the lure of the town, for life in which his present system of education largely predisposes him.

The influx of countrymen could not drive townsmen into slums, however, unless the slums were already there; and Mr. Fordham's explanation of the "making" of slums is hardly convincing, even if you accept his dictum that "the townsman's mind is decadent." With the countryman, however, the

solution of the problem rests. He it is who "will reconstruct the countryside, and make it more attractive than the towns." Well, if that reconstruction takes the form of stringing cables all over the land, raising "new industrial centres wherever we like," and developing rural districts on the lines which the C.P.R.E. has been started to combat, then the two-and-a-half millions of slum dwellers, that Mr. Fordham hopes to see moved out of the towns, will certainly be spared any noticeable shock by their change of environment.

LONDON BRIDGES

The Government's acceptance of the Report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, and its proposal to implement the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the rehabilitation of Waterloo Bridge, and other suggested bridges, has given much satisfaction; although most people would have welcomed a more decided attitude on the subject of the proposed bridge at Charing Cross. At the same time, the Cabinet had reasons for further examination of this scheme for which various wild estimates of cost, ranging from five to twenty million pounds, were advanced in evidence before the Commission. The larger estimates were probably based upon the supposition that the Southern Railway rights in the present bridge would have to be extinguished and the terminus of the line moved to the south side of the River. The Commission's recommendations do not alter the present access of the Railway to a station on the north bank. On the contrary, they substitute a new bridge for one that is admittedly deficient in strength; and one that has, moreover, only another twelve years of Parliamentary sanction to run. The railway will have, too, a brand new station, which may well be an improvement on the present one. We do not think, therefore, the question of a new Charing Cross Bridge need be clouded by fears of large claims for compensation which are hard to substantiate and would be resisted. Apart, however, from this particular matter, the question of a great and much needed public improvement is hardly to be regarded as justified if it can be done cheaply. The question is not whether we can afford to build Charing Cross

Bridge, but whether we can afford not to build it; and to that we think there can only be one answer. The disturbing feature of the Premier's announcement was the rejection of the Commission's recommendation to carry out the various works by means

of a loan raised on the security of the Road Fund. That the general financial policy of the country renders this impossible, seems to imply that the Road Fund is to become a new "hen roost" for Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Notes and Comments

The Palace of Westminster

The deputation of craftsmen who waited on the First Commissioner of Works last week to urge that the Houses of Parliament should be renovated in a radical manner by an entire refacing with a durable variety of stone, was a remarkable sign of the times. The plan which the deputation put before Lord Peel is much more comprehensive, and also much more expensive, than that comprised in the recent report of his Department. The deputation, which consisted of stonemasons, carvers and workers in all branches of the trade, seem to be of opinion that the Office of Works' proposals amount only to tinkering with the job. Whether the craftsmen's ideas are likely to be entertained, and the question of cost rather militates against them, one is glad to find that they are becoming articulate, and that they expressed their desire that the work should be carried out in a manner which they consider workmanlike and conforming to the dignity of the crafts.

The Scottish Building Dispute

The strike of building operatives in Scotland, which has now been in progress for over three weeks, appears to centre upon the refusal of the Scottish Contractors' Association, a non-federated body of employers, to come within the national negotiating machinery of the industry or to be bound by its agreements. The employers are prepared, it is stated, to join in a Scottish or local General Council, providing it is not subject to the National Joint Council. The immediate trouble, out of which the larger question above has emerged, is the notice given by the employers for a reduction in the wages of labourers to rates below those fixed by the operatives' agreement with the federated employers. The operatives' unions cannot concede to the non-federated employers' rates less than those agreed and ruling with the federated employers, and the dispute, being now one of principle on both sides, promises to be protracted. Negotiations, arranged by the Ministry of Labour, have broken down.

A Question for Quiet Meditation

It is not very easy to follow the dispute which has arisen in regard to the new building of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Ltd., in Piccadilly Circus. The ground landlord, otherwise the Crown, insisted on the building being carried to the same height as the rest of the adjoining Quadrant buildings, but the London County Council forbids the use of the top floor unless it is sub-divided by a fire-resisting partition to minimise the fire risk, this floor being beyond the reach of the fire hydrant. The new Quadrant buildings are much higher than the old ones, but by no means abnormal as modern buildings go in London. It will surprise most people that this top floor is beyond the reach of the fire hydrant, though this obviously refers to the hydrant installation of the building itself, and not to the capacity of the London fire-engines. It is also difficult to conceive that the accommodation of this floor, which is really in the roof, is of such negligible value on this most expensive site that, but for the requirements of the ground landlord, it would

not have been built, and that its projected use as workrooms and offices really forbids the introduction of a fire-resisting partition between the parts allotted for these very dissimilar purposes.

Vulgar Variety

Mr. W. G. Newton has been commenting on the "Pains and Pleasures of Architecture" at Manchester in a lecture given under the auspices of the Extra-mural Department of the University. The "pleasures" were mainly set forth by views of seemingly modern houses and public buildings. Even on its basis of modern machine methods, these served to show that a good deal of fine modern craftsmanship existed. Remarking that "ancient civilisation had been destroyed by imported barbarians, but we bred our own," Mr. Newton proceeded to illustrate his contention by slides of some of those "desirable residences" which are spreading in ribbon development along all the roads that proceed out of our towns. Artistically, the speculative house is as bad as it ever was, even before the Land Act of 1909, which was said to have killed it. It is within our recollection that there was a good deal of rejoicing in the Press at the time over that aspect of Mr. Lloyd George's measure. The housing shortage has made authority turn once more to the speculative builder; how soon, we wonder, will an irritated public demand a radical improvement in his productions or rejoice at his suppression.

Motor Traffic

To test public opinion on the subject, the Government has embodied its ideas and proposals about the future control of motor traffic in a sort of draft Bill, to the details of which, however, it is in no way committed. This is, perhaps, a step towards the long-awaited new statute; but the continued delay at getting to grips with this question seems to irritate motorists and non-motorists alike. The difficulty is the speed limit, and no legislation is going to solve it. The present limit exasperates the careful and skilful motorist, and provides no effective check on the reckless and dangerous driver. The penalty of three months' imprisonment, or a fine of £50, coupled with loss of licence, for a first conviction of dangerous driving will not appear unduly severe to the relatives of a pedestrian who happens to have been killed thereby, and who, in consequence, may be reduced to penury. The real truth is that there is a large number of persons who, through defects of temperament and constitution, are utterly unfitted ever to drive a motor vehicle, and we can understand the difficulty of the Government in devising any kind of legislation that will solve that problem.

Very Hard!

Sir Harry Foster, M.P. in a letter to *The Times*, has drawn attention to the fact that Aberdeen imported in a single day recently 1,300 tons of foreign granite. He calls it "a grim joke." It will be grimmer still if that granite leaves the northern city as "Aberdeen."



ALGIERS. Sketch by E. B. O'RORKE.

THE ARCHITECTURE CLUB

Complimentary Dinner to the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic

The Architecture Club, on Tuesday last, gave a complimentary dinner at the Savoy Hotel to the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, of whom the following members were present: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Lee of Fareham, P.C. (Chairman), Professor C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Sir William Plender, Bart., G.B.E., Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., E. G. Howarth, Esq. (Secretary). Mr. J. C. Squire (President of the Club) presided.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London," said two years ago or thereabouts they met in connection with Waterloo Bridge, which at that time appeared to be seriously in danger and likely to be pulled down at any moment. They got together, therefore, and pressed for the formation of a Royal Commission to consider not only the problem of Waterloo Bridge, but the problem of Cross-River Traffic from the æsthetic and utilitarian point of view. The Commission was appointed—a Commission of exceptionally "Solid Men." The Report of the Commission was not, however, yet carried; it was still on paper. Waterloo Bridge, however, still stood, though at one time the engineers of the L.C.C. suggested it could not last more than a month. The Report had already, in this brief period of time, got much further than most reports of Royal Commissions. What usually happened in this country was that Royal Commissions were appointed, laboured for years in taking authoritative evidence, and then produced a report which

was printed, commented on, then pigeon-holed and forgotten. The Report of the Commission, however, had been almost unique, for within a few months of its appearance the Prime Minister had mentioned it in the House of Commons. They were present that evening not to complain, but to congratulate themselves: it looked as if the almost impossible were going to happen, and that the recommendations of the Commission were going to be carried out. With two unavoidable exceptions, the whole of the Commission was present that night, and as Chairman he would congratulate them on a Report which not only paid attention to the past, but also the æsthetic development of London in the future.

In response, Lord Lee said he sometimes wondered whether the Royal Commission need have driven just as fast as it had; but in response to an urgent appeal from H.M. Government they had put aside all else and lived laborious days and produced a "record" by producing their report before December 1. They were surprised, however, that the Government should slumber for three months before giving an indication of their ideas about the Report. On the other hand, it was a good thing when responsible officials could not be accused of coming to a hasty decision. As a Commission they were reasonably gratified by the views of the Government announced a short while back, even if tinged with regret for their vagueness and compelled to regard "the visibility as bad." But so far as Central London was concerned, the Commission regarded the general statement of the

Government's policy as reasonably satisfactory and clear. Satisfactory, he hoped, not only to themselves, but to the great municipal authorities concerned. As regards Waterloo Bridge, the Government had certainly left nothing to be desired in their precision and preparedness to back financially the scheme proposed by the Commission. The pronouncement concerning Charing Cross Bridge was also gratifying to the Commission, and, he hoped, to the travelling public as well. They had no complaint with the Government that certain technical matters should be enquired into by a committee of engineers—it would have to be done in any case; and they hoped it would be proceeded with without undue delay and emulate the "record" of the Commission on Cross-River Traffic. With regard to Ludgate Hill Bridge, he was confident that the Bridge House Estates would do everything they could to accept the views of the Government with regard to this Bridge. He was convinced that the City Corporation and the L.C.C. were too public-spirited to be influenced in the faintest degree by *amour propre*, or lacking in sympathetic action to the plan formulated by the Commission and approved in principle by the Government. They could take it that the Commission was entirely innocent of any desire or intention to interfere or challenge in any way the prerogatives of those august civic bodies. Without preconceived ideas they had endeavoured to put forward a solution to the problem which the great civic bodies could not consider as a whole.

In a recent speech at the Mansion House by Mr. Gatti, he (Lord Lee) was inclined to think there was a tendency to suspect the Royal Commission of having in some way done something derogatory against the L.C.C. and the City Corporation. Mr. Gatti stated that their responsibilities were being taken from them and given to someone else, and had said civic matters should not be dealt with in that piece-meal manner. But how could these matters be dealt with in any other than a piece-meal fashion so long as there was no public body able to view the field as a whole. The Commission emphatically pleaded "Not Guilty" to any charge of prejudicing the rights and privileges of the L.C.C.

Speaking of the Western Exodus problems, Lord Lee said he was glad that the Minister of Transport was to engage in conversations with local authorities to see how the work could be carried out and financed by the Road Fund. They must have accommodation in the streets: there was no time to lose. Further, he considered that even the Government hardly realised the magnitude of the impending congestion in their London streets. They had only one-fifth or one-sixth the number of motor vehicles they had in America. In two or three or four or five years it was quite possible that the amount of traffic might be at least doubled or trebled. There was no room at present for the mass of vehicles. The Government would enhance their reputation and their popularity and make the public feel they were doing something constructive if they adopted the proposals for improving traffic facilities with a little more open-hearted approval. As to finance, there was room for difference of opinion, but the money of the Road Fund should be available for road users, and should be devoted to the objects for which it was originally intended. When it was complained that under the scheme London would be getting more than its share, he would say that London contributed over £4,000,000 a year. It was only proposed that £1,000,000 of the Fund should be set aside for London.

In conclusion, "The More they Pulled together, the Bridgeier they would Be."

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, proposing "The Guests," congratulated the Commission on the unanimity of their Report. With regard to Charing Cross Bridge, doubt had been expressed as to a double-

decker, but he considered it a perfectly feasible problem for architectural solution, and there should be no difficulty in a satisfactory and great work of art in the construction of a double-decker bridge. It would be an opportunity for a great National Competition to produce a design equal to Waterloo Bridge. Speaking from the town-planning point of view, Professor Abercrombie said they simply could not afford to count the cost—except from the point of view of eventually saving money. Hausmann, in Paris, spent money to save money.

Mr. J. M. Gatti (Chairman of the L.C.C.), in response, said the Chairman had revealed himself as an optimist: the Report of the Bridges Commission met all their demands and requirements. The last speaker maintained also that their efforts to maintain Waterloo Bridge had been successful. If leaving two arches at each end and rebuilding in some other form was to their satisfaction, he had nothing more to say. The Chairman had stated his gratification with regard to the solution put forward with regard to Waterloo Bridge. He (Mr. Gatti) must mention, however, that when the L.C.C. had the same scheme under consideration they had been met with an howl of execration.

With reference to his speech at the Mansion House, Mr. Gatti said he was thoroughly prepared to defend it, because possibly the extract reported had been misinterpreted by Lord Lee and others. But even from the extract they would see he made it clear that the distinction he drew between the work of the Royal Commission, and the necessity for its formation which deplored, was because, with the necessity of surveying the problem as a whole, the two bodies that might have done so did not come together; therefore it was necessary to form the Bridges Commission. Lord Lee was no more responsible for its inception than himself. He was given a job and did it: as Chairman of the L.C.C. he would state that he was the last man to complain of the way it had been done. His only complaint was with the Proposer of the Toast who had taken Lord Lee to task for sticking to his instructions. The Commission had entirely to do with its terms of reference and, fortunately, had not gone beyond those terms. There had been a great deal of optimism expressed as to the way the Report had been received; and he could assure them that if the Report was not carried out, if it failed, it would not be because of any obstruction on the part of the L.C.C. They were willing to examine and re-examine the problem with a view to finding a solution: the final answer was with those responsible for the appointment of the Commission; it was for them to say whether they would take it as a whole or not. The desire of the L.C.C. was to use every effort to make their great City more worthy of itself.

Those who looked at the matter from the artistic standard should not, however, think the L.C.C. were inimical to those considerations—far from it. They appreciated that Art was a great civilising influence, but did not believe Art was separated from the other functions they had to perform: they must not "blame them for not taking as great an interest as they should in Art until they took an equivalent interest in Drains." Both sides might attach more weight to one argument than another, but they must not disassociate from the ideal of taking an interest and pride in their City.

Among those present were:

Prince George of Russia, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davidge, Sir William Davison, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Gedye, Mr. J. Frederick Green, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keen, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. MacColl, Mr. and Mrs. William Muirhead, Mr. J. R. Pakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pick, and Mr. J. S. Wilson.



MURAL DECORATION FROM THE DINING ROOM FOR PROFESSOR REILLY, LIVERPOOL. By MARY ADSHEAD.

MODERN DECORATIVE PAINTING

By MARY ADSHEAD.

Being an epitome of a paper read before the Liverpool Architectural Society.

What is a decorative painting? Broadly speaking, it is a painting which possesses qualities in accordance with the architectural decoration of a building and which completes that decoration. But the term is too often applied only to paintings executed *in situ*, or designed especially to fill wall spaces, and although it is about such paintings that I shall mostly talk, I should like to mention that many so-called "easel paintings" may become decorative paintings should they be placed with discrimination in surroundings where they fall in with the general scheme of decoration.

I am inclined to think that two qualities are always present in pictures which have a decorative value—simplicity and convention—the more sophisticated the technique, or the more realistic the style of a painting, the further it is from being decorative.

All early schools of painting executed nothing but wall decoration, and these two qualities of simplicity and convention are always present in their work. It is usually with the decline of a big artistic movement that realism supervenes and the painting becomes less decorative. Mural painting is being greatly encouraged at the moment both in England and in France, and there are endless opportunities for the use of it.

In public buildings, such as theatres, town halls, libraries and churches, there is now, as ever, plenty of opportunity, and we also have cinemas and dance halls, though in the latter case I think the opportunities offered have been rather neglected.

Perhaps the most important work being done at the moment is the decoration of St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, by past students of the Rome School. This school of extremely capable painters represents the more academic side of mural painting, and includes some artists of repute, such as Mr. Colin Gill, Mr.

A. K. Laurence and Mr. T. Monnington. Mr. Laurence is also decorating Newcastle Town Hall.

But it is not to the municipalities that the mural painter looks for patronage to-day so much as to the private individual, business firms, hotel and restaurant proprietors, shipping companies, and, above all, to the smaller and more individual shop owners. Art is more and more centring round commerce.

Mr. Pick, of the London Underground—whose reputation for encouraging all that is best in poster decoration is well known—has just tried a rather interesting experiment at the Bank Station. Being before all else a business man, he naturally wanted his decorations to pay, so he insisted on their serving as advertisements at the same time; therefore a compromise was made between "Art" and "Commerce," and I executed for him three large panels advertising the "wears" of two well-known firms.

These firms, I believe, had to pay pretty heavily for the advertisement, but whether they received any advantage from the enterprise, or whether the decorations lost anything by their commercial interest, is matter for speculation.

Great encouragement has been given to students in Art Schools of recent years to revive decorative painting, and at the Slade School—with the help of Sir Joseph Duveen and others—experiments have been made which show that it is not necessarily a very expensive business to have wall decorations carried out on quite a large scale by young painters whose reputations are still in the making; so that anyone prepared to take the risk may, without incurring too great an expense, acquire a modern and original mural painting.

In house decoration there is an increasing interest in pictures as pieces of decoration. It is only recently that this has come about. During the last century,



DECORATIVE DETAIL, SHADWELL MEMORIAL HALL. By REX WHISTLER.

pictures used to be just pictures, to be hitched up anywhere, and to be looked at solely with regard to their intrinsic value. One had to keep one's eyes inside the confines of the frame, regardless of what surrounded it.

Now, however, we are coming to feel that the picture is such a vital part of the decoration of a room that it must be considered with it as a whole; it must complete the decoration of the room.

Even in the Academy, I am told, there is an uneasy feeling awakening as to the probable doom of the purely "easel picture."

As I said before, almost any kind of picture can be made decorative by the skill with which it is placed in a proper setting; certainly no picture which possesses any decorative quality can look its best until it is rightly placed, hence the failure of many paintings in public galleries.

The tendency is, in the moderate-sized house, to concentrate rather on one important painting in a living-room usually placed over the mantelpiece than to have several of equal interest. This, I think, is the right treatment.

The question of whether a living-room should have painted walls or not is a difficult one, and depends largely upon the temperament of the inmates of the house. I think that certain quiet treatments are possible, such as an all-over landscape giving the effect of tapestried walls, in front of which furniture may be placed; or a delicate floral and architectural design, such as is sometimes seen in 18th century wallpapers; but in most cases a few well arranged panels are most suitable.

A living-room should never be decorated in such a way that the walls force themselves unduly upon the consciousness of its inmates. For although one does in time cease to notice even the most startling of decorations, it must always be remembered that their effect is ruthless upon newcomers.

Yet there are places in almost every house where experimental paintings need not interfere with one's mood, such as halls, ante-rooms, passages, and especially the dining-room. This being a room which is only used intermittently, it can afford to have a decorative treatment of a more impressionable character; in fact, it can bear a certain amount of dramatic effect, as one is not in it long enough to come under the spell of its influence; the furniture, too, need not interrupt the design on the walls.

If people would only absorb this happy idea about dining-rooms, what a lot of interesting experiments might be made! You have an example in this town where Professor Reilly has had the courage to submit his dining-room to the mercies of a decorative painter.

I think the same rule should apply to bedrooms as to living-rooms. The wall decoration, if any, should be unobtrusive, and rather give way to the furniture: but I have always felt that the ideal decoration for a bedroom is a painted ceiling. A Boucher ceiling must have been an exquisite scene to gaze upon during the waking hours.

I had nearly forgotten that most important centre for decoration—the nursery. There many delightful treatments are possible. Children, above all, appreciate anything really decorative.

As regards methods of application, I think I may say that in nine cases out of ten mural painters work on canvas in oil colours, tempered with wax to give a matt surface, and then malfage the canvas to the wall with white lead, thus forming a durable and satisfactory surface; or in some cases the canvas can be neatly tacked to the wall, which allows for removal if necessary; or, again, in cases where a large panel is used, the canvas is generally left upon the stretcher, and fixed to the wall with a wooden slip.

Frescoe is very seldom used in England as it is so unsuitable for the climate, and the preparation of the wall is costly. Tempera paint is sometimes used where a very flat, dry surface is wanted, but this is very difficult to clean, and is not proof against damp.

There is one point I should like to emphasise with regard to the position the mural painter finds himself in: he cannot very easily get into touch with the public, not being able to exhibit his work unless it take the form of small decorative panels; though, indeed, it is not so much the public in general whom he wishes to interest in his work, but rather the architects. It is through them that mural painting should be brought into use and introduced to the public.

It is the architects who should know how best to place paintings, and should advise their clients in adopting them; they should work in closer alliance with the painter in the redecoration of interiors and the designing of new ones.

But, before this satisfactory alliance can come about, the architects must be brought into touch with the painters.



THE DINING ROOM FOR PROFESSOR REILLY, LIVERPOOL. Decorated by MARY ADSHEAD.

I hope you will forgive my mentioning that I find many architects almost wholly ignorant of what the younger mural decorators are doing, and it is this ignorance, I believe, which provides the greatest barrier to the more general use of decorative painting in modern buildings.

I have so often heard architects say, in reply to my questions, "Well, the only painters we can rely on are so expensive we cannot employ them, and it is so difficult to know what we shall get if we employ someone we do not know well—the risk is too great." But I ask you—how can you ever hope to do anything original if you don't take a few risks?

It is not a matter to be taken so seriously, for should you not be permanently satisfied with some experiment you may have tried, it need not cost you so much that you cannot afford to throw it over for another at a later date; whether you liked it or not, you will have had something of interest, which is surely better than indulging in a policy of "Safety," which creates nothing! It is the timidity of architects that the mural painter is up against.

Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

We have received a copy of the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships Pamphlet for 1927-1928. The pamphlet contains full information upon the various Prizes and Studentships, together with, where applicable, the detailed programmes for the competitions. Additional copies of the pamphlet are obtainable at the R.I.B.A., price 1s. exclusive of postage.

The following is the list of the dates of the R.I.B.A. examinations for 1927.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—May 20, 21, 23, 24 and 26, 1927 (last day for receiving applications,

April 20); November 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, October 18).

FINAL EXAMINATION.—July 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, June 3); December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, November 7).

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—July 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, June 3); December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, November 7).

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN DESIGN FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.—July 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, June 3); December 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, November 7).

SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF LICENTIATES TO QUALIFY AS FELLOWS.—November 28, 29, 30, December 1 and 2, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, October 31).

STATUTORY EXAMINATION.—October 19, 20 and 21, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, October 3).

REGISTRATION AS PROBATIONER R.I.B.A.—Attention is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that after December 31, 1928, no one shall be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised public examinations in the required subjects. A list of the examinations recognised may be obtained free at the R.I.B.A.

Registration of Architects

The Registration Committee of the R.I.B.A., with the approval of the Council, has opened a voluntary register of persons who, *not* being members of the R.I.B.A. or of any of its allied societies, desire to have their registration qualifications recorded in view of the intention of the R.I.B.A. to promote a Bill for the Registration of Architects.

THE RUSSELL INSTITUTE, PAISLEY

This handsome building, which was opened by H.R.H. Princess Mary on March 19, bears the mark of several very modern architectural influences. Within the limits of its own style the building is well composed, especial care having been taken that the advantages of the corner site should be fully exploited. The architect, Mr. J. Steel Maitland, has placed a highly imposing feature over his entrance porch, but it may be suggested that this grand arched window slightly overbears the lateral façades, which have so much narrower openings. There can be no doubt, however, that, taken by itself, the central feature with its solid bastion-like effect is a fine conception and adequately expresses the institutional character of the building. Unfortunately, at a time when shops and offices are tending to usurp the special architectural emblems which should by right belong to structures of greater social consequence than themselves it is ever becoming more and more difficult to give to a public building the importance which is its due. It may be of interest to compare this building with another, also belonging to an institution, which happens to be placed on a site having points of resemblance to the one we are here considering. At the corner of Tottenham Court Road, the Central Y.M.C.A. occupies a corresponding position with one of its corners visting with the street opposite, and here again the designers very properly decided that the whole architectural emphasis of the building should be concentrated at this corner, which was surmounted by a large stone cupola. This is a highly successful treatment, for the cupola is especially displayed at the end of the street, while it suitably differentiates the building from the neighbouring shops. At Paisley, however, the architects in one respect have gone one better than the Y.M.C.A., inasmuch as, instead of placing the entrance of their building at the side, as was done in the former case, they have put it at the corner. From the architectural point of view this is a great improvement, because now the building has a higher degree of unity, combining its important entrance front in the grand central feature of its composition. In the Y.M.C.A. there were, no doubt, adequate reasons why the main entrance should be placed on one of the sides of the building rather than beneath the cupola, but here, whatever the difficulties of planning may have been, they have been successfully overcome. It is somewhat remarkable how few buildings occupying a corner site have had their entrances at the corner. The great "Port of London" building is perhaps the most important exception, and Whiteley's em-

porium in Queens Road also occurs to one in this connection. The architect of the Russell Institute is to be congratulated upon having seized the opportunity of providing a most interesting addition to the too meagre list of striking corner treatments of buildings. The treatment of the entrance here represented in a separate illustration is a particularly happy one, for by giving this portico a normal scale and emphatically bringing it forward in contrast with the tall façade behind it, the architect has done much to correct the excessive scale of the façade. If one asks in what respect this general scale is excessive, the answer must necessarily be that wherever the windows belonging to two or more storeys are grouped

together in a single enclosure without the divisions between the storeys being marked by horizontal bands of wallage of the same material, tone, and colour as the rest of the façade, the designer can scarcely be acquitted of the intention to suggest that his building contains chambers of a height comparable to the combined window opening. If in a Gothic ecclesiastical building, as at King's College, Cambridge, for instance, we see a window about 30 feet high, we know this truthfully represents the fact that the hall of worship inside has at least this dimension, measured from floor to ceiling. In the case of the corner façade of the Russell Institute, it may, of course, be remarked that in the pattern of the single great window opening there are horizontal divisions which actually correspond with the floor levels; but this fact is not expressed with sufficient emphasis and candour for us to be convinced that it was the intention of the architect to state it un-



THE RUSSELL INSTITUTE, PAISLEY: DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

J. STEEL MAITLAND, Architect.

equivocally. On the contrary, we are left with the impression that he desired at least to hint to us that the Russell Institute differed from the surrounding buildings in possessing an enormous hall about 30 feet high. Even on the flanks a similar pretence is kept up, and we see on the left-hand side of the illustration a row of four apertures bounded in stone which undoubtedly give the impression that the first storey of the building is 20 feet high; for when this façade is seen obliquely, the band of dark material which marks the floor level between the first and second storeys is invisible, and it was obviously intended to be invisible. What is known as the vertical "emphasis," so much favoured by the modernists, is apt to involve a breach of scale. The Russell Institute, however, although being open to criticism from this point of view, is a building of architectural merit. The ornament is clever and extremely well placed.



THE RUSSELL INSTITUTE, PAISLEY. J. STEEL MAITLAND, Architect.

Edinburgh Architectural Association

The results of competitions promoted by the Edinburgh Architectural Association during the past session were recently intimated at the annual meeting of that body as follows: Design for a canopied drawwell in a formal garden (open to apprentices within three years of the commencement of their apprenticeship)—First prize, T. Dorrance; 2, D. W. Robertson. Design for a small dance hall (open to members within five years of the commencement of their apprenticeship)—1, R. C. Hutchinson; 2, M. Nicolson. Quick time study (design for a small house to cost £2,000), open to all members—1, R. C. Hutchinson; 2, J. W. Laing; 3, W. Kininmonth. Measured drawings executed during past session (open to all members)—Prize and silver medal, R. H. Matthew.

Aberdeen Society of Architects

At the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Aberdeen Society of Architects, Mr. Clement George was appointed President, and the other members of Council for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Past president, Mr. J. B. Nicol; vice-president, Mr. W. L. Duncan; ordinary members, Messrs. A. B. Gardner, W. E. Gauld, D. S. M'Millan, J. R. M'Millan, R. L. Rollo, and George Watt, together with a representative to be appointed from the Associates' Committee. Mr. W. E. Levie, advocate, was re-appointed as secretary and treasurer. This Society is the Aberdeen Chapter of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, and Mr. J. B. Nicol, the Past President of the Society, was elected to represent the Society on the Council of the Incorporation.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins on "Garden Design"

Mr. J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (President), occupied the chair at a meeting of the Architectural Association, held at 35 Bedford Square, W.C.2, on Monday evening. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, it was announced that there were seven nominations for membership, and the following new members were elected: Mr. T. M. Daniel, Mr. E. G. Stevens, Mr. R. H. Whistler, Miss M. Maitland, Miss I. M. L. Boon, Mr. M. Rowell, and Mr. S. Davidson.

Mr. Jenkins then read his paper on "Garden Design," and after a preliminary review from the historical aspect, said:

In a good example of the modern garden of pre-war days attention seems to have been focussed on giving the house a good setting and providing for it some interesting views, with beautiful flowers in well-planned beds as a foreground, a well-kept lawn occupying the middle distance, all more or less formally designed, and having a considerable amount of architectural detail to set them off.

Since the war it has been necessary to reduce the cost of upkeep, and this must have an influence upon design. The area of mown grass must be lessened (though the motor mower has gone far to solve the labour problem here); flower beds must be planted in such a way that it will be unnecessary to fill them with bedding plants raised laboriously from seed and planted out twice a year. Beds of flowering shrubs are replacing flower beds, and those who wish to minimise their labour bill will not start a large rock garden stocked with rare alpine. Again, the vogue of lawn tennis has resulted in a desire that the court should be possible for play the year round, and many varieties of hard court have been evolved. These, with their enclosing nets, are all ugly, and therefore the tennis court no longer occupies the lawn, but is tucked away in a corner and planted out with shrubs. The end planting should be a solid wall of green to enable the flight of the ball to be accurately judged, and the axis of the court decided by the time when it is to be used. If in the morning the long axis will be east to west, but for the afternoon and evening north to south.

Lately, at the Chelsea Shows, we have all seen specimens of so-called rock gardens, consisting of weather-worn boulders and rocks laboriously collected from remote corners of England or Wales, and more or less skilfully disposed in miniature hillocks with an electrically pumped streamlet and wee patches of rock plants inserted in the crannies or growing in the grass. No doubt a rock garden, cleverly arranged and well stocked, gives its possessor a great deal of pleasure, but it seems unnatural to find this kind of thing attempted hundreds of miles from its native place, and when the stones have been put in position by the average amateur the result is deplorable. Would it not be better to design a garden which is really at home in the district in which it is placed, and not to endeavour to do something which at best can only look like a piece of stage scenery without the footlights. Many an architect is too apt to overlook the lovely local materials available in the district in which he has to erect a house, and, similarly, it seems a pity to design a garden in the South of England all the structure of which has to be brought from Westmorland or Yorkshire.

The artistic arrangement of a rock garden seems one of the most difficult forms of garden design. That at Kew Gardens is a complete failure, if judged by the general effect: the scale of both lay-out and detail is too small. At Wisley, on the other hand, there

is a very fine piece of rock garden design, the general composition on the steep hillside, the arrangement of the stones, and the planting all combining to make a notable piece of work worthy of the gardens of such a body as the Royal Horticultural Society. At Brockenhurst, in Sussex, art has been employed to assist nature. The subsoil of a steeply sloping meadow was found to be rock, and, by a clever series of excavations, an effect of crag and chasm has been produced. These have been skilfully planted to enhance the effect so greatly that it appears almost a dream garden. Such a seizing of the opportunities provided by the site, and developing them to the utmost, seems to be the true aim of the garden designer.

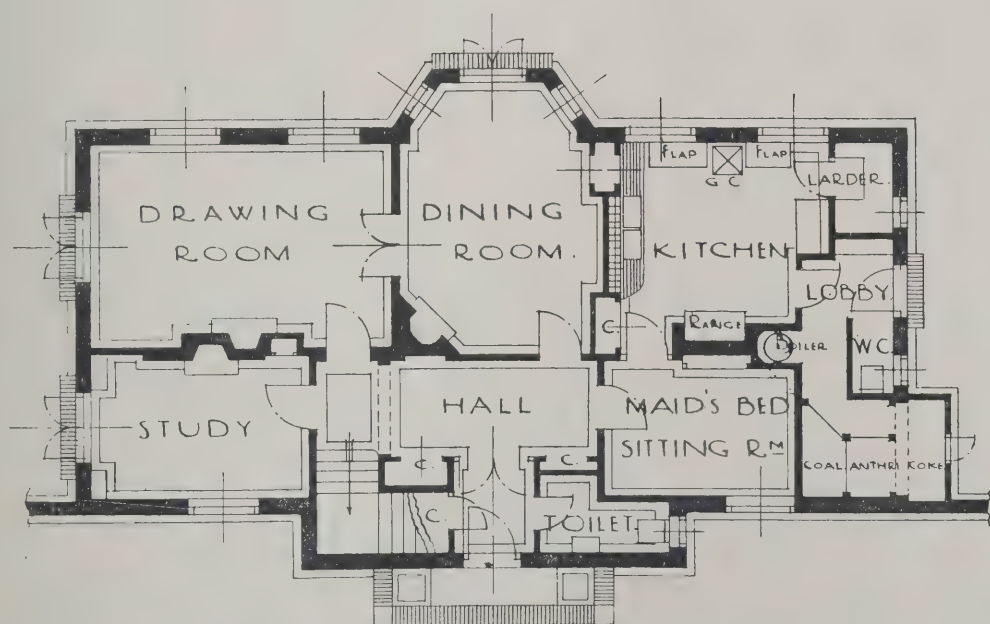
A new era has dawned as a result of the war, and has already gone far in destroying the largest country houses and their gardens. However, many survive, and English country houses and gardens are still the study and delight of foreigners from all over the world. While large gardens laid out since the war are few in number, the advent of the motor car has enabled thousands of the people who work in London and the larger cities to achieve their ambition of possessing a modest country house and garden of their own, to which they can return when the toil and moil of the day is over.

Most of these people have no ideas upon garden design, and up to the present we seem to have produced very few members of what in America appears to be a growing profession with numerous practitioners—who call themselves Landscape Architects—and have a society of their own. It would appear desirable either that architects made themselves more competent to deal with garden design by a study of the gardening side of the subject, or that some of the students, after studying architecture in our schools, should learn practical gardening at Kew or Wisley, or as a pupil to one of the bursary gardeners, and then start in practice as Landscape Architect.

Not so long ago, architects took up lay-out of estates and showed owners that the auctioneers and surveyors had misused their opportunities. The magic words "town planning" were invented, and another catch phrase, "garden city." Both tickled the ear of the public, and as there were architects of imagination behind the movement, who took pains to study the reasons why some towns were beautiful and others ugly, the movement thrived, and appears likely to have a far-reaching effect on the England of the future. There is one danger in the movement which may give it a definite set-back and cause odium to be thrown upon it. That danger is that the practice of town planning tends to drift towards the town surveyor-engineer type of designer who knows all about finance, traffic requirements, road formation, drainage, and the placing of shopping centres, houses, factories and workshops in a co-ordinate scheme, but knows little or nothing of architecture and still less of garden design.

The lay-out and planning of the new streets and roads are far in advance of most of the work of the last century, but the lay-out at the back of the houses shows little if any improvement. It is hoped that architects will not let town planning slip from their grasp in the same way that they have allowed decorators to filch all the best work inside our houses. It is only by acquiring a knowledge of garden design, or by working in collaboration with the landscape architect.

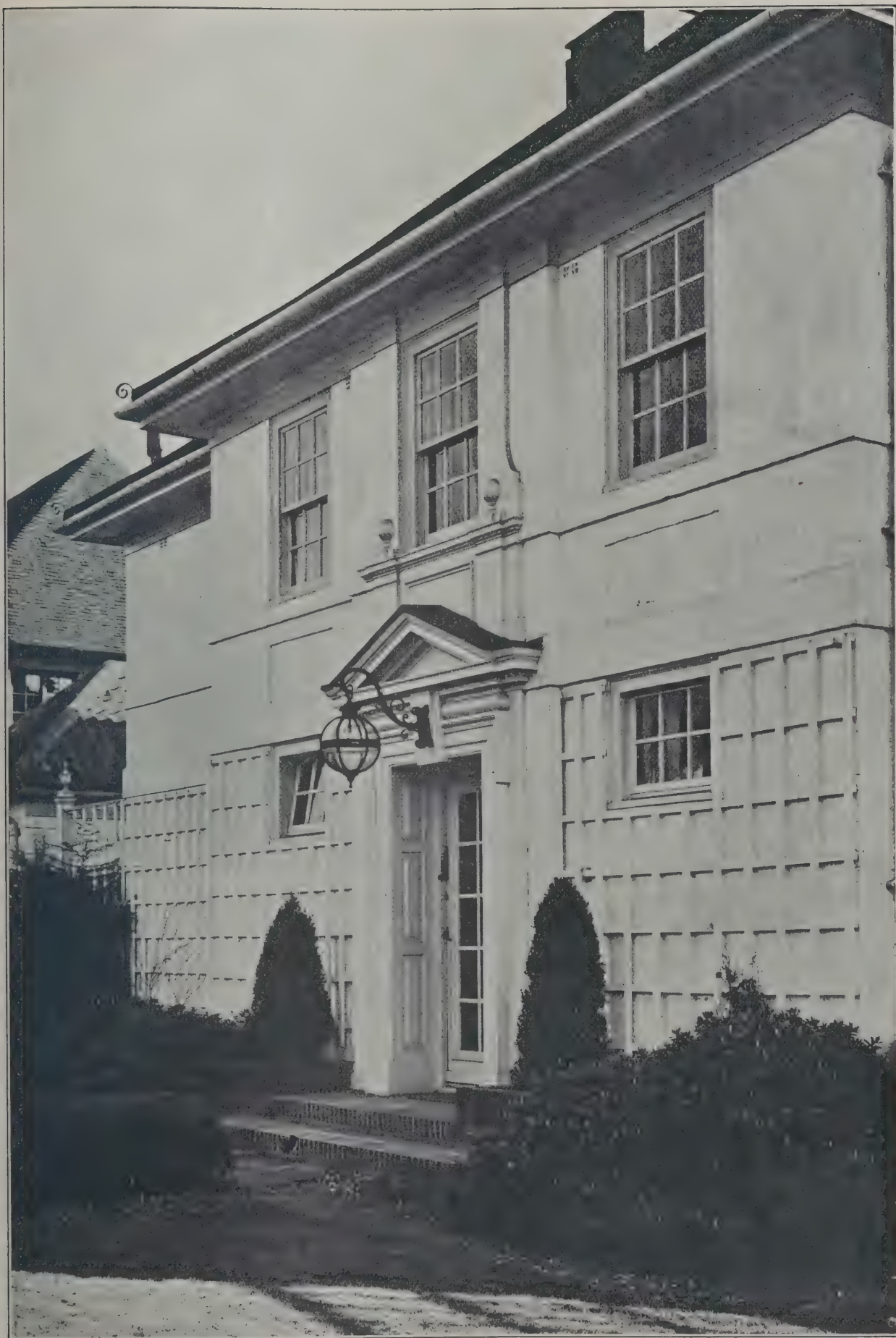
The vote of thanks to Mr. Jenkins was proposed by Mr. Inigo Thomas and seconded by Mr. Stevenson.



HOUSE AT HOVE, SUSSEX. P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

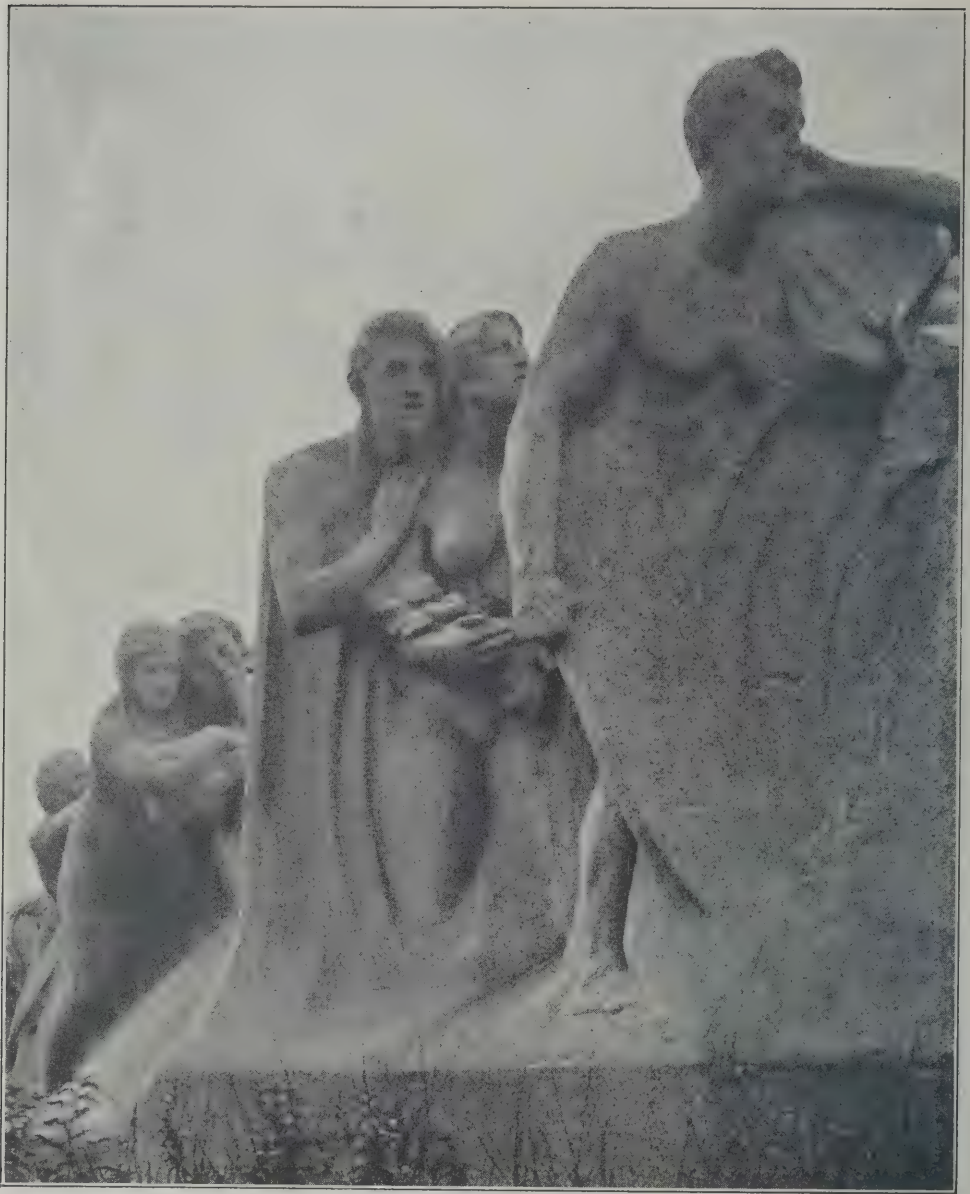


HOUSE AT HOVE, SUSSEX. P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HOUSE AT HOVE, SUSSEX: DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



"THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME," CHICAGO. LORADO TAFT, Sculptor.
A detail of the Sculpture.

A MONUMENTAL GROUP IN CONCRETE

"The Fountain of Time" in Chicago, by Lorado Taft

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

There are very few townships, ancient or modern, which have spent large sums of money on Art for Art's sake. As a rule, even decorative monuments and buildings serve some definite purpose, as a reminder of persons or things, and so generally is this the case that it is almost with incredulity that in these days of value for money one hears of the erection of a huge monument dedicated to nothing more practical than human thought and beauty.

It is almost more of a shock to realise that this feat has been accomplished, not in some great European capital with an art heritage of hundreds of years, but in the big young bustling city of Chicago, where strangers always expect to find only stockyards, factories, and gunmen.

The authorities of Chicago most certainly deserve all credit for having the faith and vision to allow Lorado Taft, when he came to them with his dream of a great Fountain of Time in Washington Park, to go forward with a decorative work of so imaginative a nature and on so huge a scale. If Taft, the

sculptor, had been a lesser man, if the work had proved a failure, how loudly would the community have called for the blood of those responsible! It would be crime enough to inflict one permanent eyesore on the public in the shape of a defective figure of sculpture, but think of the effect of a hundred sculptural disasters!

The idea of the Fountain of Time seems to have come to Lorado Taft in the way that ideas should come to an artist, urged upon him rather than sought for. It was in the main suggested by a setting, and must have grown in the way that to Leonardo da Vinci came ordered visions from the play of light and dark upon the stained surface of a wall. But in the case of Taft the setting was a real and very fine one, altogether worthy of the broad sweep of sculpture which marks the end of a spacious stretch of boulevard which passes through the Campus of the Chicago University. Illinois generally, and Chicago especially, is level, and apart from the emotional interest of his idea, Taft has infused into his great mass of sculp-



"THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME," CHICAGO. LORADO TAFT, Sculptor.
The contours covered, a portion of the mould in place, and a section of the finished work.



"THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME," CHICAGO. LORADO TAFT, Sculptor.
Building up the contours on the concrete base.



"THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME," CHICAGO. LORADO TAFT, Sculptor.
The giant figure of Time.

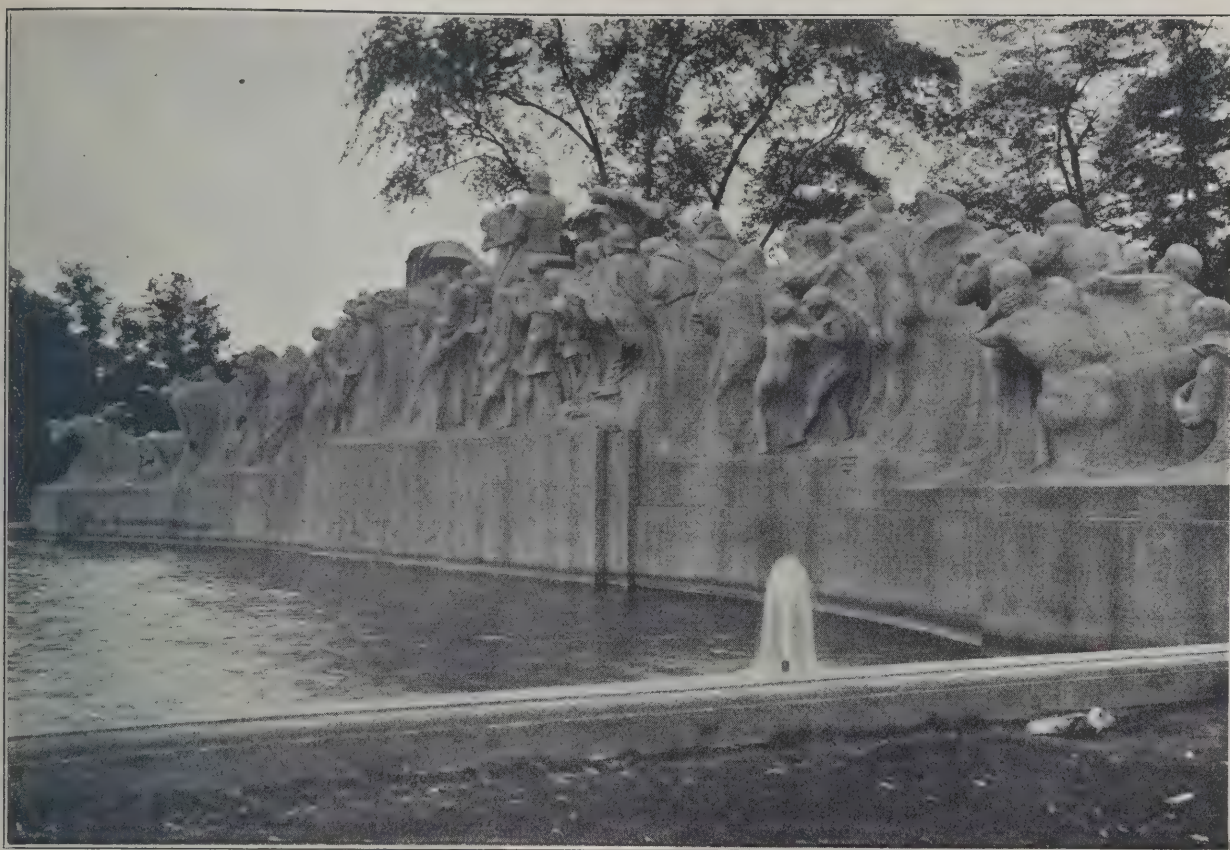
tured figures something of the wide flat rhythm of the surrounding landscape.

The interest of the Fountain of Time lies in two main directions, the first being its abstract beauty of design, the second the wonder of its construction, for the Fountain is one of the few successful examples, on a considerable scale, of sculpture executed in concrete.

As regards the inception of the idea, Lorado Taft has described it in an address in which he dealt with those of his works which have been erected in concrete. His own words are more vivid than any other possible description.

"I have lived long on Chicago University property. Looking out of my window daily, I began to embroider this broad avenue with imagined sculpture. I wondered what they would do with it in Europe—how it might be embellished—just as a decorator would look at a wall and wonder what he would do with it. Naturally I thought of a fountain at either end, a monumental fountain to make a vista. We Americans seem to think a vista is a hole to look through. In Europe it is something to look at. It was not easy to think up a subject for a monumental fountain, but one was given to me for the east end of the avenue. It was derived from two little couplets written by Austin Dobson—all I ever read of Austin Dobson. Fortunately, I did not read a whole book, for these two lines kept me busy for some seven years. 'Time goes, you say. Ah, no; Time stays, we go.' I tried to think how that could be expressed in sculptural terms. Time, like a crag, something like my Black Hawk; and humanity I could see as a series of waves betokening the ephemeral. I think it was Huxley who used to say, 'The individual drop rises and falls; the wave sweeps on.' I remember I first designed it with Time in the centre of a circle like a ringmaster, and these waves going round and round him; but I thought the public would soon get on to the fact that they were just chasing themselves, and

it seemed better to draw them out into a procession. I made my little models, and then, to my great surprise and almost consternation, the thing found favour in the eyes of people in authority and they gave me the order to go ahead with it. This was very embarrassing to an artist who is accustomed to dreaming only. They asked me what it would cost. I estimated that it would cost me about ten thousand dollars a year for five years. That was just a guess. It cost it all right, for it took me six years or more to make the model. The World War interrupted the work. After, I had to consider material. I do not want to hurt my friends who quarry Georgia marble, but I learned after a while that in one of our cemeteries marble was no longer considered, that marble was not standing the strain of our climate, so I regretfully gave up the marble. Meantime the procession had got to be 120 feet long; there were ninety-nine figures and then a baby—we hadn't expected the baby—that made it an even hundred. And there we were! Really it was embarrassing for one who had put it out there as a kind of trust fund. I had been using \$50,000, and now the plaster was waiting. I could not bear to think of putting that thing in bronze. I like bronze for certain purposes, but I had conceived of this as something white and foamy, like the waves, and to put it in bronze seemed to me very incongruous. They talked of Bedford stone. I have great respect for that material, but it did not appeal to me in this case, and there remained the great problem of getting it carved. I would much rather have seen it in white granite. In discussing the matter with one person and another, I got into touch with Mr. Earley. It proved rather hard to interest him at first. He was pleasant and courteous, but he has his dreams, too, and has been working on his material like another Della Robbia, trying to find something that would be serviceable, artistic and appropriate for the various uses of architecture. He has found it. I am confident that he and some of the other experts in concrete are



"THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME," CHICAGO. LORADO TAFT, Sculptor.
The sculptured group, 115 feet long, which passes before the giant figure of Time.

on the verge of one of the greatest steps forward in American architecture and American art in general. Mr. Earley finally became interested in the fountain."

It is from this point on that the sculptor ceases all mention of his own endeavour, and describes the possibilities of concrete as it might be if the promise of the material as utilised for the Fountain of Time is confirmed by still further experiment.

To begin with, the texture and colour of the material are beautiful. There is none of the leaden dullness of concrete as we most often see it. The tone of the sculpture is a warm brown-yellow, and the surface is as if a sand-faced finish had been magnified a hundred times. It in no way suggests a stone, still less does it recall a plaster. It is not an imitative finish, but natural and fine. And it has a suggestion of weather-beaten softness of contour which lends to this long line of figures a kind of dream-like quality which is astonishing in sculpture exposed to the strong harsh light of a bright American day.

The actual process by which the group was erected is a monument to patience and accuracy on the part of Mr. Earley, who has described the various stages of the work which our pictures illustrate.

"The first stage shows the wooden contours assembled on a structural concrete base. These contours have been arranged to include forming for beams and buttresses which were required for the construction of the group and which are on the inside of it. One of the interesting features of this group is that it was constructed not as a mass, but as a building; it consists of foundations, basement, walls, roof, beams, buttresses, partitions, and even includes plumbing to carry away the water which would otherwise have lain on the horizontal surfaces and in the depressions."

In the second stage we see the contours covered, a part of the mould in place, and a portion of the finished work. The two pictures show the principle which governed the execution, namely, the use of a

light hollow casting and a mould which was unusual, in that it was not a receptacle into which the casting material was poured, but a form under which the cast was built up.

The wooden contours followed the general configuration of the mould, but at a distance of 6 inches below it. These contours were then covered with metal lath and cement mortar. Above these were placed the moulds, and in the intervening space between the two was poured the concrete. After a proper interval for hardening the moulds were removed and the surface of the concrete brushed and treated with acid to expose the aggregate. The mould consisted of about 4,500 pieces, and was subdivided at twenty-six "stations" to enable the work of pouring to be dealt with in sections.

The use of concrete for this huge group, which is about 115 feet long, is a tribute to faith in the lasting qualities of Portland cement. Two hundred and fifty tons of concrete were poured into the casts, and the whole of it is made with Portland cement and white cement.

From the artistic standpoint the Fountain of Time is not only a beautiful but an emotionally stirring conception. Its execution in concrete is in every way worthy of the design, and can be fairly said to represent a modern engineering triumph.

[The author has pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Frederic Coleman for information and progress photographs descriptive of the construction of this monumental group.]

Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles last week inspected the Scottish National War Memorial Shrine, now being erected on the Castle Hill at Edinburgh. The memorial, of which Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., is the architect, will be opened by the King and Queen in July. Her Royal Highness afterwards opened the Memorial Gateway of the Royal Scots Regiment at the entrance to the barracks.

THE LYTHAM SCHOOL COMPETITION

As recently announced, the Governors of the Lytham School Charities invite a limited number of selected architects to submit designs in competition for the public secondary school for girls proposed to be erected on a site in the ancient parish of Lytham. Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., 612 Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, has been appointed assessor. Premiums of £250, £150, £75, and £50 will be awarded respectively.

A design shall be excluded from the competition for any of the following reasons: (a) If sent in after the period named (accidents in transit excepted); (b) If it does not give substantially the accommodation asked for; (c) If it exceeds the limits of site as shown on the plan issued by the "Promoters"; (d) If the assessor shall determine that its probable cost will exceed by 10 per cent. the outlay stated in the instructions; (e) If any of the conditions or instructions other than those of a suggestive character are disregarded; (f) If a competitor shall disclose his identity or attempt to influence the decision.

The "Promoters" desire to provide school buildings in the first instance suitable for not less than 250 day scholars, and planned with a view to convenient extension for an additional 100. It is suggested that the architectural character of the buildings be designed to harmonise with the King Edward VII. School, the boys' secondary school erected some years ago by the "Promoters," and which is built of red facing bricks with Portland stone dressings sparingly used, and green slate roofs. This suggestion does not imply that the new buildings need be a copy of the boys' school.

The coast is subject to violent storms of wind and sand. The design of the buildings and the materials used must be such as to withstand these storms. The "Promoters" desire that the cost of those buildings which are intended to be erected in the first instance, including draining and sewerage, means of heating, gas for cooking, water supply, ventilating, electric lighting (wiring only), fire extinguishing apparatus, all architectural embellishments shown on the drawings as part of the design and all fixed fittings, shall not exceed the sum of £50,000. The sum of £50,000 is not intended to include the cost of boundary walls, fencing, laying out grounds, and the levelling of the site, or school furniture; nor is it intended to include the provision for the future extension.

On the block plan hereinafter referred to must be indicated the lay-out of the site, providing in the first instance for two playgrounds, each for 175 girls (allowing about 50 sq. ft. per scholar), three hard and three grass lawn tennis courts, two full-size hockey grounds, and all paths, approaches, etc., must also be denoted. The remainder of the site is to be left for future development. It is suggested the buildings occupy a position near the north-west corner of the site and should face Clifton Drive. In order to avoid the traffic on Clifton Drive, it is desirable there

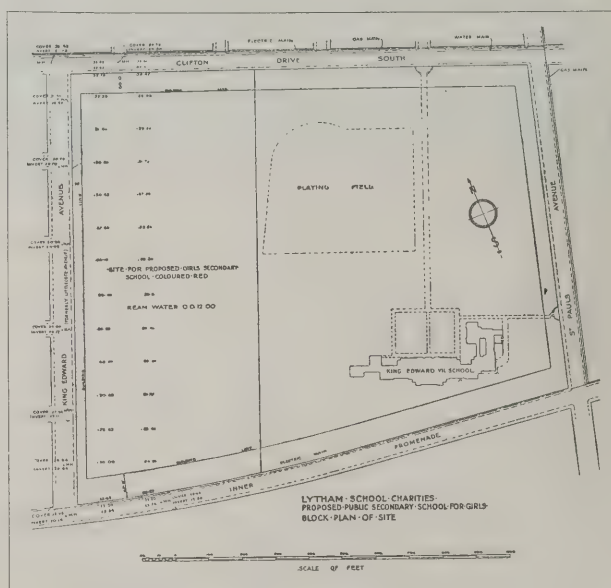
should be a suitable entrance for all the girls from King Edward Avenue. The nature of the site is sand for a considerable depth. The level of the "ream" or sub-soil water is O.D. 12-00.

Accommodation—6 classrooms for 30 each (fireplaces not required), 2 classrooms for 25 each (fireplaces not required), 1 classroom for 20 (fireplaces not required), 1 science lecture room counting as classroom for 30 (Note.—All desks to be indicated on plans), 4 classrooms for 25 each (these to form the future extension). Special Rooms—Assembly hall about 2,400 square feet including platform, with end gallery for about 100 and cinema lantern room, 1 laboratory (chemistry), about 900 square ft., preparation room and store, 1 laboratory (physics) about 900 square ft., benches, fittings, drainage, fume closets and demonstration table to be indicated on plans, dark room, art room about 900 square ft., and small store; gymnasium about 60 ft. by 30 ft. and apparatus store (to be easily accessible for use by boys of the King Edward VII. School); domestic science room

and store or larder for housewifery, laundry, and cookery classes, about 900 square ft.; library about 750 sq. ft. Staff Rooms, etc. — Head Mistress's room, assistant mistress's room, separate cloakroom and lavatory accommodation for head mistress and assistant mistresses, secretary's office, book store, medical inspection room (with lavatory attached) and dressing-room adjoining. Cloakroom accommodation — Senior girls' cloakroom for 175 scholars, junior cloakroom for 175 scholars (each with drying room for wet clothing), lavatories, girls' offices, two changing rooms each adequate to allow 40 girls to change

at one time (it would be convenient if one of these rooms were near the gymnasium), caretaker's sink-room on each floor. Dining accommodation—Dining-hall for 120, kitchen, scullery and service, larder and store, coal, servants' cloakroom and lavatory. Miscellaneous—General store about 200 square ft., heating chamber and fuel store, games store, cycle shed to accommodate 60 bicycles (not necessarily part of the main structure). A caretaker's house or flat to be incorporated in the buildings, comprising living-room, parlour, scullery, usual offices, 3 bedrooms, bath-room, and w.c. Size of rooms to be equivalent to a Government subsidy type of house.

Drawings required—Block plan drawn to a scale of 50 ft. to an inch, showing the position of the buildings, main lines of drainage, sewers and roads, and suggested lay-out of the site; plan of each floor to 1-16-in. scale; sufficient sections to illustrate the design, 1-16-in. scale; at least four elevations, 1-16-in. scale; a portion of one elevation to ¼-in. scale. No perspective drawings will be permitted. Superficial areas to be marked on each room, heights on sections, and the latter to clearly denote the ground floor level in relation to the level of the roads. All drawings must be on white sheets of paper size 30-in. by 22-in., mounted on cards of the same size, without borders.





TEMPLE BAR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Elevation to Russell Street from the colonnade of Drury Lane Theatre.

J. H. MARKHAM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

They may be in pencil or ink. All walls on plans and sections to be blacked in for the present scheme, and to have a light neutral tint for the extensions.

We give below a critique of these conditions.

This is a limited competition for a certain number of "selected" architects. There are no features of the "programme" calling for special comment. It will probably be worth while on such an exposed site, described as "subject to violent storms of wind and sand," to ascertain from which direction these storms proceed. Otherwise the orientation of the building would seem to be a simple problem, for, as the main frontage faces north, the class-rooms will naturally be situate towards the south, where the future building extension will also take place. It appears to be the object of the promoters to avoid making the new school compete with the old. An interesting problem of architectural design is involved in the determination of the relationship between the façades of the two buildings. While expressing its most modern characteristics, the girls' school should yet be markedly different in appearance from that of the boys'. In what precise respects these differences should manifest itself is, however, a matter for conjecture. No indication is given as to whether it is considered obligatory or desirable to have all the apartments on one floor. The school buildings have an ideal site, and a fine scheme should result.

Correspondence

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

Architectural Staff Salaries

SIR,—Arising from my letter which appeared in your columns last week, I have received several letters from many parts of the country congratulating the A.A.S.T.A. for its stand on behalf of salaried architects. May I be permitted to quote from one of them, which throws more light on the value placed on these men's services, this time in the Government service.

"May I draw your attention to the commencing scales of salaries for surveying and architectural assistants awarded by the Arbitration Court for Government servants: (1) Quantity Surveyors (graded as Assistant Surveyors, P.A.S.I. qualifications).—Salary £170 per annum, plus variable cost of living bonus; equal to a weekly salary of about £5 5s. (2) Assistant Surveyors (graded as Surveyors' Clerks).—Salary £120 per annum, plus variable cost of living bonus; equal to a weekly salary of about £3 14s. (3) Architectural Assistants (graded as Draughtsman).—Salary £140 per annum, plus cost of living bonus; equal to a weekly salary of about £4 6s. per week. Applicants for the above posts must be ex-Service men, and the minimum age must therefore be about 27 to 30 years."

If any doubt still exists that the profession of architecture and surveying can continue without a basic minimum scale of salaries, such revelations must effectively dispel it. The quality of work is very often deplored, but it will generally be found that the standard varies as the salary accompanying the post is good or bad. Good salaries will invariably command efficient service, and the operation of basic minimum salaries will attract the best type.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and
Technical Assistants, 26 Buckingham
Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Coming Events

The Royal Academy of Arts.—Friday, March 25.—Sending-in day for Architectural Drawings. 8 a.m. till 10 p.m. Burlington Gardens Entrance.

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, March 25.—Council Meeting. The Castle, Winchester.

The Surveyors' Institution (Surrey Branch).—Friday, March 25.—Paper to be fixed. Dorking.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, March 28.—Special and Business Meetings: Election of Royal Gold Medallist. 9 Conduit Street, W.1. 8 p.m.

The London Society.—Monday, March 28.—Visit to Southwark Cathedral. 3 p.m.

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—(Students' Meeting) Wednesday, March 30.—Mr. Vernon Francis Cornish, B.Sc., on "The London County Council Becontree Housing Estate." Great George Street, S.W.1. 6.30 p.m.

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom.—Thursday, March 31.—Mr. David M. Lawrance, B.Sc., on "The Economics of the Land." 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Friday, April 1.—Mr. John Allen Howe, O.B.E., on "The Stones of London." 9 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—The Executive and Quarterly District Meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Bradford, on Saturday, April 2, 1927. The meeting of the West Midland District will be held at the Council House, Birmingham, on Wednesday, March 30, 1927, at 5.30 p.m.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, April 4.—Mr. H. Harkinson on "Building Estates." Manchester.

Design and Industries Association.—Tuesday, April 5.—Mr. H. W. Hobbs on "Modern French Decorative Art."

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Wednesday, April 6.—Mr. P. H. Lawson on "The Later Renaissance Architecture of Chester."

Joint Delegation of the Local (Yorkshire) Associations of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, etc.—The Second Joint Delegation Dinner will be held on Friday, April 8, in the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds. A Joint Delegation Meeting will be held at University Applied Science Department, Mapping Hall, St. George's Square, Sheffield, on Wednesday, March 30, at 7 p.m. The meeting will take the form of a discussion on the subject: "Railways or Roads."

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The visit arranged by the R.I.B.A. Art Standing Committee to the Star and Garter Home, Richmond, will take place on Saturday, April 9, and not on April 2, as previously arranged.

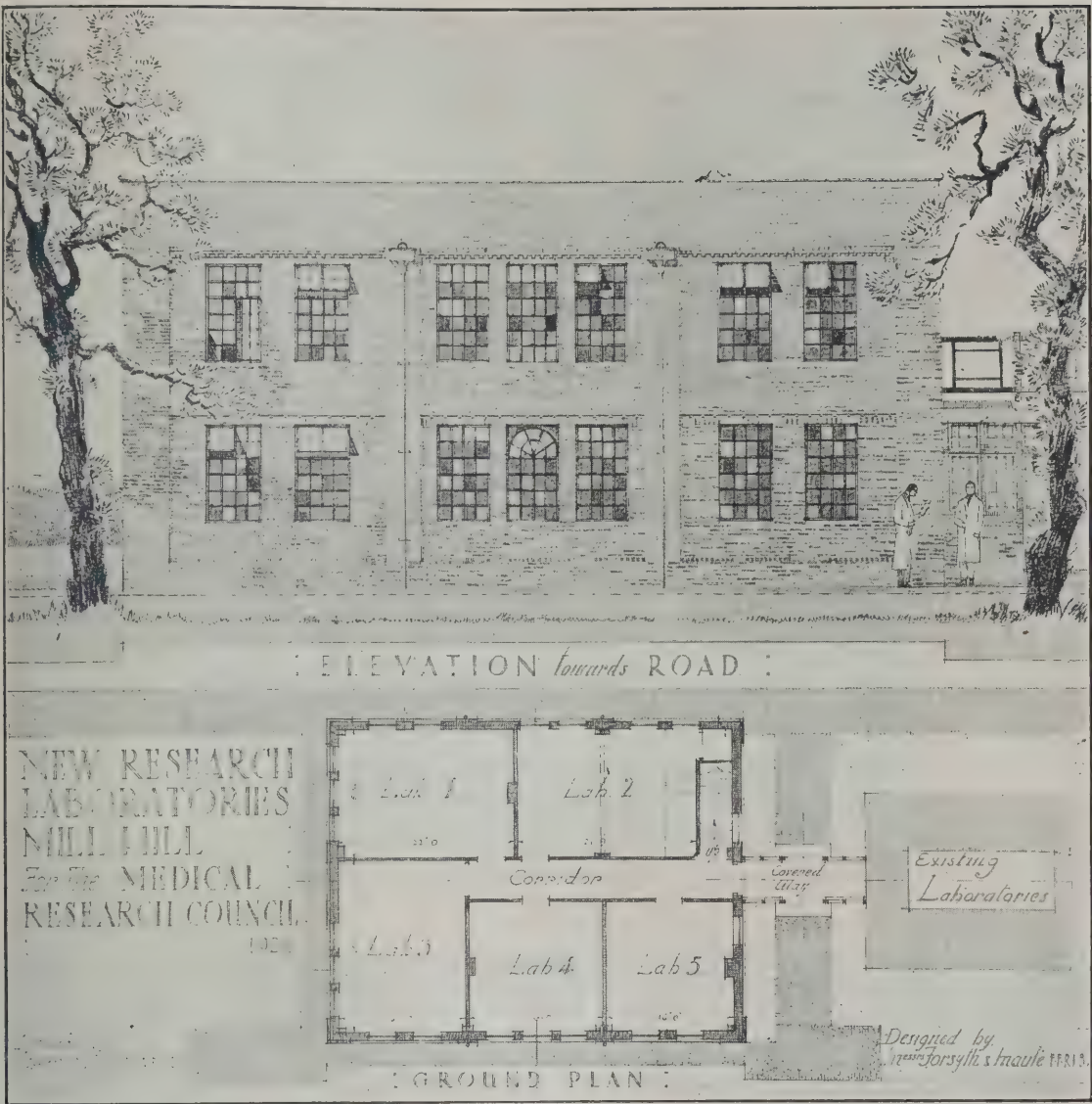
Manchester Society of Architects.—Wednesday, April 13.—Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., on "The Æsthetic Control of Architecture."

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 27 to June 3.

The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Conference of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies will be held in London from June 20 to 25.

The Surveyors' Institution (Gloucester, etc., Branch).—Committee Meeting at Bristol.



NEW RESEARCH LABORATORIES FOR THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, MILL HILL.
Messrs. FORSYTH & MAULE, Architects.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, March 23.

The House of Commons has shown commendable curiosity during the past week as to the extent to which Mr. Chamberlain's Act of last year for the housing of rural workers is coming into operation. The author of this legislation originally put forward this measure as a modest attempt to meet the housing needs of land workers, but he nevertheless expressed confidence that it would lead to the reconditioning of a great many rural cottages which only need repairs to bring them up to a reasonable standard of comfort. From an answer which was given by Sir Kingsley Wood, it appears that 96 rural district councils have already made applications to be declared local authorities under this Act.

The local authority in each case, provided the sanction of the Minister of Health is obtained, can proceed to put the Act into operation in its district. Part of the money required by owners of cottages who are carrying out reconditioning will be provided by the State and part by the local authority. The Act, it will be remembered, made specific provision to prevent buildings having special architectural or historical features from being altered in a destructive fashion. Meantime, under the close scrutiny of Parliament—

an unfriendly scrutiny on the part of Labour—Mr. Chamberlain is taking the necessary steps to have the Act applied.

Interesting figures were given by the Minister of Labour (Sir A. Steel Maitland) regarding bricklayers and bricklaying at the present time as compared with the last pre-war year. It was estimated that in 1913, in Great Britain, there were 60,000 bricklayers in the building industry within the scheme of unemployment insurance, of whom 5,700 were recorded as unemployed. This compares with 71,090 insured bricklayers in July, of whom 3,145 were recorded on February 21 this year as being unemployed. The output of bricks during the last twelve months was about 6,000 millions, compared with 3,500 millions in 1913.

Many allegations of extravagance have been made recently in the Commons against the Air Ministry. The latest of these took the form of an implication that the Ministry had expended too much in the building of quarters for married airmen at Halton. The average cost of each house works out at £561, exclusive of external services such as roads, and the accommodation consists of a living-room, two bedrooms, scullery, and bathroom. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, who defended his Department, contended that the price at which this housing scheme had been carried out would compare favourably with the cost involved in the housing schemes of local authorities throughout the country.



Decorative Details from Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London—II

SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architect. E. R. BROADBENT, Sculptor.



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Notes in Brief

Haddon Hall, which has been unoccupied for over 200 years, will again become the principal seat of the Rutland family when the Duke takes up his residence there at the beginning of next month. The famous old mansion has been undergoing an extensive re-fitting and process of modernising, during the past year, for the purpose.

As it had been proposed to remove two ancient coffins of stone and lead respectively found under a stable which is to be converted back to its original condition as part of the Cloisters of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, the Rector has appealed to the Lord Mayor of London to use his influence to ensure that they should remain where they had lain for centuries.

The new two-span-lift bridge over Poole Quay was recently opened by the Mayor of Poole. The bridge is built of reinforced concrete and steel, and electrical power is employed for raising the spans. It connects Poole with Hamworthy, and has cost £70,000.

The second of the "British Artists' Exhibitions," in connection with Sir Joseph Duveen's scheme to assist British artists, will be held at the Manchester City Art Gallery from the beginning of May until the end of June.

The Statue of Lord Beaconsfield, in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has been moved, under the supervision of Professor Reilly, and temporarily deposited on the steps of the Hall, there to await re-erection in a new position, as part of the rearrangement of the space in front of the Hall in connection with the erection of the Liverpool War Memorial.

The Bill promoted by the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, seeking powers for the compulsory acquisition of land at Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, for the erection of a generating station, has been found not to comply with the Standing Orders of Parliament in several important respects, and may not, therefore, be proceeded with this session.

The Ministry of Health has confirmed the order of the Middlesex County Council, amalgamating Chiswick and Brentford as one urban district, and the order will take effect on April 1 next.

The Highways Committee of the Surrey County Council, who were approached by both the National Trust and the C.P.R.E. to withhold permission for the erection of a petrol-filling station at Box Hill, immediately opposite the National Trust property, have expressed regret that they had no powers to prevent the erection of the station.

The bridge carrying the railway over the Kafu River, Northern Rhodesia, has been raised a distance of 5 ft., to bring it above flood water level in the rainy season. The 13 spans were raised 10 in. at a time by hydraulic jacks, concrete blocks being built on to the piers to bring them up to the required new level.

On the site of the battle in which Charles of Anjou defeated King Manfred at Bervevento, in 1266, some mediæval tombs, covered with large stone flags, have been found. Trial excavations have brought some gold jewellery to light.

The Manchester and District Congregational Board have issued an appeal for funds to build a new church at Moss Side and another at Alkrington.

Book Notices

The Art of Decorative Painting. Walter Bayes. London, 1927. (Chapman and Hall). 21s. net.

Mr. Walter Bayes, who among other things is the Principal of the Westminster School of Art, is in many ways particularly qualified to write a book upon the art of decorative painting. For one thing, his high capacity as a practical decorative painter has been well proven—his work at the Imperial War Museum alone would be sufficient to show that—and for another he is able to express his meaning and his ideas upon his subject in a pleasant, and at times extraordinarily witty, manner, which so few specialists are capable of doing, and those, moreover, who remember his regular contributions to the *Athenæum* years ago know what an able critic he is. From the architect's standpoint, this book is of more than normal value, because the author keeps ever a watchful eye on the material restrictions and conditions imposed by architectural requirements. For the student it is at once a scholarly and inspiring treatise, and for the layman delightful and informative reading on a most ancient yet vital craft. The book is admirably produced, and illustrated by a most careful selection of historic and contemporary work.

Laxton's & Lockwood's Builders' Price Book. (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.). Price 7s. 6d. net.

The features of this book are too well known to need special mention, but it is of interest to note that all the information contained in this edition has been subjected to thorough revision and correction, and we are confident that it will be found as accurate and reliable as its many predecessors. It can be said with justice, "No builder can economically dispense with its services."

The Design of Small Properties. By M. E. Bottomley. (New York: The Macmillan Company.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

Written by a landscape architect, the designedly simple plans in this book have been prepared to meet the tendency of American families to leave city apartments to make homes in the suburbs.

The Modern Gas Showroom. By a Business Architect. (Walter King, Ltd.). 3s. 6d. post free.

Law Report

Contravention of Bye-laws

In the Chancery Division on Friday, March 18, Mr. Justice Clauson heard an action by the Attorney-General at the instance of the Uxbridge U.D.C. for a declaration that Mr. James Ellis, of Park Lodge, Uxbridge, by erecting or converting a building abutting on his premises had contravened the Council's bye-laws. The Attorney-General also sought an injunction preventing him from allowing the building to stand in its existing form or an order against Mr. Ellis to remove it.

It was stated that Mr. Ellis had converted some stables into two maisonettes, which were buildings within the meaning of the various Public Health Acts. Mr. Ellis had not deposited plans as required by the bye-laws, and in addition the buildings were in breach of a number of other bye-laws.

Mr. Ellis maintained that the buildings were not subject to the bye-laws and did not come within any statutory definition which would make his work a new building or the erection of a new building.

His lordship, however, was satisfied that the operations came within the meaning of the bye-laws, and granted the claims set out in the Attorney-General's action. Judgment was accordingly entered against Mr. Ellis with costs.

The Manchester Building Trades Exhibition

March 29th—April 9th

The Tenth Manchester Building Trades Exhibition, to be held in the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, opens on Tuesday, March 29. Below we give a forecast of some of the exhibits, which will include a wide range of building materials and fittings, builders' and contractors' plant, and woodworking machinery. Many new products will be shown for the first time.

The stand to be occupied by MESSRS. BRITISH FIBROCEMENT WORKS, LTD., of Erith, will be constructed with the various "Fibrent" Asbestos-Cement products made by this firm.

MESSRS. THE BEAVER BOARD CO., LTD., of 133-136 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, will be exhibiting a variety of "Beaver" Board products, including "Beaver" Green Board, which has a soft, restful colour and has been prepared specially for use in nurseries.

"Blackstone" Cold Starting Oil Engines and Compressors will be exhibited by MESSRS. BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., of Stamford.

Models of spring dancing floors, parquetry and panelling will comprise the exhibit of MESSRS. S. G. BRIERLEY, of Deansgate, Manchester.

A pavilion designed to show the constructional value of "Celotex" Insulating Board will be exhibited by MESSRS. THE CELOTEX COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., of Australia House, London, W.C.2. Decorative effects to be obtained with the textured surface of this material will also be featured.

"Stonehenge" Plaster Slab Walling, a patent system of wall construction which is new to this country, and concrete posts for varying heights of fence, will be displayed at the Stand of MESSRS. THE CONCRETE UNIT CO., LTD., of Trafford Park, Manchester.

A complete line of hand mortising machines will be exhibited by MESSRS.

COOKSLEY, of 21-25 Tabernaacle Street, London. This display will include one of their Universal Woodworking Machines, comprising saw bench, planer and spindle moulder, designed for general builders' work.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKENSON & Co. (COLTON), LTD., of Fairclough Street, Bolton, will be showing examples of their asphaltic manufactures, together with specimens of the new materials. "Durasol" Bituminous Paint is one of their specialities.

At the Stand to be occupied by MESSRS. THE DREADNAUGHT MANUFACTURING AND TRADING Co., LTD., of 1 Finkle Street, Manchester, prominence will be given to a series of concrete mixers made by STOTHERT & PITT, LTD., of Bath. They will also show power hoists and other lifting tackle.

MESSRS. DREW, CLARK & Co., of "Diamond" Patent Ladder Works, Leyton, London, will be showing a range of their well-known telescopic ladders and extension ladders for contractors' use. "Raprig" scaffolding units, for quick erection and dismantling, are also to be exhibited.

MESSRS. THE ECLIPSE RAIL-TRACK LADDER COMPANY, of 60 Upper Mandlin Street, Bristol, will show a range of ladders and folding tables for builders and decorators.

Passenger lift cars and the latest designs in lift position indicators and door-opening gear will be exhibited by MESSRS. ETCHells, CONGDON & MUIR, LTD., of Mill Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

The "Ventex" Air Filter, and a display of air piping, showing bends and junctions as used for dust exhaust and heating installations, will be exhibited by Messrs. FARRELL & Co., LTD., of Sandford Road Works, Bexley Heath. They are also showing a new automatic door check.

Various patterns of "Fernden" Cleft Chestnut Fencing, and oak gates, will be shown by MESSRS. THE FERNDEN FENCING Co., LTD., of Bridge Street, Guildford.

Concrete mixers in various capacities, including the "Fowler" Hoisting Mixer, complete with a hoisting winch for lifting mixed concrete to any desired point of a building under construction, will be shown by MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & Co. (Leeds), LTD., of Steam Plough and Locomotive Works, Leeds.

Bourgogne "Chagny" Roofing Tiles are to be exhibited by MESSRS. J. B. FOUQUET & Co., of 1 Fennel Street, Manchester.

MESSRS. HEATH & Co., of 63-65 Gt. Jackson Street, Manchester, will be exhibiting portable railway units, tipping wagons, "Diamond" Concrete Mixers, steel barrows, skips and other equipment for the general contractors' use.

An attractive display of tile fireplaces and wood mantels, together with builder's ironmongery, will be shown by MESSRS. THOMAS HUDSON'S EXORS., LTD., of 59-69 Shudehill, Manchester, special reference being made to the "L & G" Patent Fire and the "Triplex" Grate.

"Bimol" Blocks for partition walls, made from Moler earth, "Vitrolite" panels for interior decoration, and oak flooring which can be laid direct over existing floors, will be exhibited by MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co., of 1 North Parade, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.

Automatic spring roller sun blinds, and revolving wood shutters for garages, workshops, etc., are to be exhibited by MESSRS. IRVING & Co., of 316 Stretford Road, Manchester.

The Stand being exhibited by MESSRS. L. KEIZER & Co., LTD., of 66-72 St. Anne Street, Liverpool, will be specially designed to illustrate the varied effects which may be obtained with Plywood panelling and the many purposes for which plywood can be used in building construction.

The Stand of MESSRS. LANGLEY (LONDON), LTD., and THE COURTRAI DU NORD TILE Co., LTD., of 161 Borough High Street, London, will be provided with a four-hipped roof displaying their Green Glazed Interlocking Pan-

tiles. Marseilles, Beauvais and Gilar-doni Roofing Tiles will also be shown.

MESSRS. THE LINER CONCRETE MACHINERY Co., of City Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will be showing various machines for making concrete products, including several models exhibited for the first time.

MESSRS. THOMAS McRAE, of 18 Long Millgate, Manchester, will be exhibiting a variety of light-gauge copper tubes and fittings, including the "Instantaner" and "DD" Compression Joints and other accessories to modern methods of plumbing with copper.

MESSRS. THE MIDLAND SAW AND TOOL Co., LTD., of Midsaw Works, Summer Lane, Birmingham, will be demonstrating their "Midsaw" Universal Woodworker, complete with a new dovetailing attachment. This machine will do the work of a saw-bench, planer and thicknesser, moulding, mortising, boring and tenoning.

Modern fire-fighting appliances and equipment, including "Minimax" chemical hand fire extinguishers, will be exhibited by MESSRS. MINIMAX, LTD., of Feltham.

A spring floor for dancing, carried upon the Patent "Valtor" system of steel springs and girders, and fitted with automatic locking gear for rendering the floor rigid or resilient as required, is to be shown by MESSRS. FRANCIS MORTON, JUNIOR & Co., of 24-27 High Holborn, London.

A new steel "Rolador" shutter, having many advantages over steel rolling shutters of the ordinary type, will be exhibited for the first time by MESSRS. E. POLLARD & Co., LTD., of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. This shutter is adaptable for loading docks, party wall openings, garages, and shop fronts.

A variety of floorings, including composition flooring, terrazzo, wood block, parquetry, cork and rubber, will be displayed by MESSRS. THE RELIANCE FLOORING Co., of 114 Hemmons Road, Longsight, Manchester.

A new general purpose machine for single and double tenoning, cross cutting and trenching, will be shown by MESSRS. THOMAS ROBINSON & SON, LTD., of Railway Works, Rochdale.

MESSRS. J. SAGER & Co., LTD., of Canal Works, Halifax, will have a representative selection of modern woodworking machinery, especially suitable for builders and contractors, including a new machine for recessing stair strings.

Tubular Steel Scaffolding, as used for exterior and interior work, and "Conforms" Steel Shuttering, for concrete retaining walls and centering, will be the chief feature of the exhibit by MESSRS. SCAFFOLDING (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., of 43 Lansdowne Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.8. They will also show the "Scaffixer" Scaffold Ties and a section of Heavy Suspended Scaffolding for use on steel frame buildings.

"Sasco" Super Quality and "Sasco: Cosac" Standard Quality

(Continued on page 548)

London Building Notes

BARNET.—The Barnet Union proposes to carry out improvements to their institution in West End Lane, and plans have been approved providing for the rebuilding of the casual wards and other buildings. The architects are Messrs. Trant, Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., 332 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

BATTERSEA.—The London Power Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, has given notice of its intention to build a new generating station on a site in Kirthing Street, Battersea, S.W., with a frontage to the River Thames.

BRIXTON.—A motor garage is to be built on a site of some 15,000 square feet in Effra Road, S.W., with a frontage of 90 ft. The promoters of the scheme are Messrs. Keith & Boyle (London), Ltd., whose architect, Mr. G. T. Shenstone, A.R.I.B.A., 38 Bedford Place, W.C.1, has now completed the plans.

BROMLEY.—Messrs. F. Medhurst, Ltd., drapers, propose to rebuild their shops and showrooms in High Street, Bromley, and to erect a building of three storeys. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Pamphilon, architect, Newman Road, Bromley.

DENMAN STREET.—It is reported that Mr. Edward Laurillard has acquired a site in Denman Street, W.1, opposite the Regent Palace Hotel, upon which to build a new theatre. Plans are stated to be in course of preparation for a building to cost about £150,000.

DUKE STREET.—A building of first-class shops and offices is to be erected on the site of Nos. 3-5, Duke Street, W.1, to plans prepared by Messrs. Hoare & Wheeler, 22 Portman Street, W.1. A building of four storeys is proposed. The builders are Messrs. G. & E. Kent, 97 Drayton Gardens, Kennington, S.W.10.

DULWICH.—The Society of Friends, Euston Road, N.W.1, through its Council for International Service, has purchased Hitherwood, a large house on Sydenham Hill, S.W., which it is proposed to adapt as an international guest house. The residence will be completely redecorated.

GREAT COLLEGE STREET.—The Royal Veterinary College in Great College Street, N.W.1, is to be pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of about £50,000. Sanction has recently been received by the Governors from the Lords to the Treasury to a grant from the Development Fund up to £35,000. Plans are shortly to be prepared.

GUNNERSBURY.—In connection with the development of the Gunnersbury Park Estate at Gunnersbury Lane, S.W., on which 400 houses are to be eventually built, it is proposed to build a shopping centre, consisting of single and double fronted shops with flats above. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Douglas Smith & Barley, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. The builder is Mr. J. Weller, Gunnersbury Lane, S.W.

HACKNEY.—The L.C.C. Education Committee propose to adapt the site of Upton House Industrial School as a

new central school. The cost is estimated at £12,360. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

HACKNEY WICK.—At the annual meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Achille Serre, Ltd., it was stated by Mr. Eugene A. Serre, chairman, that the company was outgrowing its accommodation at Hackney Wick, and had under consideration the acquisition of a plot of land on the outskirts of London on which to build a large new works to house all departments.

HAMPTON.—The parishioners of St. John's Church, at Hampton Wick, have decided to build a new parish hall, and instructions have been issued by the Church Council for the commencement of building work. The hall has been designed by Mr. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., Eagle Chambers, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

HENDON.—The London Telephone Service Commissioners have secured a site at Hendon, N.W., upon which it is proposed to build a new telephone exchange. Plans have been prepared under the direction of Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.1.

HIGH HOLBORN.—Steelwork for the office building in High Holborn, W.C.2, is now being erected by the contractors, Messrs. The Somerville Barnard Construction Co., Ltd., Archangel Road, S.E.14. The builders are Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. The new office and shop building has been designed by Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1.

HORNCHURCH.—The Romford Garage and Service Co., Ltd., 7 High Road, Ilford, have decided to build a large motor garage at Gallows Corner.

KENSINGTON.—It is proposed to erect new shops and showrooms on a corner site in Brompton Road and Beauchamp Place, S.W., at a cost of several thousand pounds. A building of five floors has been designed by Messrs. Brown & Barrow, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, whose plans have recently been approved.

LEE GREEN.—A site in Meadow Court Road, Lee Green, S.E., has been purchased by a local firm, who propose to build a block of property consisting of motor car showrooms, with 43 lock-up garages adjoining. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Purvis & Purvis, architects, 417 New Cross Road, S.E.

MANSION HOUSE.—Office and warehousing premises are being erected in Garlick Hill, E.C.4, for the Hudson's Bay Co., Ltd. The building will be of seven storeys. The contractors are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2. The steelwork is being erected by Messrs. David Colville & Co., Ltd., Cockspur Street, S.W. The architects are Messrs. Williams & Cox, 34 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

NEW CAVENDISH STREET.—A block of property in New Cavendish Street and Hallam Street, W.1, is to be pulled down to make way for an ex-

tensive rebuilding. It is proposed to erect a block of self-contained flats with shops on the ground floor. The surveyors are Messrs. Yates & Yates, 12 Hanover Square, W.1.

NOTTING HILL GATE.—The Metropolitan Railway Co. have approved plans for the complete reconstruction of the station buildings, etc., at Notting Hill Gate Station. Provision is to be made for new platforms, booking hall, shops, cloakrooms, etc. The work will be supervised by the company's architectural staff.

OXFORD STREET.—Steelwork is now being placed in position for the superstructure of the third section of the new building in Oxford Street, W.1, between Messrs. Bourne & Hollingsworth, Ltd., drapers. The building will comprise seven floors. The builders are Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, S.W. The architects are Messrs. Slater & Moberley, 46 Berners St., W.1.

PARK LANE.—It is reported that the Italian Government are negotiating for the purchase of Dorchester House, which stands in a site of 1½ acres in Park Lane, W.1, for use as an Embassy.

PICCADILLY.—Foundations are now being constructed for the block of offices and flats to be built at the corner of Piccadilly and Stratton Street, W.1, to a height of nine storeys. The building has been designed by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., 5 Pickering Place, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1.

PINNER.—The Cuckoo Estate is to be extensively developed for residential purposes, and houses costing from £1,500-£2,000 are to be erected by the owners, Messrs. Telling Bros., Ltd., builders, Eastcote, Middlesex. Plans for the houses and lay-out, which includes several new roads, have been prepared by Mr. Louis Carr, M.I.T.P., 10 Ray Road, Northwood.

SMITHFIELD.—In connection with the large building scheme of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, referred to in last week's issue of "The Architect & Building News," it is learned that the plans for the five-floor surgical block, costing £200,000, will be prepared by Messrs. Lancaster, Lucas & Lodge, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1. The erection of the new nurses' homes—of which two blocks have been built, leaving one remaining block still to be started—is under the direction of Messrs. J. Douglas Matthews, Son & Ridley, 3 Pauls Bakehouse Court, E.C.4.

WILLESDEN.—The General Council of the Willesden Hospital have decided to proceed with the extension of their institution in Harlesden Road, N.W.10. Plans have been prepared for two new ward blocks (one for women accommodating 26 beds and the other for children with 21 beds), an operating theatre, etc., the cost being estimated at £25,000. The architects are Messrs. Newbury & Fowler, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

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No. 6

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MARSEILLES
ROOFING — TILES

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ALFORD.—At the adjourned licensing sessions at Alford the justices approved the amended plans submitted on behalf of the Mablethorpe Hotels, Ltd., for the proposed new hotel.

AYRSHIRE.—Additions to the scarlet fever and diphtheria blocks of Davids-hill Hospital, the provision of a new duty-room, and the overhauling of the heating system, at a cost of £1,000, was recently agreed to by Ayrshire Northern District Committee.

BECONTREE.—The Salvation Army is to purchase a site at Becontree for the erection of a hall for use for religious services.

BELFAST.—Supplies for building purposes have been granted by the Belfast Water Commissioners in respect of the following houses: 29 in Sydenham Drive, 12 in Denorrtion Park, 11 in Ethel Street, 6 in Onslow Gardens, 5 in Kinedar Crescent, 2 in Hughenden Avenue, 2 in Sunnyside Street, 2 in Grangeville Gardens, and a restaurant at Balmoral.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Public Health Committee of the Birmingham City Council recommend that £15,000 be allocated for the erection of a new block of buildings at the General Hospital.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Messrs. Gunton & Gunton are in communication with the Bournemouth Corporation regarding proposals for the erection of a Wesleyan Church in Alma Road.

CAERPHILLY.—The U.D.C. propose to erect 50 houses under their extensive housing scheme.

CARDIFF.—The R.D.C. propose to erect 15 non-parlour houses at Whitchurch. The architects are Messrs. Richards & McLean, 5 Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

CHALFONT ST. GILES.—Milton College is being altered for an extension of the Milton Museum.

COALVILLE.—A local company is being formed at Coalville with the object of building a Palais de Danse and cinema at the corner of Belvoir Road and James Street, now occupied by some old farm buildings. A Coalville firm of architects, Messrs. McCarthy & Collings, have been employed to prepare the plans of the scheme.

COALVILLE.—The Council decided to apply for the Ministry's sanction to the erection of 20 subsidy houses, 205 previously sanctioned having all been built or being in hand.

CROYDON.—Plans passed: G. H. Dales, 10 Richmond Road, 2 houses and garages, Upfield Road; Bethall, Swannell & Durnford, 16a John Street, W.C.2, extension to shops with two floors (amended plan), London Road, Croydon; E. G. Soper, 51 Idmiston Road, S.E.27, 2 houses with garages, Grecian Crescent; F. W. Gardner, 40 Rosendale Road, S.E.21, 2 houses, Norbury Hill South-East Side; W. H. Merret & Sons, Carshalton Road, Sutton, flats, Park Hill Road and

Addiscombe Road; B. W. Hely, 2 Semley Road, 2 garages, Stanford Road; C. Lewin, 9 Cherry Orchard Road, 2 houses and garages, Duppas Hill Road and Duppas Road; W. G. Ingram, 4 Verulam Buildings, W.C.2, 2 bungalows, Downsview Road; W. Aston, Dixon Road, 179 houses and 13 garages, Dixon, Nugent, Elm Park Roads, and Whitehorse Lane; G. Parris, 11 Birdhurst Gardens, 2 houses, Dering Road; W. Sharp, 49 Chisholm Road, 2 shops with living accommodation over and 1 lock-up shop, Shirley Road, near Bingham Road; Thorman & White, 389 London Road, 10 houses and garages, Wharnccliffe Gardens; Paish, Tyler & Crump, East Croydon, 2 houses, Upfield, plots 13-14; L. W. Harris, 16 Lewin Road, S.W., 6 shops and houses, Thornton Road; P. Richardson, 136 Addiscombe Road, 14 houses, Thornton Road, adjoining Broughton Road; North, Robin & Wilsdon, 39 Maddox Street, W.1, 24 shops with flats over, Dovereourt Parade, London Road.

DUNDEE.—Reference to a new and enlarged maternity department was made at a quarterly court of the Governors of Dundee Royal Infirmary recently. The building would be of two storeys and basement.

DUNFERMLINE.—The T.C. recently agreed to the recommendation of the Housing Committee that 52 houses should be erected on the east side of Townhill Road. The scheme is for 28 houses of two apartments, and 24 of three apartments.

EASTBOURNE.—Messrs. Tatchell & Wilson have prepared plans for new masters' quarters for Eastbourne College in Old Wish Road.

EDINBURGH.—A recommendation is to be made to Edinburgh T.C. that a site in front of the City Chambers be granted for the erection of the Edinburgh Cenotaph.

EXETER.—The Governors of the Royal Albert Memorial, which houses the present library, recommend the City Council to accept a scheme costing £50,750 for a new public library, and the tender of Messrs. Stephens & Son, Ltd., Exeter, for £40,748.

FAVERSHAM.—The Council recently passed plans for alterations and additions to the Sportsman Inn, Seasalter, and the Gate Inn, Dunkirk.

FORRES.—Mr. J. Rankine, the burgh surveyor, has prepared plans for the erection of another 30 houses, estimated to cost £300 each.

FROME.—At a meeting of the Frome R.D.C., the Housing Committee recommended the building of 14 more houses at Beekington, Norton St. Philip, Wanstrow and Laverton.

GATESHEAD.—Detailed plans of the buildings for the proposed new school at Carr's Hill, Gateshead, the total estimated cost of which amounts to £32,683, have been before the Works Sub-Committee of the Gateshead E.C. The committee decided that the T.C.

be asked to approve of the plans and estimated cost, and that, subject to their approval, they be forwarded to the B.E.

GIRVAN.—The T.C. have approved of the recommendation of the Park Committee to erect a bathing station on a site to the north of Ailsa Street West, at a cost of £2,091. The contract has been placed with Messrs. T. Blair & Sons.

GOREBRIDGE.—On a report by the Housing Sub-Committee it was resolved to proceed at once with the erection of 52 houses at Gorebridge in blocks of four, 32 of the houses to be of three rooms and 20 of two rooms. It was decided that the houses should be brick and roughcast, and Mr. James D. Cairns, 63 George Street, Edinburgh, was appointed architect for the scheme.

GREENOCK.—Property in Brougham Street has just been purchased by the Greenock Picture Palace Co., Ltd., for the erection of a super-cinema.

HACKNEY.—A central school for 36 boys and a day open-air school for 13 children are proposals for the site of the closed Upton House Industrial School, Hackney.

HARROGATE.—The Royal Antiquarian Order of Buffaloes has purchased Grove House, a Harrogate mansion, for £16,000.

JEDBURGH.—Jedburgh T.C. recently approved a proposal for the extension of the municipal housing scheme by the erection of 28 additional houses on site at Friars Mount, the houses to be similar in type to those at present in course of construction on the Bongat site. Of the seven blocks, three will consist of houses of two apartments.

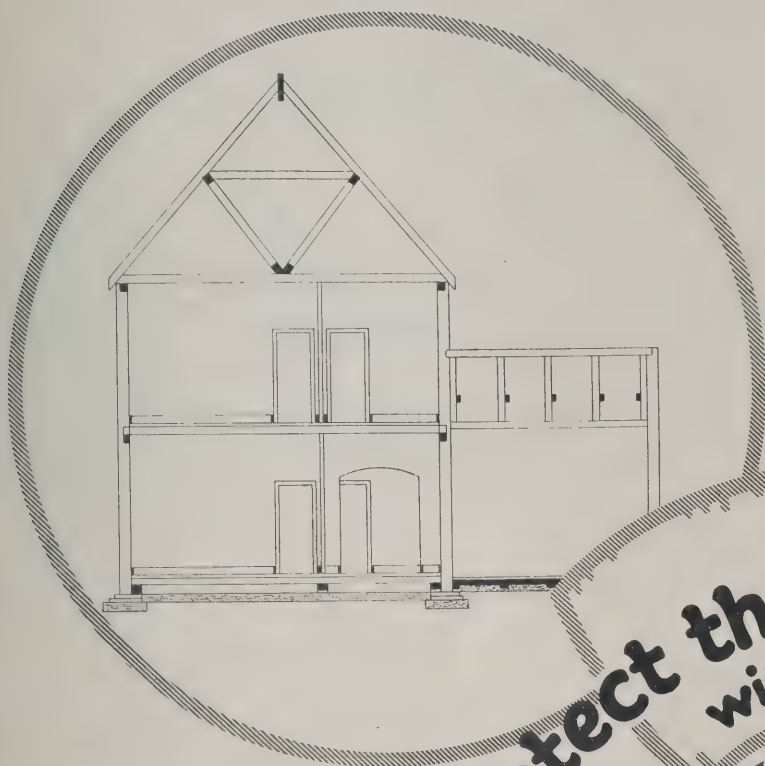
KEIGHLEY.—The Keighley T.C. have passed a resolution to the effect that the proposals of the West Riding County Council to acquire a certain area of land in the borough as a site for the erection of new provide secondary schools for boys and girls be approved.

LEEDS.—The Miners' Welfare Committee is prepared to make a contribution from the Central Fund of £10,000 towards the cost of erection of a new building for the Mining Department of the University.

LONDON.—The leases of The Royal Academy of Dramatic Art premises in Gower Street expire in 1930, and the Council need £25,000 altogether for the purpose of rebuilding. It is the Council's wish to establish the R.A.D.A. permanently and securely in premises that are worthy of a Royal Charter.

LONDON.—£100,000 is being asked for the extension of the South Kensington Natural History Museum.

MANCHESTER.—Flats and hostels for business girls in Manchester form part of a big scheme which will mature if report of a committee of architects and building experts, made after a tour around the city, is satisfactory.



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MANSFIELD.—The Duke of Portland has given a site for a new church at Mansfield.

MIDSOMER NORTON.—The Midsomer Norton U.D.C. decided to apply to the M.H. for sanction to extend the present housing scheme by the erection of eight more houses.

MONMOUTH.—At a recent Monmouth Diocesan Conference at Newport, it was decided to build a cathedral for the Monmouth Diocese at a cost of roughly half a million sterling, in Newport, and to apply to the governing body of the church in Wales to create a Cathedral Chapter.

NEWPORT.—The question of a new civic centre for Newport recently came before the Parliamentary Committee of the Corporation. Officials were instructed to report on the following

NEWPORT (MON.).—M. J. J. Partidge, builder, Dos Road, Newport, is to erect 8 houses in Queen's Hill Crescent. The architects are Messrs. Page & Lawrence, Crown Chambers, Cambrian Road, Newport.

NEWPORT (MON.).—Newport Co-operative Building Society propose to build 50 houses at Maesglas. Messrs. William Jewell & Sons, builders, St. Brannocks, propose to erect a number of houses on Malpas Road.

three proposals: (1) Leaving the present Town Hall as it is, without any alteration of any sort, and the erection of extra buildings on the site opposite in Dock Street from Merchant Street to Corn Street; (2) the acquisition of the old timber-yard in Dock Street for the erection of new buildings; (3) a further report on the Clytha Park site.

OLDBURY.—The E.C. have received the sanction of the B.E. to proceed immediately with the erection of the junior department and practical instruction centre of a new school at Brissall Hall Lane, Warley.

PETWORTH.—A scheme for enlarging Petworth Cottage Hospital was recently decided upon at the annual meeting of the Governors, held at the Town Hall.

POOLE.—Extensions and improvements, costing in all about £20,000, are to be undertaken at the Poole Cornelia Hospital. An immediate commencement of the first portion of the scheme, consisting of a children's ward, new kitchen block, and the enlargement of the nurses' home, at an estimated cost of about £10,000, will be started within a few weeks.

REGENT'S PARK.—The St. Marylebone B.C. have under consideration a scheme for an open-air swimming-bath in Regent's Park, to cost approximately £12,500. The Office of Works have expressed willingness to grant a licence for a site in Albert Road at the foot of Primrose Hill and adjoining the gymnasium. The area is about 250 ft. by 150 ft., which, it is stated, would be enough for a bath of adequate size, with suitable dressing accommodation, etc.

RETFORD.—A scheme of additions to the Rampton (Retford) State Institution, at a cost of over £100,000, is practically complete. The work, accomplished by Messrs. B. Pumfrey, Ltd., has extended over the period of three and a half years.

ROCHESTER.—The Corporation have approved of the following building

plans: Offices and workshops next to 235 High Street, for Partington Billposting Co.; house, Priestfields, for Mr. R. W. Dale; bungalow, Wilson Avenue, for Mr. W. T. Hancox.

RUGBY.—A recommendation by Rugby Housing Committee that application be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £15,550 for housing purposes was agreed to at a recent meeting. It was also decided to accept tenders for erecting 20 houses at New Bilton for £9,256, and 8 houses at Marton for £3,480.

ROCHFORD.—The R.D.C. have decided to erect 24 non-parlour type houses in the Malting Fields.

SEVENOAKS.—The Kent C.C. are to obtain premises in Sevenoaks for the purpose of a tuberculosis dispensary.

SHEFFIELD.—The New Century Pictures, Ltd., intend to proceed with the reconstruction of the Albert Hall, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—The scheme of the Carver Street Wesleyan Church, Sheffield, to build additional accommodation on the vacant land between Rockingham Street and Rockingham Lane, together with nine shops fronting West Street, is well advanced. Estimated to cost £15,500, the amended scheme provides for nine shops and a primary department above, as well as rooms for women, girls, and men.

SOLIHULL.—The Housing Committee of Solihull District Council, in a report to the Council, recommended that application be made to the M.H. for provisional approval to a scheme for the erection of 72 small dwellings. The recommendation was approved, as was also another by the Committee that a contract be entered into provisionally for the erection of 30 of the usual non-parlour type of working-class dwelling at Cornyx Lane, Solihull, at a cost of £13,060 (£435 per house).

SOUTHEND.—It is proposed by the Elementary Education Sub-Committee to erect a new school at Cromwell Road, Brittlewell, to contain three departments. The estimated cost of the building is £44,000.

SOUTHEND.—The T.C. recently approved a scheme for the erection of an electricity generating station of 25,000 kilowatt capacity at Hole Haven, on Canvey Island, at an estimated cost of £649,000.

SOUTH DEVON.—Estimated to cost £40,000, a development scheme for the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital was recently outlined at the annual meeting of the Governors of the institution at Plymouth. The scheme provides for the addition of 94 new beds, and will necessitate the extension of the Maristow and Lopes wards, on the top of which it is proposed to build an additional ward with flat roof. The reorganisation of the out-patients' department, to include a central waiting hall capable of holding 300 people, with wings on each side, with surgical consulting room and two operating theatres on one side, with similar consulting units for the use of surgeons wards for paying patients. The scheme was approved.

SOUTHPORT.—A new cinema is to be erected in Ainsdale.

SPLSBY.—The Sanitary Committee recommended that houses be built in

the following parishes: Firsby 6; Hogsthorpe, Willoughby, and Bilsby, 4 each; Scremby, Uleby, Stickney, Welton, Little Steeping, and Huttoft, 2 each; total 30.

ST. ANDREWS.—The funds at the disposal of the Court for the building of the new residence hall at St. Andrew's University amount to £70,000. Plans of the building were submitted and approved, and the Court resolved to proceed at once with the scheme.

ST. HELENS.—The Corporation are obtaining tenders for the erection of 600 houses on various estates.

STEPNEY.—The B.C. are to erect 89 tenements and 10 shops at Vallance Road at a cost of £50,000.

STREATHAM.—Mr. D. P. Hayworth is to lay out the Elmfield Housing Estate between Leigham Court Road and Valley Road, Streatham.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The Sutton Trustees are to build the following houses, on the Stoke Lodge site: 30 parlour, three bedrooms; 110 non-parlour, three bedrooms; 56 non-parlour, two bedrooms.

SUNDERLAND.—The Corporation propose to erect another 104 houses on the Humbledon estate; 48 of the houses are to have three rooms and 56 four rooms.

THORNTON HEATH.—Mr. W. H. Aston, of Dixon Road, is to erect 179 houses and 13 garages at Dixon, Nugent, Elm Park Roads, and Whitehorse Lane, Thornton Heath.

TORQUAY.—Mr. W. French is to build 22 houses in Newton Road, Torquay.

WALLASEY.—The M.H. has reported favourably on the Wallasey extension scheme, and 280 acres of land is being acquired for the erection of houses for the working classes.

WALSALL.—The Housing Committee stated at a meeting of the T.C. recently that possession has now been taken of the Ida Road site, and that it is proposed to erect upon it 374 houses—80 per cent. non-parlour type and 20 per cent. parlour type.

WATLING.—A further portion of the Watling Estate, east of Edgware Road, is to be developed for building purposes, and the L.C.C. Housing Committee are asking the Council to approve a supplemental estimate of £600,000.

WEST BROMWICH.—The T.C. agreed to recommendations of the Housing and Town Planning Committee to erect a further 16 houses (12 A type and 4 B type) in Hollyhedge Road, Charlemont Estate, and to apply to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the cost.

WESTMINSTER.—A new London circus at the Westminster approach to Lambeth Bridge is proposed by the M.T. The cost, including the value of land to be surrendered, is estimated at £47,000.

WHITEHAVEN.—Mr. Herbert Walker, chairman of the Whitehaven Colliery Company, has given £10,000 for extension purposes in the Whitehaven Wesleyan Circuit.

WOMBWELL.—The West Riding C.C. are to consider shortly tenders for the erection of a "middle" school in King's Road, Wombwell. It is estimated that the school will cost about £30,000.

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Building Trade Unions

In response to an enquiry, Mr. Coppock has informed us that the following abstract is an official statement of the scheme for a new confederation of the trade unions in the building industry, by which it is proposed to bring together again under one central control the unions of skilled and unskilled men. The scheme has been finally approved by the Executive Council of the existing National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, and will be circulated to the unions affiliated to the Federation. It is intended that the new confederation shall include and supersede the existing organisation. It would be governed by an elected central executive council, and for the purpose of safeguarding technical, craft, and labourers' interests it is proposed that eight groups should be formed representing bricklayers, masonry (including quarrymen and paviors), woodworkers, painters, plumbers, slaters and tilers, plasterers, and labourers respectively. Organising work would be vested in the confederation and for administrative and organising purposes the country would be divided into 12 divisions, each of which would have an adequate organising staff and a divisional secretary. These divisions would be based on London, the Southern Counties, South-Western Counties, Eastern Counties, South Midlands, North Midlands, South Wales, Yorkshire, North-Western Counties, the North-East Coast, Scotland, and Ireland. The confederation would be autonomous on all questions affecting industrial policy.

It is intended that instead of the present contribution to the National Federation of 2s. per annum per member, for which the federation acts as a general advisory body on industrial affairs and makes a provision of 5s. a week dispute pay, the contributions to the confederation should be 4d. per week per member and 2d. per week for apprentices, and the confederation would provide dispute pay at the rate of £1 a week. The scheme, it is stated, would leave the separate organisations as they are, except that the centralised body would take over entirely industrial control. No union would be able to take strike action on its own responsibility or initiative, and there could be no movement affecting wages and conditions except with the approval of the central executive. On the other hand, the affiliated societies would have control of their own domestic matters, including the contributions of their members and administration of their funds. A provision to prevent precipitate secession of affiliated societies lays down that any society wishing to withdraw from the confederation must give to the central executive council not less than six months' notice of its intention and must declare the grounds for wishing to withdraw. The matter would then be referred to an arbitration court, and until the decision of the court is made known no withdrawal is to take place, even though the six months' notice may have elapsed. Where withdrawal occurs the society concerned is to meet

its liability to the central fund up to the date of the actual secession. The scheme provides for an annual conference of members of the confederation, which would discuss policy and also act as an appeal court on decisions of the central executive. Representation at the conference would be on the basis of not more than two delegates for every 10,000 members and a further delegate for each additional 10,000 members.

The object of the scheme is to bring together in one organisation approximately half a million workers, who would include not only building operatives, but also workers engaged in the manufacture of builders' materials. Before the secession of the bricklayers, who belong to the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, and the plasterers in the Plasterers' and Granolithic and Cement Workers' Union, the present federation had about 300,000 members. The bricklayers and plasterers' unions were represented at a conference in January, summoned by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, to consider the merging of the separate unions in the building group into one organisation, and preliminary consideration was given to the question of regaining unity through the medium of a new confederation. The scheme now before the unions makes it clear that unity must involve single centralised control, but it is hoped by those responsible for the proposals that autonomy has been presented in such a form that the difficulties which have separated two of the craft unions from those with unskilled membership may be overcome. Mr. R. Coppock, secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, stated that the salient feature of the scheme was the establishment of a single co-ordinating force for local, district, regional, and national control. It was unlikely, however, that the members of the various unions would be asked to vote upon it for at least six months. A prominent Labour member of the L.C.C., in an interview, concurred with this view of Mr. Coppock's.

Trade Notes

In a recent communication Messrs. Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., state that the directors have resolved to recommend to the shareholders, at the annual general meeting to be held on April 7, (a) The payment of a balance dividend of 2s. per share on the ordinary shares of the company, which, with the interim dividend paid in October last, makes a total distribution of 12½ per cent. for the year; (b) that £2,000 be placed to staff pensions account; (c) that £43,973 8s. 3d. be carried forward.

Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., makers of the well-known "S.M.S." lifts and "Janus" door springs, of Abbey Works, Northampton, and Bolan Street, London, have appointed Messrs. R. N. Eaton & Co., 1 Foster Square, College Green, Dublin, to act as their Sales Representatives in the Irish Free State.

Housing and Electricity

The Government's new Electricity Act was the main topic of discussion at the annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel of the British Electrical Development Association. Sir James Devonshire, this year's President, presided.

Dr. S. Z. de Ferranti gave the toast of "Co-operative Publicity," and in reply the Right Hon. Charles A. McCurdy said that the vast majority of our inhabitants had no more chance of benefiting by the marvels of electricity than if they had lived in the Middle Ages.

"The Public Service of Electricity" was proposed by Sir Henry Fowler, and, in reply, Alderman W. Walker, of the Central Electricity Board, said that electricity in the home had become a fashion, and having reached that stage there was no doubt that the domestic demand for electricity would have an important bearing on the production of even the largest undertakings. If the 1926 Act did not have the result of giving the public cheaper electricity it would be a failure, and the Board would be a greater failure still.

Sir Andrew Duncan, the Chairman of the Central Electricity Board, also spoke, and said it was true that the Act had raised a very keen and legitimate controversy, but they had a way in Britain of respecting Acts of Parliament once they were on the Statute Book, and he trusted and hoped that the New Board would receive the wholehearted co-operation of the electrical industry. The Board was neither thin-skinned nor was it arbitrary or apathetic, but he realised that the work which an organisation like the E.D.A. was doing might prove to be one of the most inspiring and helpful forms of assistance that any Board could have.

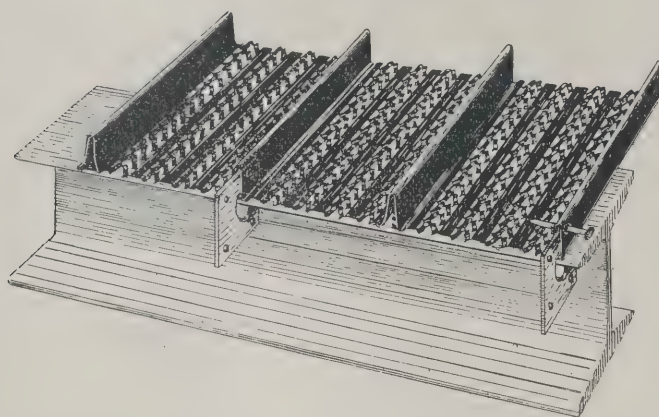
As an example of the effectiveness of the British Electrical Development Association, attention may be drawn to a series of exhibition houses which have been organised in all parts of the country during the last few months. The association claims to be carrying out a great public service the immediate results of which will be to improve the amenities of British homes, and promote the interests of hygiene and labour saving, and improved production in all departments of life. The association has recently distributed nearly one and a half million booklets in connection with a competition closing on March 31, 1927, the first prize being an all-electric house or a cheque for £2,000.

Film Exhibition

Messrs. The National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull, have arranged for the exhibition of their film showing the manufacture of Ideal Boilers and Radiators, as well as their lantern slides demonstrating their special features, in the "Renaissance" Room at the Carfax Assembly Rooms, Oxford, at 7.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

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Building Contracts Open

ABERGAVERNNEY.—March 28.—For certain building work in connection with alterations to the institution. Messrs. Johnston & Jones, Monk Street, Abergavenny. Deposit £3 3s.

BARNSELEY.—March 28.—For the erection and completion of the Beckett Hospital. Chas. F. Moxon, architect, Regent Chambers, Barnsley.

BARNSTAPLE.—April 6.—For the erection of 22 non-parlour houses (two terraces of eight houses, one terrace of six houses) on the Mill Road and Pottington Road sites. The office of the Borough Surveyor, Castle Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BEDFORD.—March 31.—For the erection of 6 cottages at Stagdsen. The Council Offices, 81 High Street, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

BELFAST.—March 28.—For the erection of a rest house and playing shed at Gray Mount Open Air School, Gray's Lane, Belfast. The Office of the City Surveyor, City Hall, Belfast.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—April 4.—For the erection and completion of four blocks of cottages to be erected on the Grove Park housing site, Bury St. Edmunds. Roland H. Beaumont, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £2 2s.

CAMPDEN.—March 28.—For the erection of houses in the parishes of Ebrington, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Mickleton, and Quinton respectively, within their district. Mr. E. H. Earp, Arrow, near Alcester. Deposit £1 1s.

CO. DOWN.—April 1.—For the conversion into a Masonic Hall of premises, High Street, Killyleagh, Co. Down. Castor J. Love, Architect, 11 Chichester Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

CREDITON.—March 31.—For the erection of a block of six houses at Morehard Bishop, and a block of four houses at Poughill, near Crediton. Mr. E. O. Harding, Architect and Surveyor, 34 Prospect Park, Exeter.

DEVON.—March 29.—For the alterations and additions to the East Street Council School, Okehampton. The County Architect, 97 Heavitree Road, Exeter. Deposit £1 1s.

EARSDON.—March 30.—For the erection of isolation pavilion at Scaffold Hill Hospital. Mr. J. R. MacMillan, Council Officer, Shiremoor.

EDINBURGH.—April 4.—For the carrying out of works required in alterations and extension of office chambers at Castle Terrace, involving mason, joiner, plumber, electrical, and painter works. Mr. J. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., 47 Charlotte Street, Leith.

GILDERSOME.—April 4.—For the whole of the work or in separate trades for the making-up of road and the erection of 8 houses (non-parlour type). W. Wilby, Surveyor, Gildersome U.D.C., Council Office, Gildersome.

GUILDFORD.—March 28.—For the erection of non-parlour type cottages, as follows: Six houses in three pairs at Ripley; six houses in three

pairs at Send. Mr. J. W. Wilton, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Surveyor, Market Chambers, Onslow Street, Guildford. Deposit £2.

HANWELL.—April 2.—For alterations and redecoration of two iron buildings. George P. Morrell, the Central London District School, Greenford Avenue, Hanwell, W.7.

LANARK.—March 30.—For the erection of a new post office at Lanark. The Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

LANCASHIRE.—March 31.—For the erection of 4 temporary wooden buildings. The Office of the County Surveyor and Bridgmaster, County Offices, Preston.

LANCHESTER.—March 30.—For the erection of 10 Class A3 two-storey houses at Ushaw Moor. The Architect's Office, Council Offices, Lancaster.

LIVERPOOL.—March 28.—For the erection of an additional building at New Hall Lane Council School. The Office of the Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Department), Municipal Buildings. Deposit £2 2s.

LONDON.—March 29.—For the construction of a goods office and a weighbridge office at Torre Station. The Office of the Engineer, Paddington Station, London. Deposit £2 2s.

MACCLESFIELD.—April 4.—For the erection of 14 (fourteen) working-class dwellings at Jack Lane in the Township of Woodford, near Stockport. Mr. George Clayton, 4 Wellington Street, Stockport. Deposit £2 2s.

MANSFIELD.—March 31.—For the following works: (a) Construction of new roads and the laying of sewers; and (b) erection and completion of 113 houses in blocks of four and three, and pairs, on the site situate on Ravensdale estate, Sandy Lane, Mansfield. Mr. Wande Thompson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Market Street, Mansfield. Deposit £2 2s.

MORLEY.—March 28.—For the whole of the labour and materials required in connection with the plasterer's work only for 24 houses to be erected on the Bradford and Wakefield Road housing site. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Morley.

NEWTON - IN-MAKERFIELD.—April 11.—For the erection by September 30 next of 154 brick houses (35 parlour, 53 non-parlour, and 66 two-bedroom type) on their housing estate at the South Mesnes, Earlestown. Mr. J. Elson, A.R.I.B.A., Market Chambers, Earlestown.

OLD FLETTON.—April 16.—For the erection of 120 houses, 32 parlour type in pairs, 188 non-parlour type in blocks of four. Mr. H. W. Hawkins, architect, Old Fletton.

RADCLIFFE.—April 2.—For the erection of an electricity showroom, to be erected at Deansgate, Radcliffe. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Radcliffe. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHERHAM.—For the erection of a Palais-de-Danse, billiard hall and cinema, Mexborough, near Rotherham. Harry Slater, architect and surveyor, Doncaster. Deposit £3.

SOMERSET.—March 30.—For the erection of five nurses' rooms at the

hospital. The Somerset and Bath Mental Hospital, Cotford, near Taunton, Somerset.

TIPTON.—March 29.—For the erection of 16 houses (non-parlour type) in Park Lane West, Tipton. Mr. Horace N. Woodard, A.M.I.M. & Cy.E., Surveyor to the Council. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTNES.—April 2.—For the following three contracts for His Grace the Duke of Somerset: No. 1, new roofs and other work to nine cottages at Coldharbour, Bridgetown, Totnes. No. 2, reroofing cottages, stables, etc., at True Street, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. No. 3, stable roof, etc., at Afton Farm, also alterations to farm buildings, Lower Weekaborough Farm, Berry Pomeroy. The office of Mr. W. F. Tollit, Architect, Bridgetown, Totnes.

WARE.—April 2.—The R.D.C. invite tenders for the erection of 10 houses at Broxbourne. The Council Architects, Messrs. Cherry & Lutyens, 7 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Deposit £2.

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH.—For the erection of a public convenience in South Road, Waterloo. Mr. J. R. Fothergill, the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, the Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

WELLINGTON (SALOP).—April 2.—For the erection of 30 non-parlour type houses on the Orleton Lane housing site for the U.D.C. Mr. William Walker, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Walker Street, Wellington, Shropshire. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST CORK.—March 29.—For the reconstruction of the burned wing at County Home, and adapting same to serve as a district hospital. W. H. Spiller, County Home, Clonakilty. Deposit £25.

WEST RIDING.—April 19.—For the alterations and additions at Castleford Temple Street Council school. Trades: Excavator, builder, etc.; carpenter and joiner; slater; plumber and glazier; plasterer; painter; iron-founder and smith; asphalter. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WHITEFIELD.—March 26.—For the erection and completion of 38 houses off Nipper Lane, Whitefield; also drains, paths, and fences, road and sewer work in connection with same. C. F. Porter, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Whitefield, Lancashire. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Instruction

The Board of Education are making arrangements for the following short courses to be held in the summer of 1927 for teachers in recognised technical schools, art schools, junior technical schools, evening schools and institutes, etc., in England and Wales: (1) Engineering science at Oxford, (2) electrical engineering at Oxford, and (3) building subjects in London, *viz.*, (a) building science, (b) building construction and drawing, and (c) painting and decorating. Teachers who desire to attend any of these courses must make application to the Board of Education on Form 106e. U. before April 13.

WIRING THE HOMES OF BRITAIN

This successful E.D.A. Campaign will depend for its lasting and continuous effect as a piece of propaganda on satisfied customers. Reliable wiring is the first consideration

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| The Anchor Cable Co., Ltd. | W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. | The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd. |
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| Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd. | The India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. | Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd. |
| The Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd. | Johnson & Phillips, Ltd. | St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd. |
| The Enfield Cable Works, Ltd. | Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd. | Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. |
| W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd. | | Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd. |
| The Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd. | The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd. | Union Cable Co., Ltd. |

Building Tenders

BARNSELEY.—For the erection of 139 houses on the Cundy Cross site, Pontefract Road, Monk Bretton, Barnsley, and 24 houses on the Huddersfield Road site, for the U.D.C. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Barnsley. 139 houses, Mr. Charles Smith, Barnsley, £54,680; 24 houses, Messrs. Fairhurst Bros., Barnsley, £9,892.

BERKHAMSTED.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Heels & Sugars, of Luton, amounting to £25,577, for 55 houses at Swinggate Lane.

CONGLETON.—For the erection of 108 houses on the Bromley Lane site for the T.C. Mr. W. H. Duncan Arthur, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. The tender of Messrs. J. Wilde & Co., of Manchester, at £47,304, was accepted. Eleven tenders were considered.

DONCASTER.—The Doncaster R.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Ward & Sons, of Malby, for the erection of 80 houses at Bawtry at £33,836.

ECCLESFIELD.—It was recently reported that the new elementary school, which is to be erected at High Green, will cost £9,456. The following contracts were approved, subject to the sanction of the B.E.: Builders, Mr. A. Graham, £4,941; joiners' work, Messrs. Bramwell, Lighthall & Co., £1,723; slating, J. W. Illingsworth, Ltd., £494; plumbing, Mr. S. Rushworth, £949; plastering, Mr. B. McCabe, £575; painting, Mr. R. Robinson, £149; iron-work, Mr. R. Ormiston, £326; asphalt-ing, Messrs. Best & Jones, £295.

EPPING.—For the erection of 10 houses at Epping for the U.C., Mr. A. W. King, Harlow, £3,671 5s.

FARNHAM.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender of Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, £4,593, for the erection of the proposed 12 houses at Badshot Lea.

FRIERN BARNET.—The Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. C. F. Day, Ltd., at £51,000, for 100 Council houses.

HAYLE, CORNWALL.—The following is the list of tenders received for a generating station for the Cornwall Power Co., Ltd. Architect, Mr. F. Quanterly Farmer, L.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, chartered architects, 35/39 Maddox Street, London, W.1. Quantity surveyor, Mr. H. A. Mackin, F.S.I., M.I.Struct.E., 10 Vigo Street, W.1. Excavation contract—The Foundation Co., London, £5,977 7s. 8d.; Nott Brodie & Co., London, £3,904 18s. 2d.; J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne, £3,762; J. F. Blair & Co., Ltd., London, £3,723; Wallasey Haulage, Ltd., Wallasey, £3,300; Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth, £2,870; Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth, £2,855. Structural steel.—Wright, Anderson & Co., Gateshead, £9,450; Gardiner & Sons & Co., Bristol, £9,342; A. D. Dawnay & Co., London, £8,877; Redpath, Brown & Co., London, £8,557; J. Booth & Sons, Bolton, £8,491; E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester, £7,756; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich, £7,660; Lambourne & Co., Manchester, £7,220. Super-structure.—Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., London, £35,998; Wakeham Bros., Ply-

mouth, £35,670; Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth, £33,250; J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne, £32,086; G. E. Wallis & Co., Ltd., London, £29,353; T. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth, £28,700; Wort & Way, Ltd., Salisbury, £28,599; Nox, Ltd., London, £26,366; Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth, £26,360.

HELLINGLY.—For additional lavatory accommodation, etc., at Bishop Farm, Hellingly, Sussex. Mr. E. A. Chilton, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Butchers Farm, Buxted. Messrs. Turner & Gillham, £1,072 2s.; The Ringmer Building Works, £1,368; Messrs. Payne & Taylor, £1,699 12s.

HERSHAM.—For the erection of 78 houses for the Walton U.D.C. the tender of Messrs. David Weston & Co., Ltd., Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, London, has been accepted.

HOYLAKE AND WEST KIRBY.—Messrs. William Fleming & Co., Neston, whose tender amounted to £10,618, have secured the contract for the extension to the Hoylake and West Kirby Cottage Hospital. The work is to be completed in ten months.

OKEHAMPTON.—Okehampton T.C. have accepted a tender of £3,400 for the construction of a new cattle market in Lodge Road. It was resolved that the lowest tender be accepted, that of Messrs. Gardner & Bell, of Bridgerude, for £3,400, subject to the sanction of the M.H.

KIRKCALDY.—At a meeting of Kirkcaldy T.C. it was decided to accept the offer of Mr. R. Terras, jun., East Wemyss, of £33,080 0s. 6d. for the erection of 88 houses on the Cairns Road site, and £18,087 16s. 2d. for 48 houses on the Masserene Road site, a total of £51,167 16s. 8d., the Town Clerk being instructed to obtain the approval of the B.H. The Finance Committee reported that the estimated cost of the scheme was compiled as follows: Land, £3,200; houses, £1,167 16s. 8d.; roads, £5,752 3s. 4d.—a total of £60,920. The Council agreed to borrow the money.

MANCHESTER.—The tender of Messrs. J. T. Chapman & Sons, builders, Patrieroff, Manchester, amounting to £40,740, has been accepted for the erection of the new secondary school for boys at Gorse Hill, Stretford, Manchester.

PLYMOUTH.—For erection of a new house, garage, etc., at Crownhill, near Plymouth, for Capt. Charles C. Cartwright; W. H. Hamley, Roborough, £1,795; Messrs. Solomon & Renny, Plymouth, £1,760; S. J. Moorman, Elburton, £1,687 (accepted). Plans prepared and building supervised by Lionel F. Vanstone, architect, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

SEAFORD.—For additions to "Ladycross," Seaford. Mr. W. T. B. Foster, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Ladycross, Seaford. C. Morling, Seaford, £5,695; Godfrey & Sons, Seaford, £5,587; The Ringmer Building Works, Sussex, £5,276 (amended).

STOKESLEY.—The R.D.C. recently accepted the tender of R. D. Ogilvie, Dunston-on-Tyne, at £2,996 10s., for a diversion improvement at Leven Bank, near Yarm.

TEWKESBURY.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender, £5,200, of Messrs. E. Miles & Son, of Coleford, for the erection of 12 houses at Priors Park estate.

London Building Notes

(Continued from Page 534)

ST. MARY AXE.—Work is in progress upon the foundations of office and warehouse buildings to be erected in St. Mary Axe on a site near Camomile Street, E.C.1. The building will be six storeys high, the builders being Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, Southwark, S.E.1. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Caröe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ST. MARYLEBONE.—A block of flats and shops are to be erected on the site of No. 73 Portland Place, St. Marylebone, W., the L.C.C. having, on March 7, given permission for the height of the building to exceed that laid down as the maximum by the London Building Act, 1894. The architects are Messrs. Wills & Kaula, 22 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

TOTTENHAM.—Work is to be put in hand at once upon the erection of the proposed new post office at Tottenham, N.1, for which the Postmaster-General has now approved plans and estimates. The building has been designed by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, whose chief architect is Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

TWICKENHAM.—Plans have been approved for the erection of 150 houses on the large estate in Hampton Hill owned by the Carpenters' Company. It is proposed to provide large recreation grounds, including 30 tennis courts. The plans have been prepared by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., 1 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.

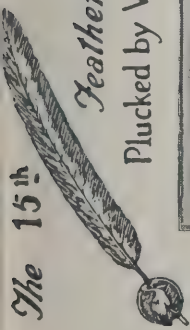
WEMBLEY.—A start is about to be made upon the superstructure of the proposed new Wembley Cottage Hospital, which is expected to cost about £20,000 to build and equip. A completely self-contained institution of 20 beds has been designed by Mr. Herbert Kenchington, 44 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Foundations are being constructed for the new library, etc., which is to be erected in Orange Street and St. Martins Street, S.W.1, at a cost of about £50,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. N. Prentice, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Walden & Co., Swallowfield, Berks.

WILLESDEN.—Alterations are being carried out by Messrs. McVitie & Price, Ltd., biscuit manufacturers, to their Willesden biscuit factory, N.W.10. Plans have been recently approved for a block of buildings in Waxlow Road, N.W. The architects are Messrs. Willard, Son & Ellingham, of Market Place, Rugby.

WILLOW STREET.—A block of 41 flats are to be erected on a site in Willow Street, Westminster, S.W.1, for the Westminster City Council. The architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C. The quantity surveyors are Messrs. Drower & Brighton, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

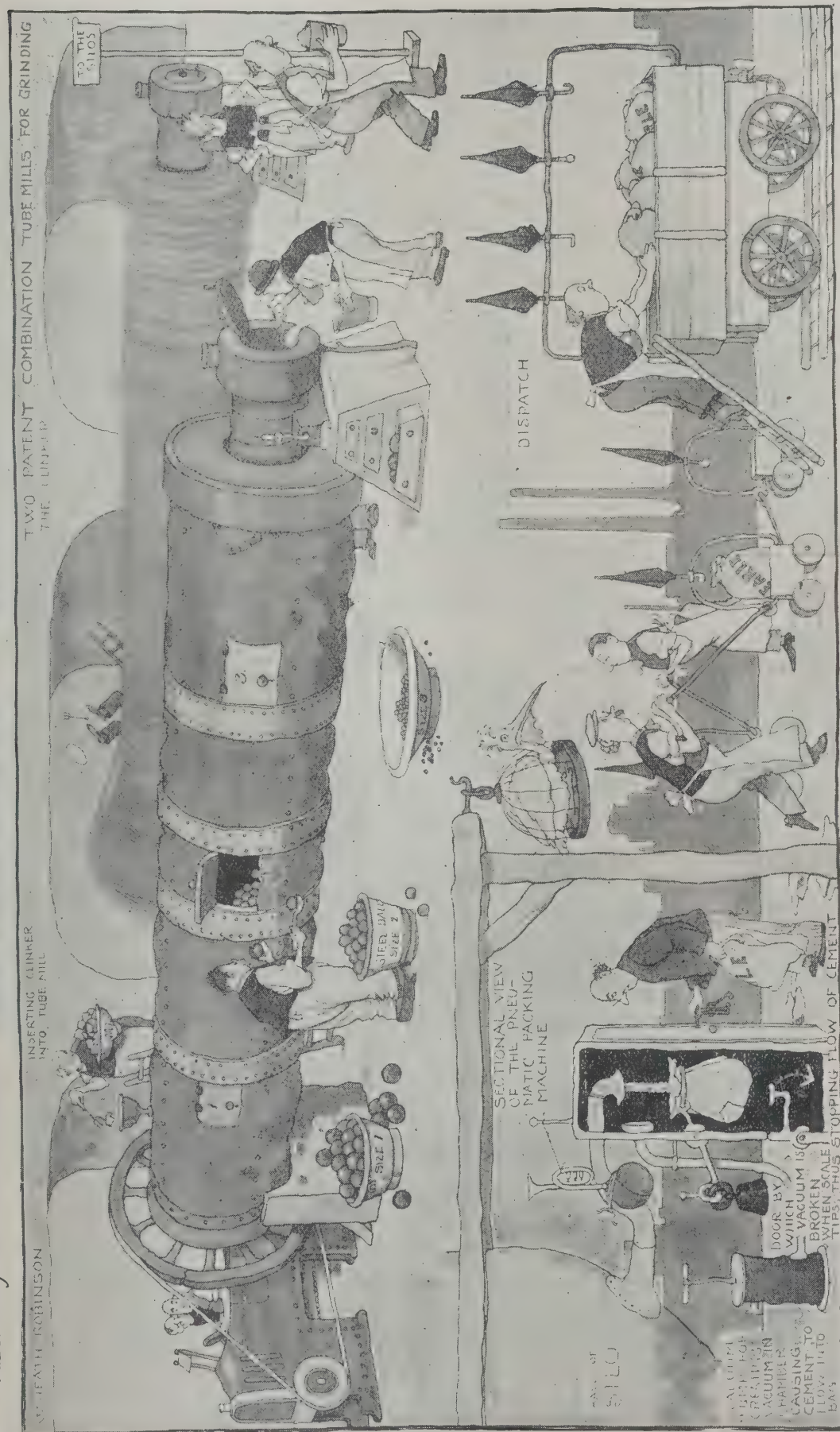
The 15th



Feather from the Pelican
Plucked by WHEATH ROBINSON

EARLE'S CEMENT

G & T EARLE (1925) LTD
WILMINGTON.
HULL.



CEMENT MANUFACTURE — 4. The cement clinker is conveyed from the stores to grinding mills where it is reduced to a powder of such fineness that nearly all of it will pass through a sieve which has 32,400 holes to the square inch. The mills are long cylinders in which are contained steel balls. As the mills rotate these balls are propelled round, and crush and rub the clinker to a fine powder. The cement thus ground is conveyed to silos, and is later packed by a pneumatic packer similar to Mr Heath Robinson's design.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Porecrete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arley bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	680/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Flxing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9 n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 10d. 1/3 2/3 per foot			
Ditto bends 2/6 3/9 6/9 each			
Ditto sanitary junctions.. 3/4 5/- 9/- each			
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern 6/10 11/3 20/- each			
Add for Black Iron Grid 1/3 2/6 5/5 ditto			
do. for galvanized grid 2/1 4/4 9/7 ditto			
do. for Horizontal Inlets 1/6 1/6 1/6 ditto			
do. for Vertical Inlets 2/3 2/3 2/3 ditto			
Interceptor 16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3 ditto			
Ditto locking or screw stopper 3/4 5/- 10/- ditto			

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
MANHOLE COVERS—				
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
Old Delabole Slates—	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
Size	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Grey	24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3		
Green	20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3		
Per 1,200 delivered	16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0		
Ditto	14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0		
Per ton delivered	Green Randoms No. 2	7 3 9		
Ditto	Grey green ditto	7 3 9		
Ditto	Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	6 3 9		

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—			
Plain Brosley hand-made, sand-faced	£5 12 6	Per 1,000	
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto	
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000	
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto	
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.	
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.	
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto	
Copper	8 10 0	Ditto	

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—						
Per standard delivered						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46

BOARDINGS—per square	1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak Austrian	17/-
Ditto Japanese	15/-
Ditto American	14/-
Ditto English	12/-
Mahogany Honduras	17/-
Ditto Cuban	26/-
Teak Eng.	10/-
Ditto Moulmein	14/-

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Qualities	AA A B AA A B AA A B	AA A B AA A B AA A B	AA A B AA A B AA A B	AA A B AA A B AA A B
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6
Alder	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5 4 8 7 6	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5 4 8 7 6	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5 4 8 7 6	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5 4 8 7 6
Oregon Pine	5 4 - 5 5 - 6 6 -	5 4 - 5 5 - 6 6 -	5 4 - 5 5 - 6 6 -	5 4 - 5 5 - 6 6 -
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 3 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/10 10	4 3 3 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/10 10	4 3 3 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/10 10	4 3 3 6 5 4 9 7 7 1/10 10
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7 - 10 8 - 11 -	8 7 - 10 8 - 11 -	8 7 - 10 8 - 11 -	8 7 - 10 8 - 11 -
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 6 - 7 7 - 9 -	6 6 - 7 7 - 9 -	6 6 - 7 7 - 9 -	6 6 - 7 7 - 9 -

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d. 5 1/2 d. 6 1/2 d. 9 1/2 d.	1/1 1/4 1/10 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10 1/10	1/1 1/4 1/10 1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2	2/7 2/7 2/7 2/7	2/7 2/7 2/7 2/7	2/7 2/7 2/7 2/7	2/7 2/7 2/7 2/7
Elbows round (each)	11d. 1/2 1/5 1/8 2/4	2/10 2/10 2/10 2/10	2/10 2/10 2/10 2/10	2/10 2/10 2/10 2/10	2/10 2/10 2/10 2/10
Tees (each)	1/- 1/3 1/7 1/10	2/8 3/1 5/1	2/8 3/1 5/1	2/8 3/1 5/1	2/8 3/1 5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2 2/9 3/7 4/1	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6	5/6 6/7 10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d.	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-	1/- 1/4 2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37 1/2%	—23 1/2%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%

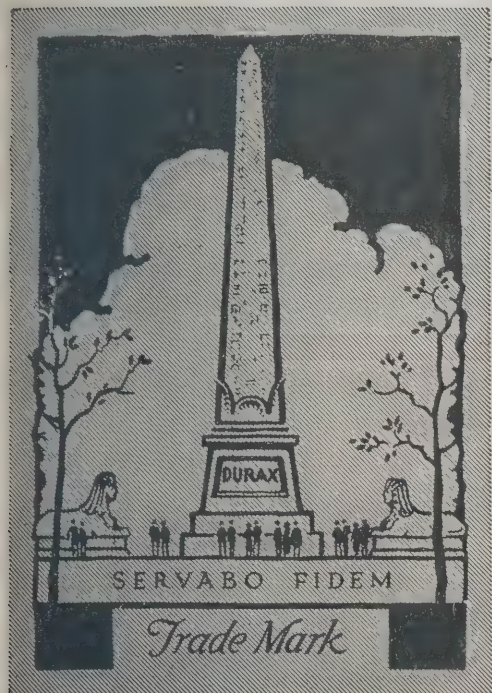
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	5 in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/11 1/2 2/2 2/7 3/1 3/7 5/9	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/11	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/11	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/11	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/11	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/11
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1
Shoes (each)	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11
Bends (each)	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1
Heads (each)	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4
Single junction	—	—	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/6 1/7 1/8 2/2	1/6 1/7 1/8 2/2	1/6 1/7 1/8 2/2	1/6 1/7 1/8 2/2
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/7	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/7	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/7	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/7
Angles and nozzles	—	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.
Stop ends	—	—	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/6	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/6	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/6	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/6
O.G. gutter	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5 1/5 1/6 2/-	1/5 1/5 1/6 2/-	1/5 1/5 1/6 2/-	1/5 1/5 1/6 2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

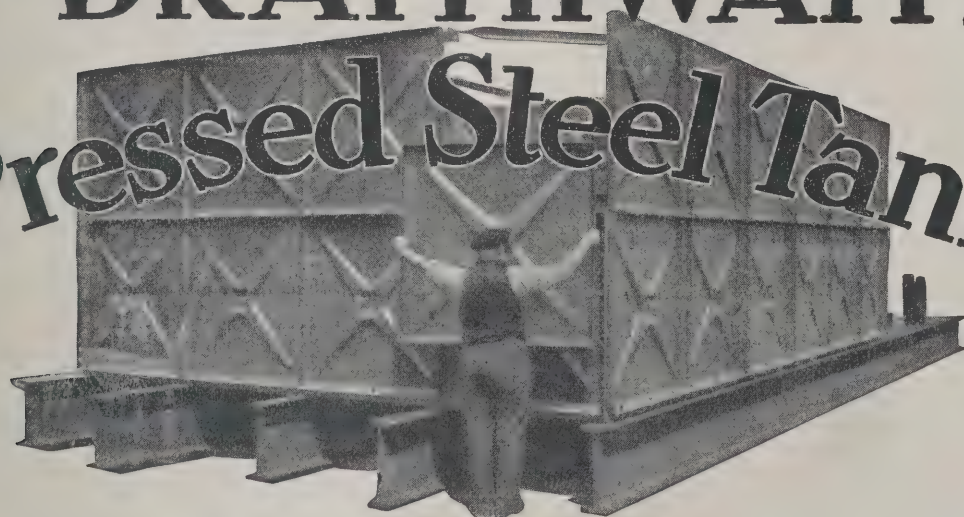
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Unit plates 4 feet or 1 metre square give tanks with capacities ranging from 220 to 1,000,000 or more gallons, for the storage of water, fuel oil and other liquids.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.					
4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
36/6		37/-		40/-	
Lead delivered	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run				
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—					
	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12
12 do.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-
½ in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-
Hot Water tanks—	20	30	40	50	60
½ in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25	31	40	45	52
½ in. plate	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—					
	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—
Boller screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—					
	1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.							
English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to size in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5d.	5½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.							
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				White			
1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Rolled plate glass	—	—	—	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.	9d.
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	6½d.	6½d.	9d.
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.							
Feet super				Price.			
1	3	6	12	20	45	100	Unit.
Ordinary substance Polished	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	4/2½	Gallon.
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwt.
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6	4/8	—	Cwt.
Embossing	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwt.

Manchester Building Trades Exhibition

(Continued).

Columbian Pine Doors will be the chief feature at the stand of MESSRS. JAMES W. SOUTHERN & SON, LTD., of Store Street Saw Mills, Manchester. Most of these doors will be stained and polished to show the natural beauty of the grain. "Picus" Wallboard, a new line made from Gaboon Mahogany Plywood, will also be shown.

The various uses to which Stancliffe Stone, direct from the quarries, can be applied, is to be the feature of the stand occupied by MESSRS. THE STANCLIFFE ESTATES CO., LTD., of Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

A working display of woodworking machines, with several new models, including a motor-driven cross-cutting and trenching machine, will be shown by MESSRS. WADKIN & CO., of Green Lane Works, North Evington, Leicester.

A new "Turn Lift" for garages with two or more floors, which also acts as a turntable for the cars, will be the chief feature at the stand occupied by MESSRS. WM. WADSWORTH & SONS, LTD., of High Street, Bolton. Accrington Facing Bricks and terracotta ware; "Redac" rough faced bricks; Bramley Full Stone; graded sand and gravel for reinforced concrete works and other building materials, will be exhibited by MESSRS. B. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., of 4 Albion Street, Leeds.

MESSRS. A. WILKINSON (MANCHESTER), LTD., of 21 Charles Street, of Hebden Bridge, will be showing a

Princess Street, Manchester, will be making a feature of the "Marwell" (Back to Back) Living-room Grate and Scullery Cooker.

Patent Reinforced Door Units, made by the DOOR UNIT CO., LTD., of Park Royal, London, N.W.10, will be exhibited by Messrs. D. C. Williams, Ltd., of Smithdown Lane, Liverpool, "Pudlo" cement waterproofing powder will also be shown at this stand.

Three entirely new lines in asbestos cement products will be exhibited by MESSRS. TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD., of Trafford Park, Manchester.

The exhibit of MESSRS. WOCO DOOR CO., of Dashwood House, London, E.C.2, will consist of a structure built up with their own doors, forming both walls and roof. One interior wall of this House of Doors is to be lined with "Gyproc" plaster wallboard.

MESSRS. THE THAMES BOARD MILLS, LTD., of Purfleet, will be demonstrating the constructional and decorative possibilities of Essex Board.

A comprehensive range of builders' and contractors' plant, including concrete mixers, stone breaking and crushing machinery, and concrete carts, will be shown by MESSRS. FREDERICK PARKER, LTD., of Leicester.

MESSRS. THOS. PARSONS & SONS, of 315-317, Oxford Street, London, will be showing paints, enamels and varnishes, making a special feature of "Parso-Glaze."

MESSRS. JOHN PICKLES & SON, LTD., comprehensive range of woodworking machines for builders, including some models incorporating new features.

Incorporated Church Building Society

At a recent meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society grants were made towards building new churches at Drypool, S. Columb £300; Kettering, All Saints, £200; Romford, S. John-the-Divine, £150.

Housing Progress in Scotland

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to Feb. 28, 1927:—1919 Act: complete 25,528; under construction, 22. Private subsidy schemes (1919 Addition Powers Act: completed, 2,234. Slum clearance schemes: completed, 4,833; under construction, 2,151. 1923 Act by local authorities: completed, 3,021; under construction, 864. 1923 Act by private enterprise: complete 9,072; under construction, 2,814. 1924 Act—by local authorities: complete 5,932; under construction, 13,871. 1924 Act—by private enterprise: complete 229; under construction, 21. Demonstration houses—completed, 1. Totals: completed, 50,963; under construction, 19,935.

Foundations are being constructed for the new library, etc., which is to be erected in Orange Street and St. Martins Street, S.W.1, at a cost of about £50,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. N. Prentiss, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.



The "John Tann" Safe Book

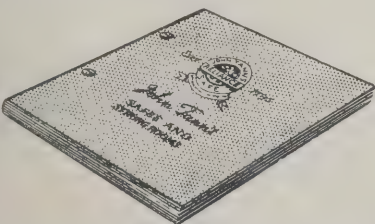
is more than a catalogue, its aim being also to provide a short scientific treatise on Safe and Strong Room construction.

The House of Tann have over 40 years more experience of safe making than any other firm in existence, and during the whole history of the firm dating back to 1795 no John Tann Fire and Burglar Resisting Safe has ever had its contents destroyed or stolen.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	..	..
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Holisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-
BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).			
	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course	Per Foot Super		
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	Horizontal	Vertical
2-in. asphalt	9d.	1/3	1/-
Facings	Per Foot Super		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.	Flemish bond	English bond
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	2 1/2d.		
Weather joint in cement	1 1/2d.		
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1 1/2d.		
ARCHES.			
Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super		
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-		
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.		
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-		
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run		
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1 1/2d. plus 10%		
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2		

PAVIOR.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	Per Yard Super	2 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	1 1/2 in.	4/3
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4
Asphalte	7/-			4/8
Tarmac				

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Templates	Thresholds
York stone and all labours and mortar in holisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/6
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			To Elevate generally
Bath stone ditto			19/6 10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Counters	Ladders
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-	
Add for every 1/2 in. additional lap	2/3	3/7	
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4	
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	125/-		
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-		
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/-		
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-		
Add for vertical work	25/-		
Add for circular on face in elevation	40/-		
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	66 1/2/-		
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius			
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—			
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-	Per square
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 3 in. long		87/6	Ditto
Cuttings—Eaves			Per Foot Run
Ridges and abutments			Equal 1 foot super
Ridge tiling			Equal 1/2 foot super
Fixing soakers			9d. per dozen.
CARPENTER.			
Flat boarded centering, per yard super			5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super			7/-
Centres to arches, per foot super			2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/-	Floor 6/-	Roofs 5/10
At per square	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	33/-	45/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	14/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/-	to 20/-	
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super			1/-
JOINER.			
Per square	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	60/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	58/-
Sashes, per foot super			1 1/2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares			1/10
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal casd frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6
Doors, per foot super	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4 1/2
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.			
Staircase.			
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super			2/-
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super			2/-
Housing steps to strings each			9/-

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(Dept. A)

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube							
	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	..	1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5				
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1 1/4
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1 0/1	1 2/2
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/1	1 1/1	1 2/2
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
	Groove or Bead		Staff or Nosing		Moulding per 1 in. Girth		Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging	
Labour only to	1d.		1d.		1d.		2d.	

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Flush Sash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip Springs						
Bolts Belts Fasteners	Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners	Handles Catches							
1/- 2/- 1/- 2/- 4/- 1/3 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/-									

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
	Light	Medium Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/- 27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/- 32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/- 42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/- 35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/- 48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6 21/-
	Per Foot Run	Per Foot Run
Rain water Goods	2 in. 3 in. 4 in.	
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4 1/9
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/- 2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/- 4/1
	4 in. 5 in. 6 in.	
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8 2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9 3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/- 1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	48/6	57/6 60/6
	Per Foot Run	Each
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welded Joint
4d. 2/-	4d.	
	Per Foot Run	Each
Lead service	1 in. 1 1/2 in. 2 in. 3 in. 4 in.	
Lead waste	1 1/2 1/7 2/- 2/4 2/8 3/6	
Lead soil		5/8 6/8
	Each	
Egg joints	2/3 2/6 2/9 3/- 3/3 3/9 6/- 6/6	
Branch joints	2/6 2/9 3/- 3/3 3/6 4/- 6/6 7/-	
Indiarubber joints		3/- 3/-
Stop ends	9d. 1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6	
Bends		2/- 2/6 5/6 6/3
Beaded ends		10d. 1/-
Single tacks		11d. 1/- 1/1 1/5 2/- 3/3
Double tacks		1/2 1/3 1/4 1/8 2/7 3/1
Brass sleeves		7/3 8/8 13/2 14/8
Lead traps		8/9 9/10 12/8 22/6 25/1
Boiler screw	3/2 3/9 4/10 6/7 8/3	
Bib cocks	7/- 9/6 13/6	
Stop cocks	9/9 12/3 17/3 30/- 44/- 100/-	
Ball cocks	8/- 10/- 16/6 30/- 42/- 92/6	
Wire balloons		9d. 1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints		
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1/2 in.	Gas 3/4 in.	Gas 1 in.	Steam Tubing 1 in.	Steam Tubing 1 1/2 in.	Steam Tubing 2 in.		
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/4

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	Per Foot Run
		Narrow
		Yard Widths
		Super
		Super
		Arria Angle
		Quirk
		Bea
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6 0/2 0/3 0/1 1/2 0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2 0/2 0/3 0/1 1/2 0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8 0/2 1/2 0/3 0/2 0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2 0/2 1/2 0/3 0/2 0/8
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Mitres
Do. do. Portland	0/3	Equal to Value
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	of 1 foot of
		Stop Ends
		Equal to 1/3 of
		a foot of
		moulding
Partitions		Per Yard Super-
		2 in. 2 1/2 in. 3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..		5/- 5/6 6/

GLAZING.

			Per Foot Super		
			Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed			4/4	4/9	5/1
<hr/>					
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.					
Sheet Glass	Figured	1/4 in.	Cast Glass	1/4 in.	Wired
21oz.	16oz.	Bolled	1/8 in.	1/4 in.	Cast Glass
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10	0/10 1/2
			1/1 1/2	1/1 1/2	1/1 1/2
					Metal bar
					Patent Glass
					2/2



Progress Satisfactory

Architect : Well, is everything going along all right?

Clerk of Works : Excellently, Sir. We shall soon have the flat roof joists in position and the boarding on, ready for the Vulcanite covering. There's one thing with Vulcanite, that being applied in a series of layers the building is watertight as soon as the first layer is down, which enables finishing work on the floors below to proceed while the roof is being completed—thus saving more time.

Architect : Yes. It's excellent roofing from every point of view. Weatherproof and durable. Fire resisting too, when it's covered with sand and gravel, or with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of tar macadam.

Clerk of Works : I think it's a great idea to have a covering which will allow the roof to be used as a recreation ground for the employees.

Architect : Yes—that's the beauty of VULCANITE. It lends itself admirably to such a purpose. It always surprises me that it costs less and not more than other roofing materials.

Clerk of Works : Yes. It's the best and the cheapest.

"VULCANITE" roofing is used under the London Building Act and the Bye-laws, etc., of all Borough and Urban District Councils; and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as an Insurance Tariff Roof

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BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¼

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painters, 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4d.

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Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of	B1	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	the Severn)	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	B3
Accrington	A	Chester	A3	Godalming	B2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	B3
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Goole	A2	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stourmarket	B3
Alton	C1	*Chichester	B3	Gorleston	B1	Leaves	B3	Portsmouth	B	Stratford-on-Avon	A3
Altrincham	A	*Chippenham	B3	Gosport	B	Lichfield	A3	Port Talbot	A	*Stroud	B1
Andover	B3	*Chipping Norton	B3	Grantham	A3	Lincoln	B3	Prestwich	A	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	*Cirencester	B2	Gravesend	A1	Liskeard	B3	Preston	A	Sutton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Cleethorpes	A	Great Yarmouth	B1	Lis	C1	Princetown	B1	Swanage	B2
Ascot	B	Clacton	B1	Grimsby	A	Llandudno	B1	Pudsey	A	Swanwick	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Coalville	A	Guildford	B1	Llanelli	A	Pulborough	B3	Swansea	A
Ashstead	A3	Cockham	A2	Guisborough	B2	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A	*Swindon	R
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cockermouth	B3	Hadleigh	C1	Loughborough	A	Ramsgate	B3	Tamworth	A
Ashton-in-		Colchester	B1	Halls	B3	Louth	A3	Raunds	B1	Taunton	B1
Makerfield	A	Colne Valley	A	Hallifax	B2	Lowestoft	B	Rawtenstall	B1	*Tavistock (Town)	C2
Aylesbury	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Halton Park	B2	Luton	B1	Reading	B	Tenterden	B3
Bagshot	B3	Conwy	A	Hanley	A	Macclesfield	A1	Redcar	A	Thame	B1
Banbury	B3	Cranbrook	C1	Harpden	B1	Maldenhead	B	Redditch	A2	Thetford	B3
Bangor	B2	Crawley	B3	Harrogate	A	Maldstone	B1	Redhill	B1	Thirk	B3
Barnsley	A	Crews	A3	Hartlepool	A	Malvern	A3	Redruth and Cam-	A	Thornthorpe	B1
Barnstaple	B1	Cromer	A	Hartley Wintney	C1	Manchester	A	borne	B3	Tonbridge	A1
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Crowborough	B2	Harwich	B2	Mansfield	A	Reigate	B1	Torquay	A2
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Basingstoke	B3	*Dartmouth	A2	Hatfield	B1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhyl	B1	Towcester	B3
Bath	B	Daventry	B3	Havant	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Rhymney Valley	A	Tring	B3
Beaconsfield	B	Deal	B3	Hawkhurst	C1	Matlock	A3	Ripon	A3	*Trowbridge	B3
Beccles	B3	Denbigh	B1	Hayling Island	C1	Melton Constable	C1	Rochdale	A	Tunbridge Wells	B1
Bedford	B	Berkhamsted	B3	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Mowbray	A2	Rochester	B1		
Berwick	A2	Berwick	A	Heathfield	B3	Merionethshire	B2	Romney	C1		
Bettws-y-Coed	B1	*Devizes	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merthyr Tydfil	A	*Ross-on-Wye	B		
Bexhill	B2	Dewsbury	B	Henley	B	Middlesbrough	A	Rotherham	A		
Bideford	B1	Didcot	B	*Hereford	B3	Middlewich	A3	Ruabon	A1		
Birmingham	A	Doncaster	B	Herne Bay	B3	Midhurst	B	Rugby	A		
Bishops Auckland	A	*Dorchester	B1	Hertford	B1	Milford Haven	B3	Rugeley	A3		
Bishops Stortford	B3	Dorking	B3	Heywood	C1	Milton-under Wyche	B3	Runcorn	A		
Blackburn	A	Dover	B2	Hitchin	B1	wood	C	Rushden	B1		
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Boston	A3	East Dereham	C	Hull	A	Newark	A3	Salford	A		
Bournemouth	B	East Glam and Mon	B3	Hunstanton	B3	Newbury	B3	Saltburn	B3		
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*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	Eastwood	A	Ifracombe	B2	New Forest	B2	Seaford	C1		
Braintree	B1	Ebbw Vale	A	Ilkeston	A	Newmarket	B2	Seaham Harbour	A		
Brecon	B	Eccles	B3	Ilkeley	A	Newport (Mon.)	A	Selby	A		
Brentwood	A3	Edenbridge	B3	Immingham	A	Newport Pagnell	B3	Sevenoaks	B1		
Bridnorth	B2	Egremont	A3	Ipwich	B	Newquay	B3	Sheerness	B3		
Bridgewater	B2	Ely	B3	Isle of Wight	C	Normanton	A	Sheffield	A		
Brighton	B	*Exeter	A2	Ivy Bridge	C	Northallerton	B3	Shepton Mallett	C		
Bristol	A3	Exmouth	B2	Jarrow	A	Northampton	A2	Sheringham	B3		
Broadstairs	B3	Fairford (Glos)	C	Jesmond	A	Northfleet	A1	Shipley	A		
Bromsgrove	A2	Falmouth	B2	Keighley	B3	North Shields	A	Shrewsbury	A3		
Buckingham	B3	Fareham	B2	Kendal	B2	Northwich	A3	Sirhowy Valley	A		
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Burgess Hill	B3	Farnham	B3	Keswick	B2	Nottingham	A	Skegness	A3		
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Burton-on-Trent	A	Fleetwood	A	Kirkby Stephen	B3	Oldham	A	Southampton	B		
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Cambridge	B	Gainsborough	A3	Laverstock	B3	Paignton	A2	Spalding	B2		
Canterbury	B3	Gateshead	A	Leamington	A3	Pangbourne	B3	Spen Valley	A		
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Carmarthen	B	Glastonbury and	B3	Leek	A	Peterborough	A3	Staines	B		
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Caterham	A3	*Gloucester	B	Leigh (Lancs)	A	Petworth	B3	Stockbridge	C1		
Chalfonts	B							Stockport	A		
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*Cheddar	B3										
Chelmsford	B1										

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HOUSING

The subject of housing, like the poor, is always with us ; but, during the past week or two, it has contrived to get even more attention than usual from the public press. For one thing, Col. F. E. Fremantle's new book on " National Housing," with its commendatory foreword by the Minister of Health, and its concise survey, supported by a wealth of facts and figures, of Governmental schemes, has given reviewers an opportunity to enlarge upon a general consideration of this great and pressing problem. The National Federation of House Builders, too, held their annual meeting in London last week, and they had something to say about the private enterprise side of housing, as well as criticisms to offer about public housing and the State schemes in particular. Then the Property Owners' Protection Association have also held a meeting, and they were chiefly interested in the coming expiry of the Rent Restriction Act, and the possibility of the operation of the Act being further extended. On this matter, the Minister of Health is reported to have said, last week, that he did not think it at all likely that he would recommend the Government and Parliament to make any alteration which was going to produce a sudden and radical change in the relations between landlord and tenant. This is perhaps as well, for if Mr. Edwin Evans, of the Property Owners' Association, is a true prophet, there are members of that body who would take advantage of the expiry of the Act to turn out all their tenants ; and he feared, if that happened to any large extent, they would be asking for further restrictive legislation, which was one of the great dangers of ending the Act.

The House Builders' Federation have their solution for the housing problem, in the shape of State loans on generous mortgage terms, by which thrifty people will be enabled to buy the houses which members of the Federation erect. It was contended that " the housing shortage had in some ways proved a blessing in disguise by compelling many to purchase a house, who would have been content to rent a house all their lives. Now they had established security of habitation and pride of ownership, which were assets both to the citizen and the nation." That the majority of houses rising in the vicinity of our towns, through private enterprise, can be classed as assets either of the citizen or the nation is, we think,

an unwarrantable assumption ; they constitute a liability, the burden of which, the citizen, with any aesthetic feeling, is already experiencing, and which the State will, doubtless, shoulder later on. Nor do we think, the owners under duress of finding shelter, will have much pride of possession left by the time they have finished paying for their houses in fifteen or twenty years time. Our quarrel is not with private enterprise but with its products, which are just as vulgar, and meretricious as they ever were.

The Federation desire to build small houses to let, however, but they must have numerous concessions to induce them to do so. First they must be allowed to build twenty or more to the acre ; then loans to the owner up to ninety per cent. on mortgage must be obtainable, the rate of interest closely approximating to that of the borrowing authority ; the withdrawal of all war time restrictions (whatever that means) and the rating assessment to be fixed on the basis of pre-war houses of comparable size, without regard to rental. This last concession will hardly appeal very strongly to the local authorities.

One speaker at the Federation meeting opined that public authorities should leave off building villas and concentrate on small working class dwellings to let. As he did not define his terms that does not carry us very far. The houses in State-aided Schemes are hardly villas in the accepted sense, and for this we are profoundly grateful ; but it is up to the Federation to state clearly what standard of accommodation they think is suitable for a working man.

Col. Fremantle is a believer in ownership, holding the view that owners are much more likely to take care of their houses than occupiers. To that view we subscribe, but as a corollary, we believe that it is essential that they should have a house, in the first place, which is worth taking care of. We think what is required is some scheme for financially assisting thrifty members of the public to build their own houses, decently designed and soundly constructed. We are hardly persuaded that financial syndicates and speculators, keen on getting rid of their productions, as quickly as possible and at the largest possible profit, should be assisted by special concessions or State funds ; or that the houses thus erected can be regarded as assets either by the citizen or the community.

Notes and Comments

London Squares

The London Society has published a handsome brochure on the subject of London Squares and How to Save Them, copies of which, price 1s., can be obtained from the Society at 27 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The Bill of 1905, rejected by the House of Lords, which would have protected the open space in 437 squares and gardens, and the subsequent Act of 1906, which confirmed the sterilisation of 55 open spaces in the hands of public bodies and nine others in private possession, by arrangement with the owners, are reviewed. There are probably many other owners than these nine who would be prepared to agree to the provisions of the 1906 Act; but it is unfair to expect them to voluntarily sacrifice their rights if others are to be permitted to make large financial gains by selling their open spaces. Where, too, such properties are in trust, it is doubtful if the trustees could legally sanction such sterilisation of part of the property in their charge. It is apparent, therefore, that some kind of legal compulsion on the owners will be necessary. Under the provisions of Mr. Scurr's proposed measure, no garden square or open space may be built upon without the consent of the London County Council or (where the space is within the City boundaries) that of the City Corporation, which bodies may impose such terms and conditions as they think fit. This is good, but it hardly goes far enough, as it puts these public authorities in the invidious position of having to grant some concession to preserve the open space. The point is that London cannot afford to sacrifice any of its open spaces, and the owners have already obtained an immense return on their original speculation by the enormously increased value of their surrounding property. The London Society booklet aims at creating a public opinion upon the situation, and if that does not already exist, then the publication serves a useful and timely purpose.

The Purpose of the Road Fund

The growing resentment against applying the monies of the Road Fund to purposes other than that for which the Fund was originally instituted has found expression in a unanimous resolution of the West Riding County Council, copies of which have been sent to the Government and all Members of Parliament. The Council points out that the outstanding liabilities of the Fund exceeded the balance on March 31 last by nearly £11,000,000, without taking into account the further liabilities imposed by the transfer of £7,000,000 towards the general revenue account of the country, and the fathoming on the Fund of the outstanding liabilities of the Unemployment Grants Committee, which it is estimated will amount to £800,000 per annum for the next few years. The adverse balance, the Council opines, will probably have substantially increased by March 31 this year, and it is evident that they fear a further raid on the Fund in face of the deficit on the Budget. With an ever-increasing strain upon their resources to maintain the main roads under the increasing wear and tear of modern traffic, the West Riding Council and other County Councils are, naturally, fearful that the diversion of further sums will mean a reduction in grants from the Fund that will leave them unable to cope with their responsibilities unless an almost insupportable addition is made to the heavy burden which the ratepayers have to bear.

Building Trade Unions

The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives have completed a scheme for a new confederation of all the trade unions in the building industry, by which it is hoped to bring together under one control the unions of skilled and unskilled men engaged, not only in the building trade, but in the manufacture of builders' materials. This scheme will come before the Annual Conference of the Federation in June next, but a good many months are expected to elapse, and much propaganda work will probably be needed, before acceptance of the scheme is ballotted upon by the respective unions concerned. Acceptance would mean that the unions would all come under one centralised control in regard to the larger issues; and it is obvious that such an ambitious organisation would be fraught with very great powers for good or evil. The bricklayers' and plasterers' unions have been frankly averse from central control in the past, and the success of the new proposal rather hinges upon their acceptance of the scheme. Both trades are below the requirements of the building industry in personnel, and the strong bargaining position in which this state of things places them, induced them to secede from the Federation a short time back and to try negotiating with the employers on their own account. Under the new constitution, no affiliated body would be able to break away without giving the central administration six months' notice of its intention, and it would then be required to justify its reasons before an arbitration court. Until the decision of that court was announced it would not be able to effect its withdrawal even though the six months' notice had expired. If the new order of things contemplated brings about a better control and a prevention of sectional strikes, it will be welcomed by architects, builders and others engaged in the building industry; and the further progress of the scheme will be awaited with interest.

Peterborough Cathedral

From a statement issued by the Dean on behalf of the Restoration Committee, the work of re-roofing and securing the famous painted ceiling of the nave at Peterborough Cathedral has now been completed, and the re-roofing of the south transept is now in hand. When this is completed, all the main roofs of the building will have been put into a sound and stable state of repair. The next work to be undertaken will be the rebuilding of the roof of the south-west tower, which is in a ruinous condition and endangers the masonry underneath. This will cost some hundreds of pounds and will exhaust the present resources of the Committee. The ravages of the death-watch beetle have added to the costs of restoration, and there are fears that the timber over-roof of the eastern chapel may collapse at any time, with dire results to the delicate stone tracery of the vaulting below. This, consequently, becomes another urgent piece of work to be put in hand. It does not seem so very long ago that the architectural world was somewhat astonished by the discovery of what was then termed the "jerry building" methods of the mediævalists in the construction of the west front of the Cathedral. In the years that have elapsed, the Restoration Committee appears to have been quietly and steadily carrying on the work of upholding and strengthening this great edifice; and the further call now made for funds—about £4,500 to meet the immediate need of the current year—will no doubt find a response outside the parishes of the diocese to which the appeal is directly addressed.



STUART HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE: NORTH ELEVATION.
GEORGE HUBBARD & SON, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

STUART HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE

Of the many new buildings associated with Cambridge University, one of the most handsome is Stuart House, which has just been completed to the designs of Messrs. George Hubbard & Son, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The building is designed after the manner of the English Renaissance and does not seem ashamed of its architectural parentage. In fact, what strikes one in its design is the highly satisfactory blend of traditional decorative *motifs* with a straightforward modern arrangement of plan and window openings, and there is no feature in the style chosen which should render it unsuitable for adoption at the present time. Let us consider, for instance, the principal frontage, the north elevation here illustrated. Here we see a façade comprising two floors. The centre portion, with three bays, is projected in front of the rest and surmounted by a pediment, while on either side of it, symmetrically arranged, are narrow façades which each contain one bay, the entrance doorway being placed to the right of the pediment. The building, however, seems conscious of an important social status, for in spite of the restraint which marks the treatment of the walls, the pediment is highly ornate, for not only is it surmounted by a stone modillion cornice, but has in its

tympanum a sculptural decoration with central shield and garlands. The stone of the pediment is reflected in rusticated quoins and string courses which are united to the window openings by key-stones. The building seems to have admirable proportions. The first floor windows are subtly differentiated from the ground floor ones by being made taller, but a common scale is preserved by making the difference commensurate with the height of a single pane of glass. The stone finials above the quoins are supported by others surmounting the low parapet wall which encloses the fore-court immediately in front of the building.

The house stands well back from the street. The court is entered through wrought-iron gates resting on Portland stone piers. These gates are of exquisite design and workmanship and show how it is still possible to produce wrought-iron work comparable to the best period. The gates were made by Messrs. Bagues, the University Arms in the centre were designed by Mr. Kouge Gray, and this work was also executed by Messrs. Bagues. The building is mainly of brick from the Daneshill Brick and Tile Works, Basingstoke, the quoins and dressings being of stone from Weldon, in Northamptonshire, the stone which was used by Henry VII and his executors in the



STUART HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE: THE LIBRARY.
GEORGE HUBBARD & SON, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

building of King's College Chapel. The University Arms in the pediment were carved in oak by Mr. Robert Lindsay Clark, of Cheltenham. Mr. Clark was an Associate of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, and had exhibited at the Royal Academy. He had just finished the work, when he died suddenly.

The building is entered through a canopied door at the north-west. The doors are of oak. The floor of the hall is paved with black and white marble. The floors of the chief rooms are of deal covered with cork carpet. The staircase and upper landing are of oak. The plan is very simple and orderly. On the ground floor the clerk's room is on the east side of the hall and the library on the south side. There are approximately 12,000 books, which are mainly used for loan to local lectures and tutorial class centres in various parts of the country. The clock-face here and elsewhere is electrically governed by the master-clock in the clerk's room. It is intended that the library shall be the special home of extra mural students resident in the University. This room is dignified and spacious and seems fitted to perform its function excel-

lently. Here again the decoration is pleasing and unobtrusive, being confined to a plaster cornice to the plain white ceiling, suitable mouldings to the book-cases, and large panel with star pattern over the mantelpiece.

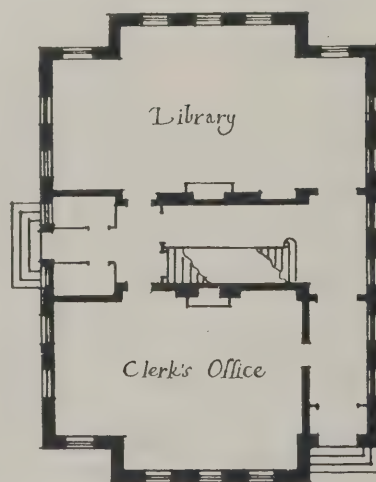
On the north side of the upper landing is the board room, which is panelled in oak in memory of Mrs.

James Stuart. On the south side of the landing are rooms for the secretary, the assistant secretary and the joint secretary of the Tutorial Classes Committee.

The basement under the whole building provides ample storage accommodation for syllabuses, reports and other literature. The basement also contains the heating boilers. The system used is the "Panel" system, which was adopted after exhaustive enquiry for the new Bank of England. Fireplaces are provided in the chief rooms so that there can be some heating when it is not necessary to light the furnace.

Stuart House may be commended as an excellent example of an architect's job performed with thoroughness, for in addition to designing the main structure of the building, Messrs. Hubbard &

STUART HOUSE - Cambridge



Ground Floor Plan



STUART HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE: THE DOOR TO THE BOARD ROOM.
GEORGE HUBBARD & SON, F., A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Son also designed the wrought-iron gates and railings, the University Arms in the pediment, the memorial tablet, the shelving in the library, the clock-faces, the panelling, tables and chairs in the board-room, and the bookcase and cupboard in the secretary's room. It must, of course, be a special satisfaction to architects when their clients give them an opportunity of making all the decoration and fittings harmonious with the building itself, and Messrs. Hubbard & Son are to be congratulated both on their opportunity and on the way in which they have taken advantage of it.

Stuart House is a centre for extra-mural students, and was required to accommodate administrative offices and accommodation for the existing libraries and for students wishing to read or write there. The Board of Extra-Mural Studies were anxious to provide not merely convenient office quarters, but "a dignified home, worthy of the movement and of the University which has the honourable pre-eminence of being the founder of extra-mural teaching." Such a building they have been able to erect by the generous aid of the Local Examination Syndicate.

The site of the building is on the south side of Mill Lane, partly on the ground which was already under the control of the Local Examination Syndicate. As the illustration shows, the immediate neighbour of Stuart House is another building designed in the Renaissance manner, so the new structure may be said to be in sympathy with its architectural surroundings.

The problem of giving an appropriate character to new buildings in a place such as Cambridge is an exceptionally difficult one, because the existing colleges and other monuments are worthy of such great veneration that care must be taken not to allow the new buildings to encroach on the prerogatives of the old. What exactly these prerogatives are it is not easy to define, but they may be defined as a prerogative of style and in particular a prerogative to be prominent, to remain the principal object of interest in an historic seat of learning. For this reason any attempt at architectural novelty for novelty's sake, any "modernist" experiment of an obtrusive kind, would be distinctly out of place in cities such as Oxford and Cambridge. Messrs. Hubbard & Son, therefore, did well in making their building express a studious regard for convention, and an air of sobriety which enables it to be a modest and agreeable neighbour of the historic buildings in its vicinity. This modesty, however, is not exaggerated, for, as has already been remarked, the ornate pediment has power to draw sufficient attention to Stuart House and to remind the passer-by that the "University Extension Movement" is a very important one and well worthy of architectural celebration.

It is noteworthy that whenever this special effect of *dignity* is desired architects turn instinctively to some variant of the Classic style. This is really the secret of its extraordinary hold over us. Even the most

adventurous "modernist" must sometimes be compelled to confess that while he can give to his creations many other qualities, he finds it a little difficult to make them look dignified. That the time-honoured classic *motifs* can be and often are abused is, of course, undisputed, but nevertheless we must acknowledge that the style has an extraordinary power of expressing orderliness, social convention and an essential *decency* which architecture can ill-afford to be without. Messrs. Hubbard & Sons have shown both courage and good sense in being willing to yield to this convention. They have given to Cambridge a new building which is both scholarly and decorous.

The contractor was Mr. W. Sindall, of Cambridge, and the principal sub-contractors were Messrs. Rosser & Russell, Ltd., for the panel heating system; Messrs. Baguès, Ltd., wrought-iron gates and electric light fittings; Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., joinery and carving; Messrs. Whatling & Son, bookshelves; and Messrs. Bloxam & Scuffells, steel works.

Correspondence

Architectural Staff Salaries

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—The timely letters which have appeared in your columns from Mr. John Mitchell, Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., cannot fail to provoke much heart searching among salaried architects. The salaries quoted are quite common, and this week the number is increased by a further notice from the County of Hereford, which requires the services of an assistant in connection with architectural and school work at £150 per annum, 5 per cent. payable to superannuation. The actual salary which will be available to the unfortunate successful candidate will be about £2 14s. 8d. per week. Not only is this less than an operative's weekly wage, but it is open to question if a general labourer would accept such terms. Mr. Mitchell mentioned the wretched salaries paid in Plymouth. I know of a case in that town where an assistant was in receipt of a disablement pension, and his employer, a private architect, paid him about 30s. a week to make up his salary to existence level! Basic minimum salaries, in my opinion and in the opinion of many of my colleagues, are an absolute necessity if such scandalous underpayment is to be checked. The A.A.S.T.A., of which I am a member, is tackling in the right manner the abuses abounding in professional life. On the occasion of the last building dispute the R.I.B.A., or certain of its more prominent members, made overtures to act as mediators. Should the occasion ever arise again, it is to be hoped that employing architects will have put their own house in order by recognising the fair claims of their salaried colleagues.

Yours faithfully,
"A.R.I.B.A."

The Salford City Council have approved a scheme for the erection of a Trades or Exhibition Hall on the Cattle Market site. It is proposed to try and interest financiers to form a limited company, with a subscribed capital of not less than £250,000, who will undertake to expend not less than £1,000,000 on the erection of the buildings and the development of the site. The Corporation will grant a lease of the site for a term of 60 years, the first seven years to be free of rent, the remainder £2,000 per annum.

The Victory Scholarship, gold medal and premium of £150 have been awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects to Mr. Harold Thornley Dyer, of the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, London.

Coming Events

Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition.—March 29-April 9.—Particulars from Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., City Hall, Manchester.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Friday, April 1.—Mr. John Allen Howe, O.B.E., on "The Stones of London." 9 p.m.

The Institute of Transport.—Friday, April 1.—Annual General Meeting at the Town Hall, Leeds 7 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—The Executive and Quarterly District Meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Bradford, on Saturday, April 2, 1927.

The Society of Engineers.—Monday, April 4.—Mr. G. C. Workman, M.S.E., on "Some Aspects of Reinforced Concrete." Burlington House, W. 5.30 p.m.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, April 4.—Mr. H. Harkinson on "Building Estates." Manchester.

Design and Industries Association.—Tuesday, April 5.—Mr. H. W. Hobbs on "Modern French Decorative Art."

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—Tuesday, April 5.—Messrs. Isaac James Jones and Gerald Curry, MM.Inst.C.E., on "The Enlargement of the City and South London Railway Tunnels." 6 p.m. Wednesday, April 6.—Mr. Francis Ernest Wentworth-Sheilds, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., on "Methods of Preserving Structures." 6 p.m. Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Wednesday, April 6.—Mr. P. H. Lawson on "The Later Renaissance Architecture of Chester."

The Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects.—Wednesday, April 6.—A General Meeting of the Society will be held at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Town Planning."

The Royal Archaeological Institute.—Wednesday, April 6.—Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., on "The Recent Excavation of the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene at Monk Bretton, Yorks." Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. 5 p.m.

The Worshipful Company of Turners.—Exhibits of Turning in Wood and Metal. April 6-7 (11 a.m.—4 p.m.); April 8 (11 a.m.—2 p.m.; Presentation of Prizes, 3 p.m.). The Mansion House.

Joint Delegation of the Local (Yorkshire) Associations of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, etc.—The Second Joint Delegation Dinner will be held on Friday, April 8, in the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The visit arranged by the R.I.B.A. Art Standing Committee to the Star and Garter Home, Richmond, will take place on Saturday, April 9, and not on April 2, as previously arranged.

Manchester Society of Architects.—Wednesday, April 13.—Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., on "The Aesthetic Control of Architecture."

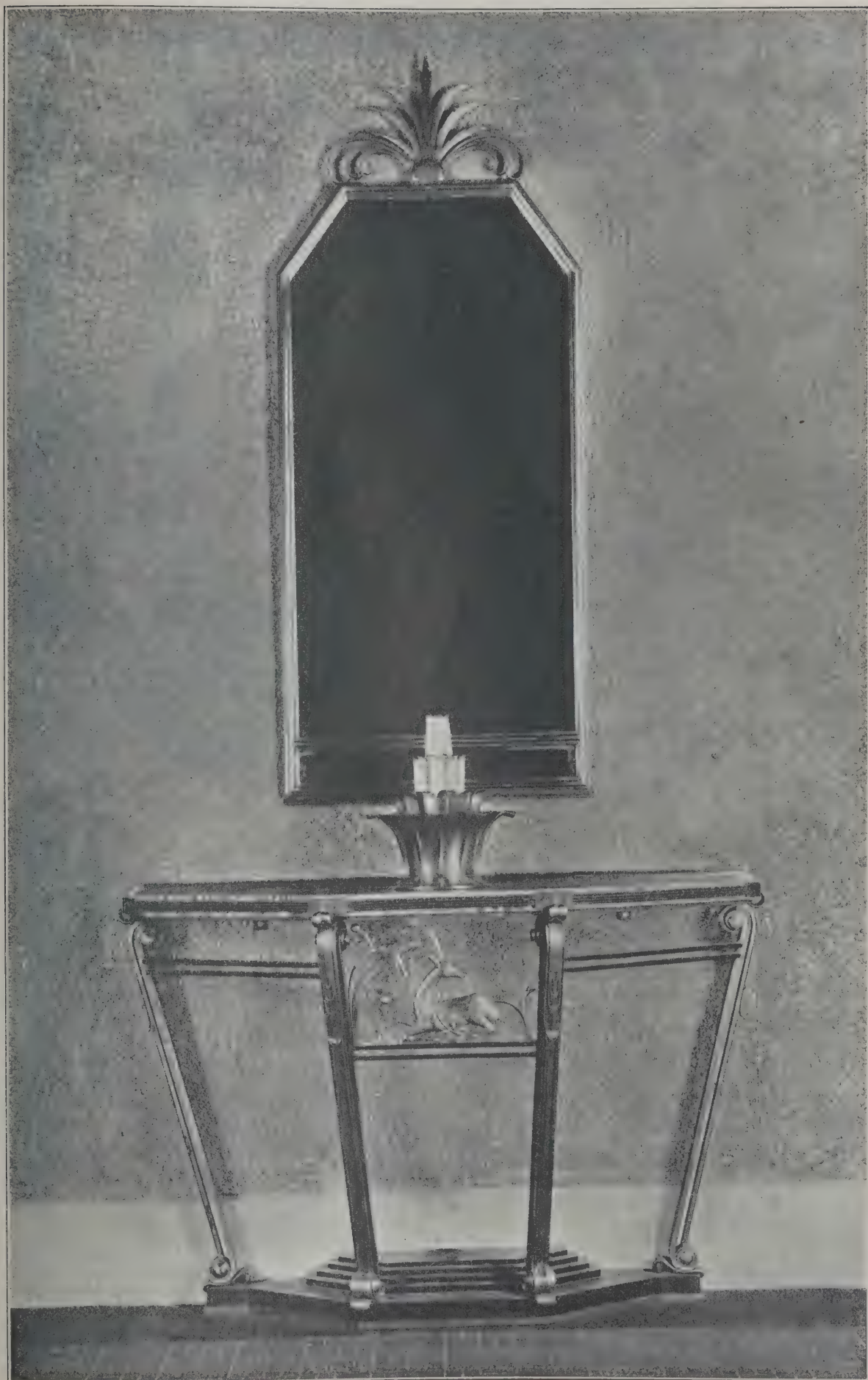
Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Saturday, April 16.—Visit to Borthwick Castle.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 27 to June 3.

Electrical Exhibition.—Friday, April 29.—The Mayor of Stepney will open an electrical exhibition at The People's Palace, Mile End Road. 3 p.m.

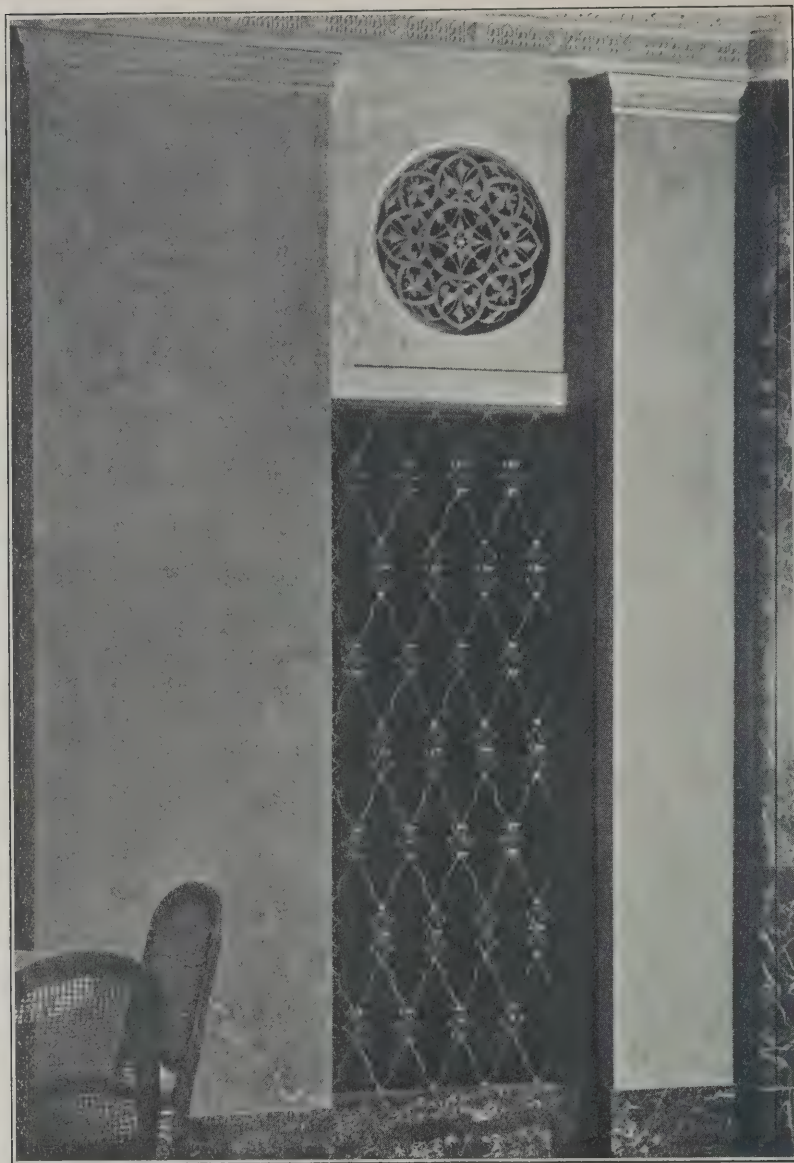
The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

MODERN AMERICAN INTERIOR DETAILS



AN EXHIBIT OF KANTACK AND COMPANY, METALWORKERS, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK, SHOWING THE INFLUENCE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Modern
American
Interior
Details



AN INTERESTING GRILLE IN WROUGHT IRON AND GLASS BY KANTACK AND COMPANY, METALWORKERS, OF NEW YORK.

Modern Architecture

At the Annual General Meeting of the Berkshire Society of Architects, held at Reading University on March 23, Mr. Oswald P. Milne read a paper on "Modern Architecture," from which we take the following extracts.

Everyone lived in buildings made with hands, and so it was well that every man should be able to distinguish between good and bad architecture. As the Prime Minister had said: "People could avoid listening to a jazz band or seeing a film, but, wherever they went, they had to look at buildings and buildings had to look at them."

By looking at buildings of the past, they might observe that a nation wrote its history in its buildings. From these one could read what the people were like, what they did and what were the strong influences in their lives. One might also observe how climate, and the materials easily obtainable, affected the form and design of the architecture.

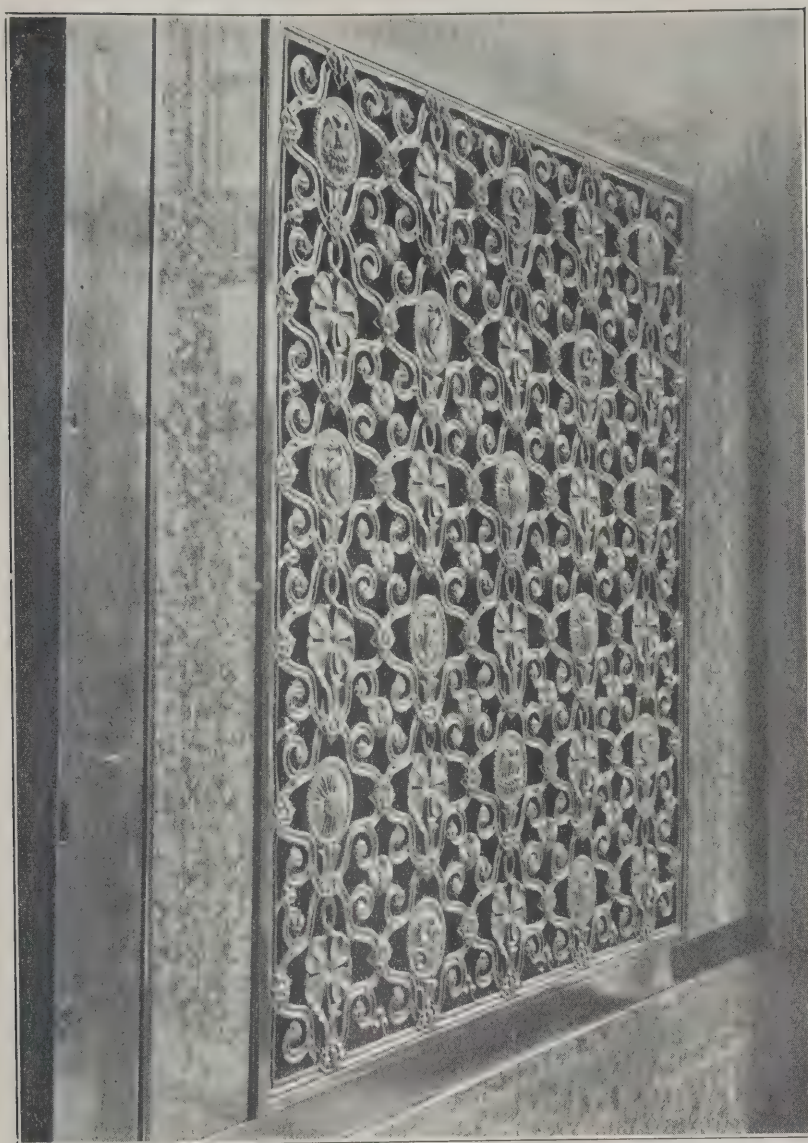
The development of the dwelling in England might be taken in illustration. The defensive castle of the Norman baron, in some 500 years, had grown into the Elizabethan house, which showed the progress of culture and the fact that ordered and peaceable times had succeeded days when a man had to defend himself against his neighbours. The house of the times of Queen Anne or the Georges was of a type very suitable to the needs of to-day, if a few bathrooms and labour-saving devices were added.

One could, therefore, be quite certain that we were just as truly to-day writing our history in our buildings. A few generations ahead would read from that writing that we were a pretty muddled and vulgar generation, and a queer sense of values and commerce as our god.

We had not altered our methods or organised our powers to meet the new situation caused by the development of machinery and the spread of general education. It was futile now to proceed in the haphazard way that served well enough in the past when things did not change quickly, and when the son, untroubled by book learning, learned by practice the methods and traditions of his father's craft. We now, perforce, must work in a conscious and sophisticated way. That meant, if things were to be wide, organisation and planning ahead; it meant looking at things as a whole.

Town planning was, as was also the planning of individual buildings, an art that needed long study and training, and to leave it haphazard and without guidance in the hands of the speculative builder was only to increase the "skin disease" around every town in the country, with which we were only too familiar. We had a Town Planning Act and, if we would use it wisely, we might enter a new age of orderly development.

Take the neighbouring town of Oxford as an example. Here was one of the most beautiful old



Modern
American
Interior
Details

[Photo: F. R. Yerbury.]

RADIATOR GRILLE IN BRONZE GILT IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE AMERICAN
RADIATOR COMPANY'S BUILDING, NEW YORK. RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.

towns in England. The outskirts had been ringed in an unimaginative manner with dreary buildings. Headington is not now a happy approach to such a city, but I have seen plans of some 400 or more houses, that the Rural District Council of Headington proposed to build, that would make it infinitely drearier still. Both in lay-out and design they are so badly devised that they will spoil not only the amenities of the roads on which they stood, but of the whole neighbourhood in their vicinity. One expected horrors from the speculative builder, but that a local authority should not obtain better advice than it has done on its building operations is a tragedy. It was this sort of thing that people should rise up against, and, if they made their voice sufficiently heard, they could ensure that better things were done. The outskirts of Reading, as seen in a photograph from the air, could not make them particularly proud of the way their own town had allowed itself to grow. Growth they wanted, but orderly, seemly, and pleasant. However, here and there, much better things were being done.

Architects generally got the blame of all horrors in the way of building, though in truth by far the greater proportion of building that went on was not designed by anyone who had had an architectural training. It was rather the lack of interest, on the part of the public, in getting things better done that meant ugly towns and a despoiled countryside.

Competition Notes

League of Nations Competition

The jury which is to decide the international competition for plans for the erection of a League of Nations Hall, met at Geneva recently, and, it is stated, will probably be occupied for three or four weeks in selecting the winning plans. After the award has been made there will be a public exhibition of all the plans, which now number approximately 375 from various countries of Europe.

Guildford School Competition

The Education Committee of the Town Council recommend that the Board of Education be notified of its intention to proceed with the provision of a new school for Slyfield Green and Bellfields districts in place of the Stoke Hill School; that plans should be obtained by means of open competition among qualified architects; that a premium of 20 guineas be offered in respect of each of the second, third and fourth designs adjudged by the assessor; and that Mr. Topham Forrest, chief architect to the London County Education Authority, be asked to act as assessor.

The erection of the new Law Courts at Belfast, which are to provide accommodation not only for the Courts but also for some of the Government offices, is to be commenced within the next two months.

The Manchester Building Trades Exhibition

March 29th—April 9th

The Tenth Manchester Building Trades' Exhibition opened on Tuesday, March 29, at the City Hall, Manchester. Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Manchester Society of Architects, presided at a brief ceremony, during which Sir Edwin Stockton declared the exhibition open. Sir Edwin congratulated the building and allied trades on their enterprise in organising the exhibition, and spoke of their great importance in the country at the moment.

Taken as a whole, this Exhibition is fully representative of the building and allied trades. Amongst plant and equipment the builder will here find a variety of hoisting tackle, power-driven and hand-operated concrete mixers, concrete block-making machinery, and tip wagons and turntables for the narrow-gauge track. All the mixers which are exhibited have their own particular features, in this respect consorting with the tubular scaffolding and steel shuttering to be found at one of the Stands. In the woodworking machinery section several new machines are being shown for the first time, all operations ranging from mortising and tenoning to stair housing being represented. Hardwoods and plywoods are also exhibited, together with ready-made doors and other joinery, the grain and finish of which is of more than passing interest. Tiles and other roofing materials, various floorings, wall tiling and decorative products, fireplaces and combination grates, and a small selection of sanitary ware are also on view.

Stand No. 47, occupied by MESSRS. L. KEIZER & Co., LTD., of 66-72 St. Anne Street, Liverpool, is designed to demonstrate the varied effects which can be obtained with Plywood paneling, and the many purposes for which Plywood can be used in houses, offices and shops. One of the principal items of interest is a specimen section of a Plywood floor. An interesting illustrated booklet can be obtained at this Stand showing photographs of interiors where plywood has been used for ceiling and frieze work, as well as for wall panelling and floors.

The exhibit of MESSRS. THE STANCLIFFE ESTATES Co., LTD., of Darley Dale, Derbyshire (Stands Nos. 50-51), affords an illustration of some of the varied uses to which the stone obtained from their quarries can be applied. Part of this exhibit, in the natural Stancliffe stone, takes the form of a bay window and portico entrance set in a courtyard garden enclosed by a balustrade wall. The rock gardens flanking the pathways show examples of tufa, limestone and spar rockery products which are supplied by the Company. The artificial stone exhibit is in the form of a garage showing various types of blocks and dressings for both exterior and interior use.

The Stand exhibited by MESSRS. BRITISH FIBROCEMENT WORKS, LTD., of Erith, Kent, and of 97 Bridge Street, Manchester, is constructed with the various "Fibrent" Asbestos-Cement products manufactured by this firm. The Turret roof is covered with "Fibrent" Antique Brown Slates (ladies size) laid straight; the lower slopes of the roof illustrate the use of "Fibrent" Diagonal Slates, Fibrotiles—

and Fibro-five Corrugated Sheeting. All these roofing materials are supplied alternately in grey, blue-black, red and antique brown colours. The external treatment of the walls and ceiling is carried out in "Fibrent" Corrugated and Flat Sheeting, and straight and scalloped tile hanging. For the internal walls "Fibrent" Panel Sheeting has been used. "Fibrent" Flat Sheets ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick) are used for the floor fixed direct to joists as a further illustration of the many uses of "Fibrent" products in modern construction.

MESSRS. THE CELOTEX COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., of Australia House, London, and their wholesale distributors, THE MERCHANT TRADING Co., LTD., of 34 Bishopsgate, London, are exhibiting a pavilion which is designed to show the constructional value of Celotex Insulating Board for sound-deadening; as a damp-proof lining for interior walls and ceilings; for external walls as a base for rough-cast; for roof insulation over rafters under tiles; and as a plaster base. This exhibit also shows the many decorative effects that can be obtained on the textured surface of Celotex.

MESSRS. LANGLEY (LONDON), LTD., and THE COURTRAI-DU NORD TILE Co., LTD., of 161 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1 (Stand No. 49), have a structure with a four-hipped roof, displaying their Green Glazed Interlocking Improved Pantiles, and an enclosure in the foreground surrounded by display counters. Sections of roofs laid with Marseilles, Beauvais and Courtrai-Du Nord Tiles are also exhibited, and models of a valley and a hip demonstrate the simplicity with which these tiles can be cut.

The exhibit of MESSRS. WOCO DOOR COMPANY, of Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2 (Stand No. 52), takes the form of a house constructed entirely of their own doors, which are ingeniously joined to form the walls and roof. The doors used demonstrate the various patterns supplied by the firm, and are treated with paint, stain and enamel, showing off each to the best advantage. The roof is formed of casement doors, and some of the glazing effects possible are shown in the entrance and exit. Within the house two good examples of Laminex doors are hung, including the Adelphi door with its long panel that so finely shows off the beauty of grain for which these doors are noted. One interior wall of this "House of Doors" is entirely lined with "Gyproc," a plaster wallboard made of pure gypsum packed between stiff sheets of prepared paper.

MESSRS. FRANCIS MORTON, JUNIOR, & Co., 24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1 (Stand No. 62), are showing a spring floor for dancing and gymnasiums

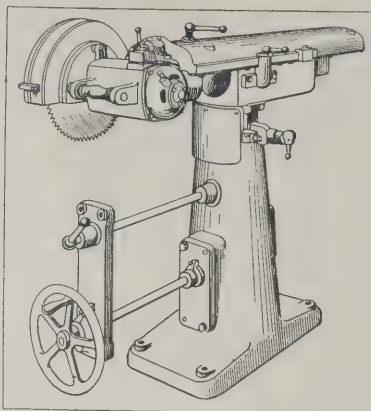
carried upon an installation of their patent "Valtor" system of steel springs and girders with locking gear for rendering the floor rigid or resilient as required. The timber work of this floor is supported on light steel joists. These girders are supported over the body of the floor upon "Valtor" spring fitments, consisting of steel spiral springs in iron casings, which support the floor over its entire surface when in the resilient state. The automatic locking gear consists of lines of steel bars having iron wedges bolted to them and connected at one end of the floor by a toothed quadrant mechanism. By turning the quadrant in one direction the wedges are drawn in underneath the "Valtor" girders, thus supporting the floor rigidly from the wedges. By reversing the motion the wedges are released and the floor once more rests on the springs. The mechanism is of simple construction and is metal throughout, all perishable material, such as rubber or felt, being excluded.

For garages with two or more storeys a new type of Lift, made by MESSRS. WM. WADSWORTH & SONS, LTD., of Bolton, is exhibited at Stand No. 20. This lift, which we illustrate, besides taking a car up or down, will receive it from any direction or deliver it in a like manner. The lift acts as a turn-table on each floor, and revolves by power controlled by a press switch in the same way as for ascending and descending. The guarded enclosure and gates are part of the equipment, and the whole unit revolves. By this arrangement it will be seen that damage to cars is reduced to a minimum; they can also be handled with much greater facility.

MESSRS. THE BEAVER BOARD Co., LTD., of 133-136 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (Stand No. 37), in co-operation with MESSRS. SOUTHERN & DARWENT, LTD., of Manchester, are showing examples of Beaver Wall Board, which is wholly a British manufacture from raw material to finished product. It is made from spruce timber of Canada reduced to fibrous form and pressed into uniform panels 36 in. and 48 in. wide, and in lengths of from 8 ft. to 16 ft. They are also showing Beaver Tile Board, which is scored to give the tile effect. This product can be enamelled to give a washable surface.

MESSRS. THOMAS PARSONS & SONS, of 315-317 Oxford Street, London, W.1, have taken Stand No. 36 to demonstrate the application of "Parso-Glaze," showing the ease with which this scrubbing paint can be applied and the novel decorative effects which are produced by means of the Parson's Rubber Stippler. "Parso-Stain," which dries with a matt finish which can be waxed, oiled or varnished, is also exhibited at this Stand.

At Stand No. 60 will be found some typical examples of the comprehensive range of builders' plant produced by MESSRS. FREDERICK PARKER, LTD., of Leicester. Foremost among these exhibits is the Parker O.C. Concrete Mixer—an entirely new machine of 7 cu. ft. capacity, with a frame of unconventional design which is said to give exceptional strength and rigidity. This machine, which we illustrate, is of the "open drum" type, keeping the mix constantly in view of the operator. In general construction the drum is the same as that of the older pattern mixers, but now has specially designed blades to keep the mix moving throughout the whole depth of the drum, thereby overcoming the common tendency to separate. The inside surface of the drum is also free from ridges or recesses, and has therefore no tendency to become "clogged" with an accumulation of material. Parker Interchangeable Axles are provided, enabling the mixer to be converted from "side loading" to "end loading," whilst the loading hopper runs on rollers, using the main members of the frame as runners instead of working about a fulcrum. The lift is thereby rendered direct, and the pull from the drums carrying the cables is straight from bottom to top of the lift. This method of construction



New Motor-Driven Cross-Cutting and Trenching Machine.
(Wadkin & Co.)
Stand No. 33.

over the ordinary type of swing cross cut saw. This machine can be fixed for convenience in any position in the workshop, no overhead structure being required. The saw operates in a straight line and not in an arc, as with the swing saw, and can therefore be used for grooving or trenching operations. The saw carriage can also be turned in either direction to any angle up to 45° for angular cutting, and when necessary the saw spindle can be canted from the horizontal to the vertical position and locked at any intermediate angle. The saw is driven by a 3½ H.P. electric motor directly mounted on the saw spindle, so that all belting is eliminated. The saw has a vertical rise and fall on the main column of 6½ in. for dealing with various thicknesses of material and for greater convenience in trenching or grooving. Canted to an angle of 30°, an effective cut 20 in. wide by 3¼ in. deep can be obtained. An automatic stop bar can be supplied with the machine for dispensing with the necessity of "marking out" in repetition work.

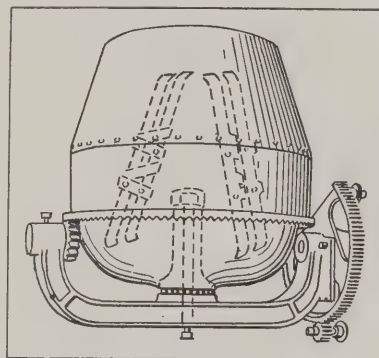
The production of economical power is being emphasised by MESSRS. BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD., of Stamford, at Stand No. 73. The oil engine here exhibited has been designed to give the power user the advantage of instant starting from cold on any grade of fuel oil that can be pumped.

At Stand No. 24 MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON & CO. (BOLTON), LTD., of Fairclough Street, Bolton, display examples of their manufactures in the shape of blocks of "Seal," "Tropicas" and "Aciteneo" brands of Mastic Rock Asphalte. "Seal" Brand Asphalte is used for flat-roof watertightening work; "Tropicas" Asphalte,

on the other hand, is suitable for conditions where the temperature is above normal. As its name implies, this latter is suitable for general use in Tropical and semi-Tropical countries. The "Aciteneo" Asphalte is manufactured for use in lining tanks and covering floors which are subject to corrosion by acid products. "Durasol" Bituminous Paints are also exhibited at this Stand.

"Sasco" Super Quality and "Sasco Cosac" Standard Quality Columbian Pine Doors are the chief feature at the Stand of MESSRS. JAMES W. SOUTHERN & SON, LTD., of Store Street Saw Mills, Manchester (Stand No. 76). Most of the doors exhibited are attractively stained and varnished or polished, showing the natural beauty of the grain. Some of the doors have also been painted to show that paint can be applied with equal success to Columbian Pine. They are also showing Swedish Red Deal doors in new designs suitable for use as front entrance doors. "Picus" Wallboard, which is made from Gaboon Mahogany Plywood and can be stained and varnished, is a new line exhibited at this Stand.

The exhibit of MESSRS. B. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., of 4 Albion Street, Leeds (Stand No. 63), is built entirely of this company's products. "Redac" Rough Faced Bricks have

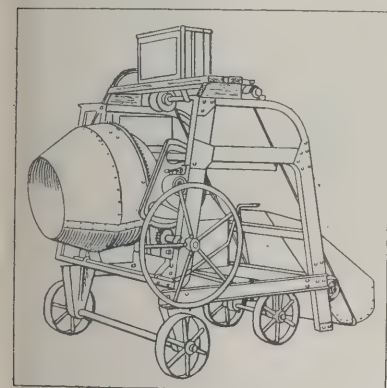


The New Parker "O.C." Concrete Mixer:
Details of Drum.
(Frederick Parker, Ltd.)
Stand No. 60.

been used for the elevation, whilst heads, sills and cornice are executed in "Redac" Terra Cotta. Accrington Facing Bricks, Bramley Fall Stone and "Gravamae" Tarred Surface Dressing for footpaths is also shown at this Stand.

At Stand No. 54 MESSRS. JOHN PICKLES & SON, LTD., of Hebden Bridge, Yorks, have a new high-speed Planing and Moulding Machine with a gear box feed which is of interest owing to the fact that its loose blocks may be taken out without removing either a bearing or a spindle. They are also showing a Straight Line Edger, with an endless chain feed, and a Three Drum Sandpapering Machine with an endless bed feed. The Builders' Tenoning Machine also shown is of a new design, and is suitable for single or double tenons, top and bottom scribing, and cross-cutting and trenching.

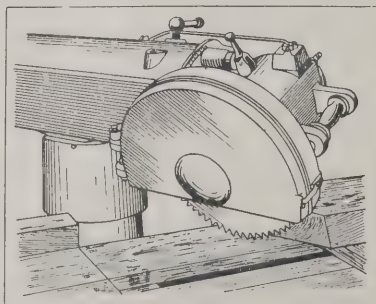
Automatic spring roller sun blinds, and revolving wood shutters for garages, workshops, etc., are exhibited by MESSRS. IRVING & CO., of 316 Stretford Road, Manchester (Stand No. 43).



The New Parker "O.C." Concrete Mixer.
(Frederick Parker, Ltd.)
Stand No. 60.

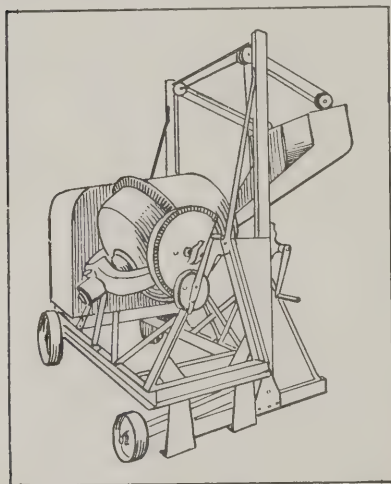
eliminates the heavy stresses on the frame, which are present in the more usual type of hopper, which merely rotates about a centre spindle, and at the same time the power required to lift it is appreciably less. Power is supplied by a Lister engine, as is the practice in all Parker machines. In this case a 5½ h.p. engine is used, which is smaller than is usually the practice in a machine of this capacity, which is capable of producing one batch per minute. The "Monarch" Light Stone Breaker, for the crushing of general builders' debris for concrete; the "Monarch" Granulator, which is largely used by municipal authorities for producing chippings for "topping" work; and "Parker" concrete carts and barrows are also exhibited at this stand.

Several new woodworking machines are included in the display by MESSRS. WADKIN & CO., of Green Lane Works, North Evington, Leicester, at Stand No. 33. The motor-driven Cross-Cutting and Trenching Machine, which we illustrate, has many advantages



Cross-Cutting and Trenching Machine:
Cutting Compound Angles.
(Wadkin & Co.)
Stand No. 33.

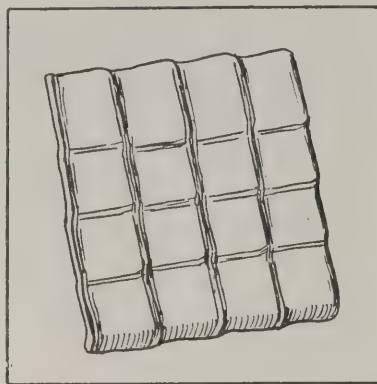
A wide range of machinery for making concrete products is being exhibited by MESSRS. THE LINER CONCRETE MACHINERY Co., of City Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Stands Nos. 5 and 6). This display includes a new Multiple Moulding Box for concrete flags, which is capable of casting 24 flags of any desired thickness at one operation, using a sloppy wet mixture, and the new "Liner" Single Kerb-making Machine. The latter, which is illustrated, is made in three sizes, and will turn out any kerb section within its overall dimensions. The method of ejection employed is such that an extremely wet mixture can be used, so that the face of the kerb may be trowelled, giving a glass finish, or ribbed with the roller if desired. To eject the finished kerb the handle is pulled over into its forward position, this operation being reversed to close the mould. The new "Liner" Improved Tilting Drum Concrete Mixer is also exhibited for the first time. This machine is fitted with an exceptionally large diameter drum, which enables the materials to be well



The New "Liner" Tilting Drum Mixer
(Charging).
(The Liner Concrete Machinery Co.)
Stands Nos. 5 and 6.

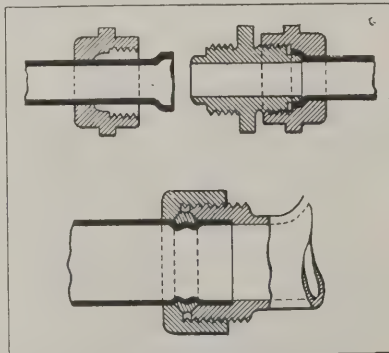
lifted and thrown about during the mixing operation. The usual centre spindle, often sticking up into the drum is cut out, the drum shaft being carried through a rocker arm beneath the drum. This mixer, which is also illustrated, is a 7/5 model, that is, one with a capacity of 7 cubic ft. (unmixed) or 5 cubic ft. (mixed). It is complete with hand loader, which has all the advantages of a power loader for a machine of this capacity, and is directly driven by a 3 h.p. Lister petrol engine.

Three entirely new asbestos-cement products, made by MESSRS. TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS Co., LTD., of Trafford Park, Manchester, will be found at Stand No. 48. The "Servall" Multiple Tile is a new idea in domestic roofing—a boldly designed, readily fixed unit providing for a pantile effect, which is enhanced by its rich russet-brown colour. These units, by reason of their large size, should give greater economy in roof construction costs by comparison with roofing materials of ordinary design. (Roofing spars, for example, may safely be opened up to 3-ft. spacing with 2-in.



The New "Servall" Multiple Tile.
(Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd.)
Stand No. 48.

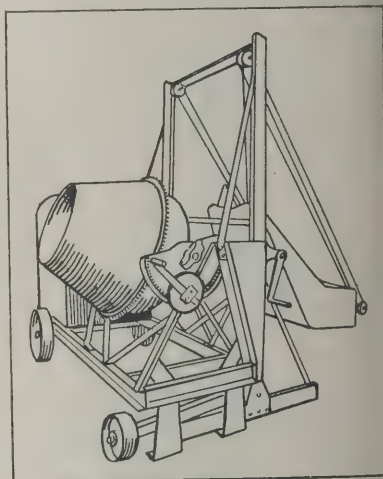
x 2-in. battens at 21-in. centres, flushing being carried out without difficulty in the usual manner.) Viewed from every angle, they also present a much bolder outline than has been hitherto possible, so that they show up to a greater advantage when *in situ*, at the same time giving better weather protection than that afforded by roofing materials of smaller dimensions. They can also be readily adapted to varying roof designs, being divided into multiples for varying lengths and widths, and may be used in conjunction with a close fitting two-piece adjustable roll top ridging which has been specially designed and shaped to fit the contour of the tile. "Permanite" Asbestos Cement Tiled Sheets are the second feature of interest. These sheets have all the appearance of tiles, but cost considerably less, and can be installed at a fraction of the labour cost in comparison with ordinary glazed tiles. They can be supplied in a wide range of colours with a highly glazed surface, and are claimed to be proof against discoloration or cracking. In fixing these sheets, timber studding can be used, thus cutting out the cost of plastering; brick walls should be plugged and strapped at 16 or 24 in. centres to provide a suitable screwing surface, but for existing plastered walls an adhesive preparation can be supplied to avoid the necessity for battening. Special barbed nails are also supplied for fixing these tiled sheets in a neat and effective manner. These nails have cruciform heads, the branches of which taper to a relatively sharp edge at the under side and conform to the shape of the grooves in the tiled sheet, so as to become more or less concealed therein, whilst the shank is rectangular in section and provided with barbs to ob-



New Pipe Joints for Light Copper Tube.
(Thomas McRay)
Stand No. 25.

tain an effective hold in the battens. "Permanite" Asbestos Marble, the third new product, is essentially a substitute for white, veined marble, in a fire-resisting material of lighter weight possessing a highly polished surface which is obtained without the use of varnish or enamel.

MESSRS. THOMAS MCRAY, of 18, Long Millgate, Manchester (Stand No. 25), are exhibiting a variety of light gauge copper tubes and fittings, including the "Instantan" and "D.D." Patent Compression Joints, and other accessories to modern methods of plumbing with copper. The two pipe joints mentioned are illustrated. In the "D.D." system (upper sketch), a die or forming block and two expanding tools are used to form the end of the tube into a cup-shaped seating to receive the gunmetal nipple of the union, the two being forced into watertight contact by a coupling nut. These "D.D." fittings are made in all sizes, from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 2 in., in a variety of couplings and connections. In the "Instantan" joint (lower sketch) a compression

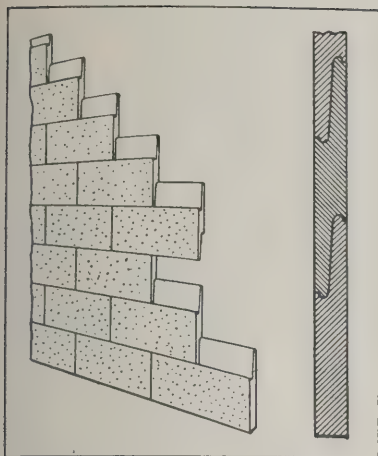


The New "Liner" Tilting Drum Mixer
(Mixing).
(The Liner Concrete Machinery Co.)
Stands Nos. 5 and 6.

ring, pinched between the nut and the socket, is compressed inwards upon the tube, forming two circumferential keys in the copper which bind it in an immovable watertight joint, and at the same time making perfect contact with the socket. The corrugations shown in our sketch are, of course, exaggerated.

MESSRS. E. M. CARSON (J. B. FOUQUET & Co.), of 1 Fennel Street, Manchester (Stand No. 22), are showing Bourgogne "Chagny" Roofing Tiles and a fine red flooring tile.

The main features of Stand No. 53, occupied by MESSRS. D. ANDERSON & SON, LTD., of Park Road Works, Strretford, Manchester, are the sections of roofing showing the actual construction of a "Belfast" Roof covered with two-ply "Rok" and having a gutter formed in the felt, as well as methods of finishing at verges and against parapet walls. Other roofing exhibits at this Stand include Mineral Surfaced "Rok," "Stoniflex," and "Rok-Flexile" Strip Shingles. Damp-courses to meet the requirements of Corporations and Municipal authorities are also shown.



The New "Stonhenge" Division Walling.
(The Concrete Unit Co. Ltd.)
Stand No. 34.

A patented system of wall construction, which is new to this country, is exhibited by MESSRS. THE CONCRETE UNIT CO., LTD., of Trafford Park, Manchester, at Stand No. 34. The slabs used for this "Stonhenge" Division Walling are made of a fire-resisting and heatproof material, and are delivered to the site ready for erection. Being thoroughly dry on delivery, they can be papered or painted, without further delay, as soon as the wall is erected, for in contrast to other partition constructions this one requires no refining or plastering, the wall surface being smooth on both sides. It is also claimed to be the only partition which can, with very slight damage to the slabs, be removed from one position and re-erected elsewhere. From our illustration it will be noticed that the slab units, which are 2½ in. thick, overlap each other with an S-shaped joint, and that pointing is the only essential operation during erection. Concrete posts for varying heights of fence, and examples of pre-cast stonework from contracts now being carried out by this firm, are also displayed.

An interesting exhibit of exclusive fireplaces, sanitary ware, and electrical fittings is being shown by MESSRS.

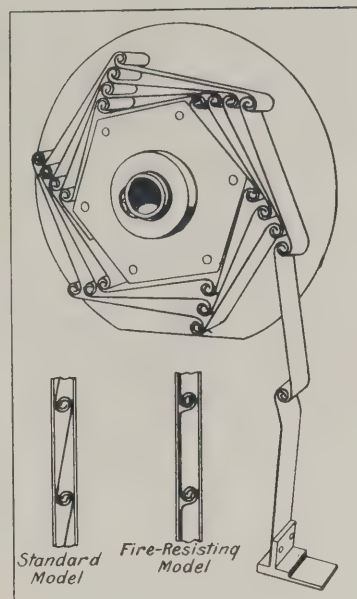
JOHN CHEW & Co., LTD., of Lord Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Stands Nos. 5 10 and 11). Prominent among these is a fireplace suite with the interior and fire done in engraved rustless steel surrounded by Swedish marble. This firm is also showing dog fires done in rustless steel and oxidised copper, with a variety of tile interiors. In the sanitary goods, the merits of Chromium plated taps over white metal receives special emphasis.

At Stand No. 77 MESSRS. E. POLLARD & Co., LTD., of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, and of 84 Oldham Street, Manchester, are showing a patented rolling shutter for loading docks, party wall openings, garages and shop fronts, with several new features. This shutter, which is known as the "Rolador," is constructed on the interlocking principle with laths of 14 gauge cold rolled steel, and is made in two models—a standard one, where the lath is designed to throw off the rain, and a fire-resisting one, with the lath fitting tightly against the groove flange so that flame cannot creep through. The shutter itself coils upon hexagonal boxes, and the laths vary in width, the narrowest being fitted at the top so that each lath when coiled fits down correctly upon the lath beneath it. In this way although the new laths are twice as thick as those of an ordinary interlocking shutter, a coil of approximately the same size is obtained. The hexagonal boxes revolve on roller bearings instead of plain end bearings and these are designed to distribute the weight along the steel rod which supports the interlocking laths. This supporting rod is also mounted on sliding end bearings, which allows the first and last of the laths to fall into the grooves of the framework with equal smoothness. "Rolador" parts are standardised and are pressed out of the solid with dies, the laths being turned up cold by special machinery.

The exhibit of Messrs. Heath & Co., of Diamond Works, 63-65 Gt. Jackson Street, Manchester (Stand No. 72), includes portable railway units built in their own works; tipping wagons and oscillating turntables; steel barrows, crane skips and other engineering products. They are also exhibiting their "Diamond" Concrete Mixers, in both hand-driven and power-driven types, and a range of lifting appliances suitable for builders and contractors.

Amongst other woodworking machinery at Stand No. 41, MESSRS. A. COOKSLEY, of 21-25 Tabernacle Street, London, E.C.2, are showing their Universal Woodworking Machine, comprising sawbench, planer, and spindle moulder, which has been designed for general builders' work. They are also exhibiting one of their latest Recessing, Grooving and Crosscutting Machines with swinging head, specially arranged for all classes of stair housing. This machine is self-contained with driving motor, and is fitted with a rising and falling table. A complete line of hand mortising machines, comprising side stroke and centre lever types, is also to be seen here.

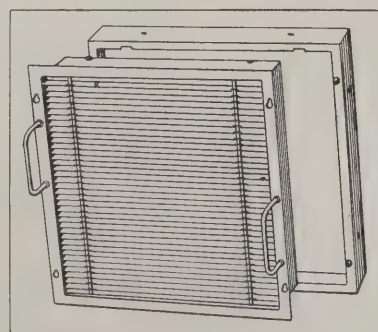
At Stand No. 58 MESSRS. ETCHELLS, CONGDON & MUIR, LTD., of Mill Street,



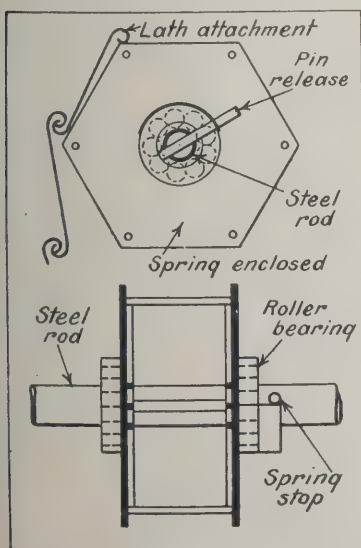
The New "Rolador" Shutter: Details of Construction.
(E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.)
Stand No. 77.

Ancoats, Manchester, and of 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, are showing an "E.C.M." Passenger Lift Car in grey sycamore with walnut inlay, together with lift indicators, door opening gear, and the "E.C.M." Standard Lift Controlling Gear in operation.

MESSRS. FARRELL & Co., LTD., of Sandford Road Works, Bexley Heath (Stand No. 30), are showing their "Autac" Door Check, which is actuated by a spring mechanism and, although made in only one size, is adjustable to suit either heavy or light doors. The "Ventex" Air Filter, a production of MESSRS. OZONAIR, LTD., of 96 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, is also exhibited at this Stand. This filter, which we illustrate, consists of an outer frame and an inner case holding metal plates of special section which are coated with a viscous liquid to which dirt and dust adheres during the passage of the air through the filter. These frames are 18 in. square, and are so arranged that a number of them can be bolted together to form a filter of any desired capacity. The accumulated dirt is periodically removed from the filter by cleansing the inner frame in hot soda water; the filtering media is then recoated with the dust-catching liquid and put into service as before.



The "Ventex" Air Filter.
(Ozonair, Ltd.)
Stand No. 30.



The New "Rolador" Shutter: Details of Construction.
(E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.)
Stand No. 77.

MESSRS. THE ECLIPSE RAIL TRACK LADDER CO., of 60 Upper Maudlin Street, Bristol (Stand No. 19), are showing a large assortment of extension ladders, rigid extension trestles, extension scaffold boards, folding tread lattice, and folding tables for paper-hangers. All these have improvements incorporated in their design and are well worth inspection.

Patent Telescopic Extension Ladders and Scaffold Trestles are also exhibited by MESSRS. THE ACME PATENT LADDER CO., of Summerly Street, London, S.W.18, at Stand No. 28.

Stand No. 27 is designed to show the constructional and decorative possibilities of Essex Board for ceilings, walls and partitions. The surface of this board, which is manufactured by MESSRS. THAMES BOARD MILLS, LTD., of Purfleet, Essex, is one of its pleasing features, for when treated with distemper or flat paint it gives an attractive matt finish. Essex Board is also an excellent non-conductor of heat and cold; it cuts and nails easily, and requires no preliminary treatment before decorating.

Models of spring dancing floors, parquetry and panelling comprise the exhibit of MESSRS. S. G. BRIERLEY, of 49 Deansgate, Manchester (Stand No. 7). Two spring floors are shown, one as used on a concrete bed, and one of the "suspended" pattern where space is limited and two springs are carried between the existing joists.

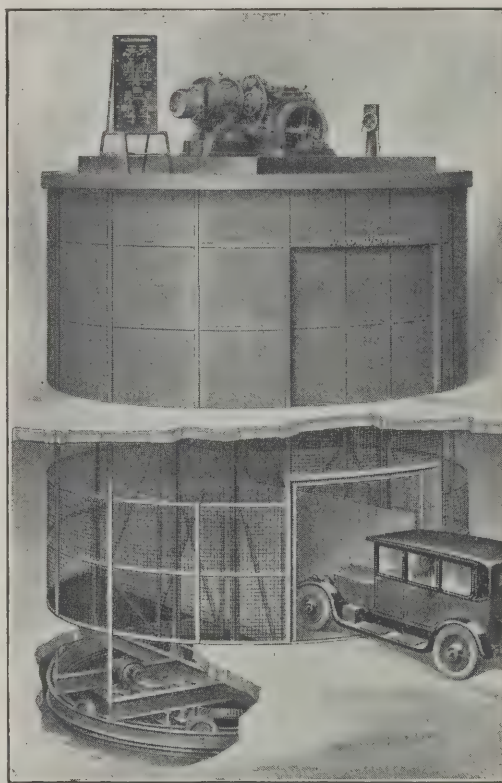
MESSRS. DREW, CLARK & Co., of "Diamond" Patent Ladder Works, Leyton, E.10 (Stand No. 15), are exhibiting a wide range of extension ladders, automatic folding platform steps, and other requisites for builders and decorators. They are also showing their patent "Rap-Rig" Scaffolding, which can be fitted with detachable wheeled legs to facilitate moving from one position to another.

Fire-fighting equipment, including a display of chemical hand fire extinguishers, is the chief feature at Stand No. 80, occupied by MESSRS. MINIMAX, LTD., of Feltham.

The "Dyke" Patent Door Unit, in deal, Columbian Pine and hardwoods, made by MESSRS. THE DOOR UNIT CO., LTD., of Park Royal, London, N.W.10, is being exhibited by Messrs. D. C. Williams, Ltd., of Smithdown Lane, Liverpool, at Stand No. 35. This door unit comprises a door hinged to its frame, completely fitted with mortice lock, furniture and one set of architraves, the other set tongued, grooved and mitred, ready for fixing as a complete unit. This door is built up with five or six boards with specially jointed edges, and is braced together with steel tubes passing edgewise through the boards. Provision has been made for keeping the tubes under tension. These doors are guaranteed not to shrink, warp or twist, and have been dropped cornerways 20 ft. without any rack or visible sign of disturbance beyond a bruised corner. In addition to ordinary

housing work, this door can be adapted to other requirements, lending itself to a variety of decorative treatments such as inlays, overlays, or compo ornament, whilst hardwood doors can now be supplied at a cost little in excess of a first-class deal door, by means of a special process of veneering. Conisborough Rustic facing bricks and "Pudlo" cement waterproofing powder is also shown at this Stand.

At Stands No. 12 and 13 MESSRS. THE DREADNOUGHT MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CO., LTD., of 1 Sickle Street, Manchester, special prominence is given to concrete mixers made by Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., of Bath—the Victoria H.M. Mixer (hand or power) and the "All-on" model complete with side loader and water tank, driven direct by a 2½ B.H.P. petrol engine, which is so balanced on the carriage that one man can wheel it.



The "Chaudoir" Patent Turn Lift for Garages.
(Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd.)
Stand No. 20.

The Light Smith Tilting Drum Mixer, with a batch capacity of 4½ cubic feet, is particularly adaptable for tramway and other works where space is limited, a tilting drum is preferred, or reversible direction of wheels is desirable. The "Lee Magnum" Concrete Block, Brick and Slab Machine for making solid or hollow rock-faced concrete products is another feature worth inspecting at this stand, where there is also a range of "Dreadnought" power hoists, winches and other lifting tackle.

At Stand No. 17 MESSRS. NAYLOR BROTHERS (LONDON), LTD., of Slough, Bucks, and of 46 Swan Street, Manchester, are showing their range of Varnishes, Paints, Enamels and Distempers. Prominent among the exhibits are two doors which are finished with Naylor Supermatt Flat Oil Paint and with "Suwena" White Enamel.

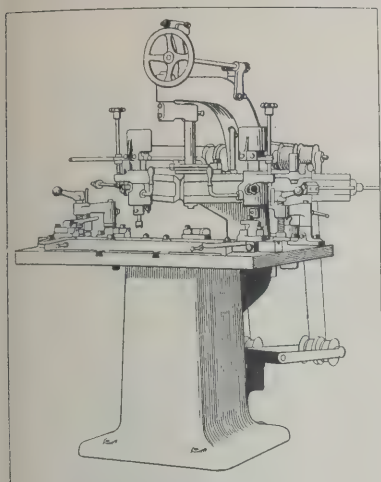
Another door shows Suwidee Varnish and Encaustic Copal Varnish, the former being applied over a light primrose, which is discoloured very little, the clean colour of the yellow still remaining pure despite the varnish coat on top. A new product, Brushing Belco, a cellulose lacquer which, it is claimed, can be applied to any wood or metal surface, needing no undercoat and no previous preparation, is also exhibited. This cellulose lacquer is manufactured by The Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., who are associated with Messrs. Naylor Brothers, and can be supplied in ten standard colours.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co., of 1 North Parade, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester (Stand No. 44), are exhibiting "Bimol" Blocks for partition walls which are made from Moler earth; "Highpor" bricks and slabs for heat insulation purposes; "Vitrolite" panels, in a wide variety of colouring, for walls and ceilings; and oak flooring, only ¾ in. thick, which is therefore suitable for laying over existing floors.

A new General Purpose Machine for single and double tenoning, top and bottom scribing, cross-cutting and trenching, is exhibited by MESSRS. THOMAS ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., of Railway Works, Rochdale (Stand No. 39-40). In this machine the horizontal cutter spindles are set to give a slight undercut to the shoulders of the tenons, but the top spindle has a levelling adjustment to enable cross-cut saws, when used on this spindle, to cut vertically. Trenching can be carried out up to 24 in. wide, the cutter block on the top horizontal tenoning spindle being replaced by a plain or expanding trenching cutter block. By swivelling the fence, diagonal trenches can also be cut. The table is 48 in. long by 26 in. wide, and runs on dustproof rollers.

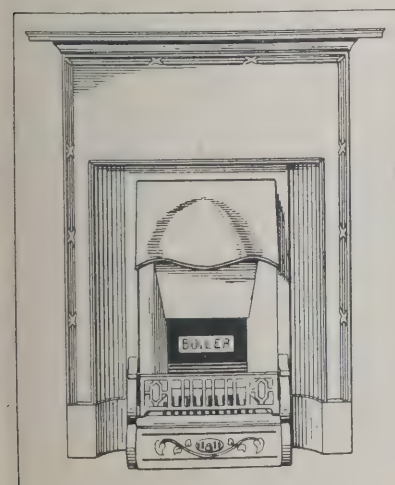
Stands No. 3 and 4 are devoted to a display of cleft chestnut pole fencing, cleft and sawn oak park paling, palisading and boarded fencing, and entrance gates in oak, chestnut and deal, made by MESSRS. THE FERNDEN FENCING CO., LTD., of Guildford, Surrey.

Stand No. 42, occupied by MESSRS. R. R. MINTON & Co., LTD., of Cheap-side, Liverpool, is finished with their "Glosopan" Gloss White Enamel and "Flatopan" Flat Oil Paint, the perfection of these specialities being demonstrated by the results obtained. A further illustration of the application of Flatopan Flat Oil Paint is demonstrated by a series of panels which are shown representing walls of rooms in different colour schemes. "Gransorbian Graining Paper," which enables the decorator to reproduce the natural grain of woods in a manner almost unobtainable by hand; specimens of the work done with this speciality in conjunction with their Gransorbian Scumble Stain are to be seen on a series of doors.



New Recessing Machine for Stair Strings.
(J. Sagar & Co. Ltd.)
Stand No. 61.

Amongst the modern woodworking machines exhibited by MESSRS. J. SAGAR & Co., LTD., of Canal Works, Halifax, at Stand No. 61, is a new Double Spindle Recessing Machine for Stair Strings, which we illustrate. In this machine adjustable stops are provided giving the correct spacing and widths of the treads and risers on the string board, and also on the slide frame for giving the "wedge room," the slide frame being swivelled right or left as required by the hand wheel at the front of the overhanging arm. When the various stops are adjusted for the string board required, no further setting out is necessary, a stop being adjusted to drop into the nosing of the first housing, which automatically spaces out the remaining housings in the stringer, the latter being moved forward longitudinally by hand against the table fence provided. The trenching cutter spindles revolve in roller and ball bearings, and are mounted in headstocks, which move along both sides of a right-angle slide frame, mounted on a bracket and swivelling from the overhanging arm of the machine. This special slide frame represents the run or track of the housings for the treads and risers in the stair stringboard. An adjustable fence is provided with swivelling adjustments in either direction, so that the string boards can be worked in varying gradients.



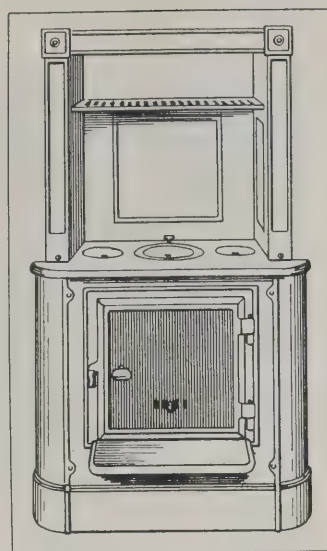
The "Marwell" Back-to-Back Grate.
(A. Wilkinson (Manchester) Ltd.)
Stands Nos. 82-83.

At Stand No. 59 MESSRS. SCAFFOLDING (G.T. BRITAIN), LTD., of 50 Bland Street, Moss Side, Manchester, whose Head Office is at 43 Lansdowne Road, London, S.W.8, are exhibiting the various types of safety scaffolding and scaffolding devices manufactured by this company. These exhibits comprise their patent Tubular Scaffolding, Heavy Suspended Scaffolding for use on steel frame buildings, and the "Scaffixer" Scaffold Ties for use with ropes in lieu of hemp or wire lashings. A section of "Conforms" Steel Shut-tering for concrete retaining walls is also on view. The carrying out of scaffolding contracts is a branch of this company's business, and photographs of work in progress or of recent completion are to be seen at the Stand.

The "Marwell" Back to Back Type Living-room Grate and Scullery Cooker is the feature of Stand No. 83-83 occupied by MESSRS. A. WILKINSON (MANCHESTER), LTD., of 21 Charles Street, Princess Street, Manchester. This combination, which we illustrate, has the fire in the living-room, from which the flame and heat pass under the H.P. boiler at the back of the fire, direct to the bottom of the oven in the scullery, and is conducted up flues at the sides and over the top of the oven to the chimney outlet. A cheerful open fire, a roasting and baking oven with a spacious hotplate for boiling purposes, and an ample supply of hot water for domestic use, are thus provided from one grate. An "interior" can be substituted for the mantel register shown in our illustration, on the living-room side of this combined heating and cooking unit, if so desired; the mantel register can also be supplied with tiled side cheeks in place of iron panels.

MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & Co. (LEEDS), LTD., of Leeds, (Stand No. 26), are showing the "Fowler" Hoisting Mixer, which is a combination of their standard 6/4 concrete mixer with a hoisting winch for lifting the mixed concrete to any desired point. An extra large engine is fitted to this machine to provide ample power for carrying on the mixing operation continuously, and to be able to do hoisting at the same time, whilst the framework is reinforced to take the extra stresses incurred. They are also exhibiting the "Fowler" 4/3 Tilting Drum Mixer, which brings the advantages of mechanical mixing within the reach of the smallest user. In this unit, as in the larger machine, the drum is built up of two metals—a steel plate cone to reduce weight and a cast semi-steel base to withstand wear and tear. The patent arch on the bottom of the drum is claimed to prevent "balling" or clogging, and since the drum bottom is free from obstruction a clean discharge is ensured. The pitch of the mixing blades has also been designed to create the maximum amount of agitation, and their efficiency in this respect can be gauged by the fact that this mixer has been found equally serviceable for mixing skimming plaster as well as for the usual concrete aggregates.

At Stand No. 75, MESSRS. THE MIDLAND SAW AND TOOL CO., LTD.,

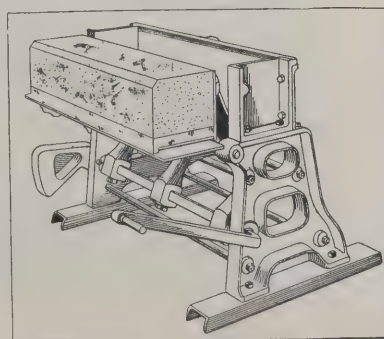


The "Marwell" Back-to-Back Grate.
(A. Wilkinson (Manchester) Ltd.)
Stands Nos. 82-83.

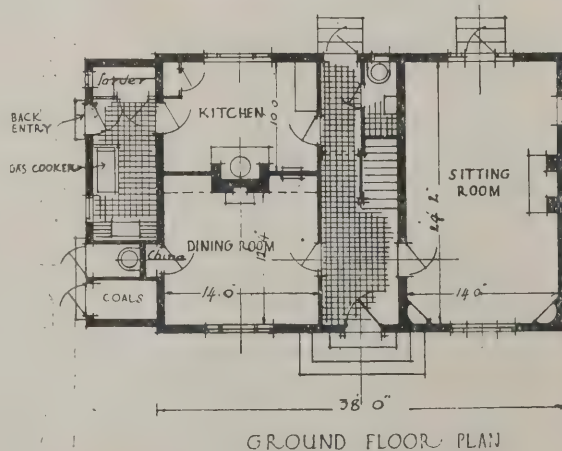
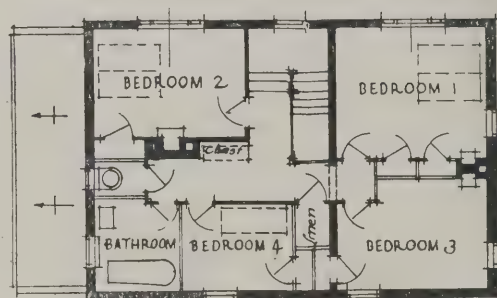
of Summer Lane, Birmingham, are demonstrating the "Midsaw" Universal Woodworker under belt. This machine will do the work of a saw-bench, planer and thickener, moulding, morticing, boring, tenoning, and grinding, besides which attachments can be added for dovetailing, turning and corner locking. Its compactness enables it to be carried to the job in cases where this course is warranted, and its many capacities are fully described in an illustrated booklet to be obtained at this stand, where a spindle moulder, a 32-in. sawbench, and a combined planer are also on show.

At Stands No. 65 and 66 MESSRS. THOMAS HUDSON'S EXORS., LTD., of 59-69 Shudehill, Manchester, are showing their "L. & G." Sunk Pattern Patent Fire and the "Triplex" Range, both in use. In the former the air necessary for combustion is controlled by means of a valve, and the fire may be maintained to give any desired degree of heat from an almost dormant smouldering to the fiercest glow. At this Stand there is also an attractive display of tile fireplaces, wood mantels, sanitary ware, and builders' ironmongery.

A variety of floorings, including composition flooring, terrazzo, wood block, parquet, cork and rubber, is displayed by MESSRS. THE RELIANCE FLOORING Co., of 114 Hemmings Road, Longsight, Manchester, at Stand No. 46.



The New "Liner" Kerb-making Machine.
(The Liner Concrete Machinery Co.)
Stands Nos. 5-6.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT CHISLEHURST, KENT. GEOFFREY P. MULLINS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect



HOUSE AT CHISLEHURST, KENT. GEOFFREY P. MULLINS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Professional Societies

South Wales Institute of Architects

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Bart., M.P., speaking recently at the annual Dinner of the South Wales Institute of Architects on the Architects' Registration Bill, which he is shortly to present in Parliament, made an important speech in which he said the widespread effort to ensure the qualifications for architectural practice found its zenith in the Architects' Registration Bill. The Bill would not interfere with anyone at present in bona fide practice as an architect. The formation of a Council for the Preservation of Rural England showed the necessity for creating and maintaining a body of competent architectural practitioners, to any of whom local authorities and other public bodies or individuals could turn for advice and assistance in carrying out town and regional planning schemes, thus securing the preservation of the countryside and the prevention of its spoliation by the eyesores now being erected in such large numbers. The main object of the Bill was ostensibly to protect the public. As in the legal, medical and teaching, to mention only a few of the professions, the public was protected against unqualified persons by means of registration having the authority of law, so by the Bill it was proposed to give the same protection in the case of architects. Accordingly, the Bill provided that any person desiring to practice as an architect would be required to furnish himself with credentials carrying with them statutory authority and showing that he had received the necessary preliminary training and passed the necessary examinations. The same machinery that gave protection to the public would also protect the qualified architect from the competition of the unqualified person. In those professions where a statutory registration obtained the position of members had been raised, while the public had not failed to show its appreciation by taking advantage of the guarantees afforded for its protection. In no case had anyone advocated a return to the *status quo ante*. It was strange to him that so useful and desirable a reform had been so long delayed. It was not, perhaps, generally known that this country was one of the few where architects were allowed to practice without a statutory qualification. In Canada, Australia and New Zealand a statutory qualification had long been insisted upon. The same was the case in the Transvaal, and would soon become law throughout the Union of South Africa. In some twenty States of America, in Italy, Spain, and even in Russia legislation existed of a similar kind. Similar proposals were under consideration for India and Palestine, while in France, Germany, and Hungary, Government diplomas were compulsory in the case of official architects. There could be no doubt that the indefinite character of the profession of architecture prevailing in this country, in which a person totally ignorant of the root principles governing art and construction had an equal right with the skilled expert to describe himself as an architect, had had a prejudicial effect, not alone on the public, but on the profession itself.

Sir Clement proposed the toast of "The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Allied Societies," to which Mr. E. Guy Dawber, F.S.A., president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, responded.

Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., also responding, spoke on the advantages which Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke's Bill would bring to architects, especially to those men who lived in localities where the smaller authorities lacked an appreciation of what could be done by the employment of competent architects.

Berkshire Society of Architects

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Berkshire Society of Architects was held at Reading University

on March 23. The Society has a membership of 101, including honorary members. The prizes awarded by the Berks Archaeological Society for measured drawings were presented to Mr. J. W. Turner and Mr. R. P. Walden. The following officers were elected to serve during 1927:—Chairman: Mr. J. T. Saunders, F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. G. T. West, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian: Mr. H. Whiteman Rising, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. R. Morris, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Auditors: Mr. A. S. Cox, L.R.I.B.A. and Mr. E. P. Morgan, L.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. W. J. Freeman, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. E. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A.; Four Members: Mr. W. Roland Howell, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. B. Willcocks, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. E. Burrett. Seven representatives of the Berkshire Society of Architects on the Council of the B.B. & O.A.A.: Mr. W. Roland Howell, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading), Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading), Mr. H. Whiteman Rising, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading), Mr. C. B. Willcocks, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading), Mr. E. P. Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (Cholsey), Mr. J. G. T. West, F.R.I.B.A. (Abingdon), and Mr. E. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A. (Reading). After the meeting a lecture (an epitome of which we give on page 562) was given by Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., on "Architecture in Modern Life."

Devon and Exeter Architectural Society

The annual meeting of the Society, which is in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects, was held recently at Exeter. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A., of Exeter. After the annual reports and balance-sheets of the Society had been unanimously adopted, the prizes for the annual measured drawings competition were awarded to Mr. F. Podesta Harrison (Plymouth) and Mr. F. S. Stillwell (Plymouth). Mr. E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A., then delivered his address in the course of which he mentioned that the registration of Architects Bill, which is to be presented before Parliament next month, was a measure of very great importance to all architects, and there was no possible doubt that the measure, if passed, would be of inestimable value and benefit to the public and to the civic life of the country in general. In conclusion, the President mentioned the growing concern of the public at the spoliation of the country-side by ugly and unsuitable buildings.

The following Officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—President, A. C. Norman, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); Vice-Presidents, R. M. Challice (Exeter) and W. A. Vercoc, A.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); Past Presidents, J. L. Fottracre, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth) and E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); Hon. Treasurer, S. Dobell (Exeter); Hon. Auditor, L. F. Tonar, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); Hon. Secretary, J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); Members of Council—Fellows: P. Morris, F.R.I.B.A., J. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., W. J. M. Thomasson, A.R.I.B.A., O. Ralling, L.R.I.B.A., E. Jenkin, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter), J. C. Beare, A.R.I.B.A. (Newton Abbot), Chas. Cheverton, F.R.I.B.A., A. S. Parker, F.R.I.B.A., B. Priestley Shires, F.R.I.B.A., W. H. May, F.R.I.B.A., H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E. (Plymouth); Associate Members of Council, D. W. Cooper (Exeter) and A. T. Martindale, L.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth).

South Wales Institute of Architects

At the annual general meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects, held on the 17th inst., the following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., of Swansea; Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian, Mr. R. H. Winder, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ivor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.



[Photo: F. R. Yerbury.]

THE 7TH AVENUE FRONT OF MACY'S, SHOWING THE NEW TALL BLOCK AND THE OLDER BUILDING (to the right of the picture).
ROBERT D. KOHN and ASSOCIATES, Architects.

AN AMERICAN DEPARTMENTAL STORE

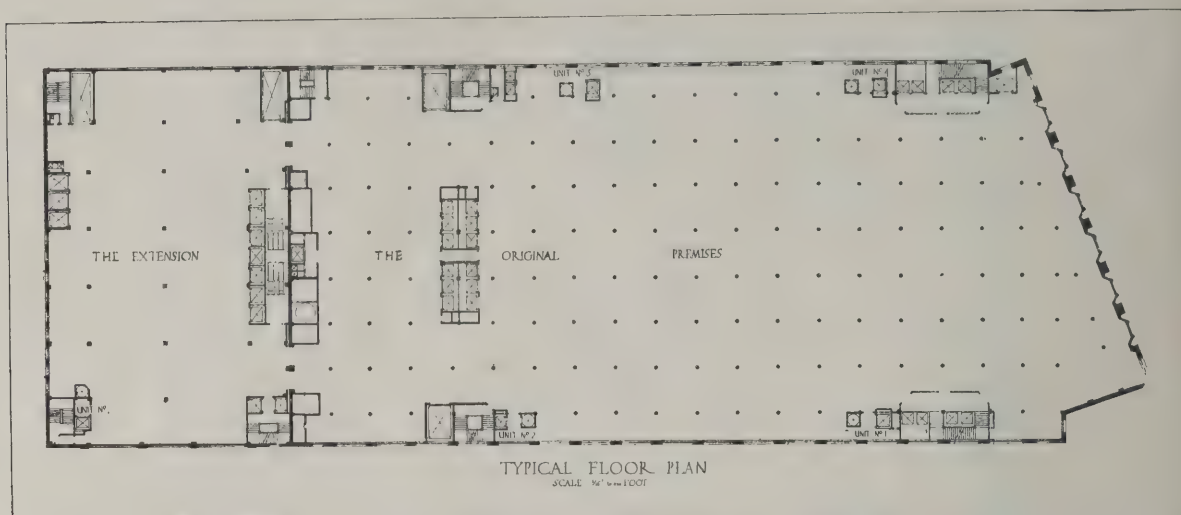
Macy's, New York.

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

Progress and change in the design of the large department store in America have been exemplified more in detail and equipment than in the adoption of any fresh principles of lay-out. There is still a certain difference in New York, as there is in London, between the *de luxe* department store and the popular store, but in the former type there is less separation between departments than one finds in a first-class London shop, such as, for instance, Debenham & Freebody. The adoption of the big open space, without division walls, is common to both types, but the arrangement of goods and the general atmosphere of the expensive shop differs from that of the cheaper shop in the same way as does its shop windows; in the one case a reduction of show space and substantial piers, as at Lord & Taylor's, and on the other extreme the all glass treatment with the piers behind the glass face, as at Bonwit Teller's.

Macy's shop, in Broadway, between 34th and 35th Street, lies midway between the two poles. It is a cash store, with no charge accounts (though it operates a banking system for its customers, by which it pays 2 per cent. each year on all purchases made at the store), and it attracts a good class of customer, though not quite the same clientèle as the more expensive shops on Fifth Avenue.

The original building was erected 22 years ago, and in 1923 was added to by the addition of a very modernly equipped block at the rear. The new section and the old can be clearly distinguished on the plan by the difference in spacing of the column centres. In the old building the cast-iron columns are on 22 ft. x 24 ft. centres, and in the new portion the span is increased with steel stanchions to spans of 30 ft. x 40 ft.



MACY'S NEW BUILDING, NEW YORK: TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN.
ROBERT D. KOHN AND ASSOCIATES, Architects.

The system of floor construction is the cantilever type; in this method there are floor beams and a floor slab, but the beams are to each side of the pier instead of directly over it, thus reducing the span of the infilling between the beams, which takes the form of a 5-in. cinder concrete slab, the cinders being entirely from anthracite coal and, of course, very carefully washed. This method leaves two faces of the stanchion free as a surface against which pipes, etc., can be run, but the main advantage is allowing, with the wide spans of the stanchions, an extremely light floor slab.

The most practical floor height for the shop has been found to be 15 feet floor to floor, though in Macy's there is a specially high basement constructed to take ducts, cash tubes, etc. Very often, particularly in hotels, a special mezzanine floor, about 6 ft. or 8 ft. high, is arranged to take all such equipment, in lieu of arranging it in the basement, as is the general practice in England.

Apart from wider spans, the chief innovation in the new portion of Macy's is the installation of escalators, in addition to elevator service. Most of the traffic in the new shop arrives through the doorways into the old shop, and between these doors lie the up and down escalators, in each case the travel being continuous from floor to floor, *i.e.*, the point of arrival at any floor is adjacent to the point of departure for the next floor. It has been ascertained by calculation at Macy's that the escalator has a lifting capacity equal to about twenty-eight times that of one elevator. About 280 people per hour are taken in an elevator, and about 7,200 persons travel during a busy hour in a single-file escalator, and it has been found that the use of escalators has enormously increased the traffic towards the upper floors of the shop, proving an attraction to the customer. The escalator "cage" is totally enclosed, and can be shut off in the same way as a staircase.

As regards vertical traffic in a store of this kind, it has been found that the best method of arranging elevators is to disperse them at various points, and use them for long hauls, and the escalator for short trips. All elevators are fitted with micro-levellers, which ensure that they stop at an even level with the floor.

It will be seen that there are two large elevators for merchandise. These serve all floors, and are 28 ft. long, sufficient to accommodate a motor truck. Recent elevators are being made 31 ft. long, and some of the latest motor trucks are designed so that the truck body can be slid into the elevator while the chassis remains in the basement, thus economising on haulage of dead weight.

The basement of Macy's receives the incoming merchandise, and trucks from the street level are taken down to the basement, in which are the assorting bins for distributing merchandise, and in which, together with a sub-basement, there is space for ninety vehicles. Most of these are electric, and there is a special charging station, enabling the truck batteries to be charged while the bodies are being loaded. Special floor and ceiling level ventilation is provided in these basements on account of the presence of deleterious gases from the batteries.

The basement generally serves for reception and despatch of goods. For despatch there are a series of parcel chutes, which lead from the various floors to the basement, and on the ground floor, which is the most active selling department, there are rows of goods counters between the counters from which the public is served, and from these goods counters a series of chutes discharge on to an endless chain which is kept running below the floor, *i.e.*, on the basement ceiling. This belt passes a series of baffles, which catch the parcels and distribute them into various bins for despatch. The parcels are made up on the various floors by employees specially detailed to this work. The gangways for the public between the counters on the ground floor average 8 feet wide.

In the basement also are, of course, the power plants for the building. Macy's make their own electricity and find this an economy. In their new building oil fuel is used for the heating; the cubical contents of this building is approximately the same as that of the earlier portion, which requires with coal fuel eleven boilers and thirty stokers. In the new portion there is one less boiler and only two stokers are required for the oil burners, and it is reckoned that the annual saving effected has been as much as £6,000 per annum.

An incinerating plant is provided for burning rubbish; it is on the "economiser" principle, *i.e.*, the process of burning is utilised to pre-heat the water used in the oil-heated boilers, and raises it from the normal 60 degrees to very nearly boiling point.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of a store of this size is the enormous number of services which are required to support the actual selling area, and the vast number of employees to be catered for.

The restaurant service, for instance, has to cater for feeding 6,000 employees and about 2,000 guests. The arrangement for employees is a very up-to-date version of the "cafeteria" system—self-service—with four restaurants capable of holding 250 persons. Meal time for employees starts at eleven o'clock in the morning, and there are six shifts. The customer,

on entering the restaurant, provides himself with a tray, cutlery, napkin, etc., from a supply placed immediately inside the door; he then passes down the length of a long counter on which are placed all the dishes on the menu, with prices clearly marked, and makes a selection, which he places on his tray. There is a special track at counter level along which the tray can be slid while the selection is being made, thus avoiding the risk of spilling liquids, etc. At the end of the run an employee checks over the contents of the tray, and the adjoining cashier clerk receives payment. It is a very rapid and satisfactory service, and obviates all waiting and unnecessary delays.

There are sixteen floors in the new portion of Macy's, on the top three of which are located the main merchandise reserves which replenish the shop below. These reserves are zoned according to the various selling departments, with which they are connected by triple spiral chutes. There is a further reserve on the 10th and 11th floors of large goods in stacks, the merchandise being delivered here by electric trucks which are brought up in the elevators. All the goods are housed on steel shelving specially designed to meet the needs of different categories.

In addition to goods reserves, the 16th floor contains the training and research departments. The 15th floor contains offices for buyers, with private interview rooms, clerical offices, etc. The latter are all provided with acoustical ceilings, a similar equipment being installed in the administration offices on the 12th floor. The general scheme is to use a thick acoustical felt, from 1 in. to 2 in., covered with coarse muslin or perforated oilcloth. Celotex fibre board is used throughout in the telephone exchange rooms for the same purpose of sound deadening.

The 14th floor contains the advertising staff, the 13th the general offices and accounting department, the 12th the controller's department, and, apart from the already mentioned goods reserves, the remaining floors down to the 8th and 9th contain rest and recreation rooms, the vast public restaurant with its external terrace, the carpenter's shop, painting and repairs works, and the first aid and hospital department. This latter is finely equipped; there are seven nurses in attendance, able to look after fifty patients per day, and there are two outside nurses employed in travelling by automobile to visit employees who are ill in their own homes.

Naturally the finish and equipment of the various sections of such a building as Macy's varies according to its designation, the floors being a case in point. In the hospital department, for instance, they are finished in a rather resilient composition; in the goods reserves they are in grano; on the stair treads grano is mixed with carborundum, while rubber carpet and Travertine are both satisfactory for the public spaces, as is also a cloisonné terrazzo of squares of two or three feet separated by narrow strips of copper.

There is probably very little to be learned from the American store in respect of the various services and departments required for a vast selling organisation. But the readiness with which the American business man discards any appliance or method which is out of date or cumbersome, is generally a guarantee that American equipment will be found to be of the most modern and efficient pattern, and well worth the expense of a visit for those interested in equipping similar classes of buildings in this country.

The 14th century crypt discovered towards the end of last year, which abuts on the City of London Church of All Hallows, Barking, is to be formally opened by the Prince of Wales on April 7, and is to form a memorial to the late Mr. G. S. Hoare, who devoted himself to the service of "Toc H."

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, March 30.

Objection has been taken by certain members of the Labour Party to the proposed use of Stancliffe stone for the repairing of the main building of the Houses of Parliament, and they are raising the question on the Civil and Revenue Departments estimates. The sum which the House of Commons is asked to sanction this year for the repairing work is £30,000, the first instalment of a sum of £1,062,350 which will have to be spent during the next 12 or 15 years.

The point made by the objectors is that the use of siliceous sandstone will prove inimical to the health of the workmen on the job, and they contend that Portland stone ought to be used. The Office of Works, however, take the view that Stancliffe stone is both the best and the most economical material for the special character of the repairing work that has to be done. If Portland stone were employed, the cost of the work would be nearly £4,000,000, as it would be necessary to re-face the whole building.

But for the illness of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cave, the Government's Leasehold Reform Bill would probably have been presented to Parliament by this time and its provisions would have been generally known. It is hoped that even yet it may be possible to introduce it so that the measure can be read a first time before Easter. To pass from the greater to the lesser, the Bill which Mr. Scurr introduced some time ago for the purpose of preserving the London squares, by conferring certain safeguarding powers upon the London County Council and the Borough Councils, still awaits second reading. The attempts which have been made to get it through have been met so far by opposition, but this is the fate of most Bills introduced by private Members, and it remains to be seen whether the opposition will be persisted in.

The Minister of Health has rejected the proposal which was pressed upon him by Colonel Day, a Labour Member, that all property owners owning houses with a rateable value under £80 a year should be "licensed." The object of the proposer was that this would be a method of compelling such owners to keep their property in a sanitary condition and in good repair. Mr. Chamberlain refuses to consider the passing of legislation along such lines. He pointed out that local authorities have wide powers under existing legislation to secure the purposes aimed at, even to the extent of executing the necessary work themselves and recovering the cost from the owners.

The Minister of Health has reminded the House of the useful operations of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, reinforced by the Housing Act, 1925, in helping to solve the housing problem. The total number of houses in respect to which advances have been made under those Acts up to the end of 1926 was 71,150. About £33,000,000 has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health as advances to local authorities under the Acts from 1919 till the present year. In addition, the London County Council has sanctioned or advanced over £2,800,000, while the Birmingham Corporation has advanced £1,760,000 under special powers.

Local authorities in the rural areas, it was announced in the Commons, are to be energised with a view to getting them to put the provisions of the Rural Housing Act into early operation. The reconditioning of rural houses, as a means of providing good homes for agricultural workers, is regarded as a hopeful means of achieving, at small cost, what the Labour Government proposed to do, by building new houses, at a high cost. Mr. Chamberlain is anxious that housing shall be stimulated in rural areas, *pari passu* with the progress that is being made in urban areas.



Decorative Details from Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London—III
SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architect. E. R. BROADBENT, Sculptor.



Decorative Details from Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London—III

SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architect. E. R. BROADBENT, Sculptor.

London Building Notes

ACTON.—Extensions are to be effected to the buildings of the Acton Hospital in Gunnersbury Lane, W. It is proposed to build new wards for 41 beds, with appurtenant increases for nursing and domestic staff, the whole costing some £25,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House, Moorgate, E.C.

BERMONDSEY.—Factory premises are being erected in Grimscott Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1, for Messrs. Lazenby's, Ltd. (branch of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.). The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.E., who are working to the plans of Messrs. Joseph, architects, 2 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

BLOOMSBURY.—Funds are being raised by the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art for the rebuilding of its premises in Gower Street, W.C. The present buildings are leased until 1930, and it is proposed to expend £25,000 on new premises, which will include a bijou theatre, a large gymnasium, and adequate accommodation for staff and students.

CAMBERWELL.—The Royal Savoy School in Colyton Road, Camberwell, S.E., has been acquired by the Wilmot Estate Co., 28 Grove Vale, East Dulwich, S.E.22.

CHEAPSIDE.—Funds are being raised for the purpose of restoration and other works at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, involving an expenditure of £10,000. The present restoration will be supervised by the diocesan architect, Mr. E. S. Underwood, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Queen Street, E.C.4.

CITY ROAD.—Approval has been given to plans which provide for the erection of a block of bank premises on the site of No. 227 City Road, E.C., for the Westminster Bank, Ltd. The architects, Messrs. Horace Cheston & Son, 3 Tudor Street, E.C.4, have designed a building of three floors.

CORNWALL ROAD.—A block of flats are to be erected for the Metropolitan Police Force on a site in Cornwall Road, S.E.1. To be six storeys high, the building will contain 96 flats. The builders are Messrs. R. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Mackenzie Trench, F.R.I.B.A., New Scotland Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, and the quantities by Messrs. Thurgood, Son & Chigney.

CRICKLEWOOD.—Work is in hand upon the erection of the new Cricklewood Telephone Exchange, which is to be built for the London Telephone Service to the plans of H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood, Middlesex. The chief architect to H.M. Office of Works is Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

CROYDON.—Operations are to be commenced upon the site of the proposed additions, which include a new nurses' home with recreation and dining rooms, at the Croydon Mental Hospital. Plans have been prepared

by Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1, for a building costing £22,000, and providing accommodation for about 60 nurses.

CROYDON.—An hotel is to be erected at Waddon, by Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd., to the plans prepared by the company's architects. The new building will contain extensive residential accommodation, and will cost £50,000 to build and equip.

DENMARK HILL.—The Salvation Army propose to build a training college for officers on a site of seven acres on Denmark Hill, S.E. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Alexander Gordon, 97 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, and Mr. G. J. Morris Viner, 23 Knightbridge Street, E.C.4, in consultation with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

EARL'S COURT.—It is hoped to put in hand the first section of the new Kensington, Fulham and Chelsea Hospital, at the site on the corner of Richmond Road and Finborough Road, S.W. A large, completely equipped hospital, to cost £100,000, is planned, the architects being Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.A., and Mr. Maurice Webb, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

EAST SMITHFIELD.—A warehouse of three floors is to be erected at East Smithfield, E.C., by the London and North Eastern Railway Company. The plans will be prepared under the direction of Mr. C. J. Brown, C.B.E., chief engineer, King's Cross Station, N.W.1.

FENCHURCH STREET.—A block of City offices is to be erected on the corner site in Fenchurch Street and Mincing Lane, E.C. The architects are Messrs. J. Campbell Jones Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4. The builders are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2.

ISLINGTON.—Plans have been approved for alterations and additions, involving the partial rebuilding of part of the premises in Upper Street, Islington, N.1, owned by the London Co-operative Society, Ltd. The plans have been prepared by the Society's architects, Messrs. North, Robin & Wildson, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

KENTISH TOWN.—The shops and showrooms in Kentish Town Road, N.W., owned by Messrs. C. & A. Daniels, Ltd., drapers, are to be entirely rebuilt and modern drapery stores erected. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. T. Jay Evans & Son, 1 Newton Street, W.C., the builders being Messrs. George Parker & Son, Ltd., 124 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE.—The demolition of the old Empire Theatre is now completed. Messrs. T. D. Huntington, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, W., are the builders. The new cinema to be erected will be designed to accommodate 3,500 seats, at a cost of £750,000. The associated architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, Holborn, W.C., and Mr. Thomas Lamb, of New York. The

consulting engineer is Mr. S. W. Budd, A.M.Inst.C.E.

LEWISHAM.—A reconstruction and enlargement of the Prince of Wales Cinema in Lewisham High Street, S.E.13, is proposed by the proprietor, Mr. J. Rayman. Plans have been prepared for alternative schemes, the architect being Mr. J. Stanley Beard, 101 Baker Street, W.1.

NEWGATE STREET.—Old buildings at the corner of Newgate Street and Ivy Lane, E.C.1, have been demolished to make way for a block of office and warehouse property shortly to be erected. The building will be of six floors, and has been designed by Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The demolition contractors are Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., Haggerston Road, E.

PARK LANE.—Preliminary operations have been started on the well-known Grosvenor House site in Park Lane and Park Street, W.1, where development plans show a new 50-ft. roadway flanked by two large blocks of residential flats. The contractors are Messrs. Edcaster, Ltd., Vinnery Works, Goldhawk Road, W., builders of the new Mayfair Hotel on the Devonshire House site. The architects are Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, 60 South Molton Street, W.1.

PICCADILLY.—The well-known property, the Burlington Arcade, in Piccadilly, and Burlington Gardens, W.1, has been acquired by the London Freehold and Leasehold Property Co., Ltd., 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—Approval having now been given to the plans of the Vintners' Company for the nine-storey warehouse in Queen Street, E.C., work has been commenced by the contractors, Messrs. W. H. Larden & Son, Ltd., 107 Trinity Road, Wandsworth, S.W. The building has been designed by Messrs. Kersey, Gale & Spooner, 91 Moorgate, E.C.2.

ST. JAMES'S PLACE.—It is proposed, in connection with the opening of the new Ladies' Navy & Army Club, at Spenser House, St. James's Place, S.W.1, to build a residential wing at the rear of the property to accommodate some 30-40 bedrooms. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Forbes & Tate, 97 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

STRATFORD.—A site in Stratford's main street, the Broadway, E.15, has been secured by the Popular Cinemas, Ltd., who are to build a new theatre in the district. The architect is Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

WOOLWICH ROAD.—The Greenwich B.G. propose to add to their Greenwich and Deptford Hospital in Woolwich Road, S.E., a new operating theatre, for which plans have been prepared by Messrs. William A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, 12 Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Quantities have been prepared by Mr. Louis Jacob, F.S.I., 58 Gordon Square, W.C.1. Work is about to be commenced.

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just as welcome to them as are architects and surveyors. Anyone interested in white concrete may have a copy for the asking. We issue illustrated handbooks dealing with half-a-dozen uses of white Portland cement concrete. "Atlas White for Mortar" is a notable one. Before specifying the pointing and setting of brick or stone, write for a copy. It costs nothing. It points the way to beautiful effects and its illustrations of brickwork pointed in different colours are unique.

Frederic Coleman

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERDEEN.—Plans for the erection of 45 houses and for the alteration to existing property in Aberdeen, at a cost of £70,080, were recently passed at a meeting of the Plans Committee of the Aberdeen T.C.

ABERYSTWYTH.—The T.C. propose to carry out improvements in Mill Street.

AYLESBURY.—The Ministry of Transport has approved a scheme for the erection of cement works at Pitstone. Level crossings over the Upper and Lower Icknield Ways are to be built to facilitate railway traffic. The promoters are the Associated Engineering and Finance, Ltd., London.

BALLISODARE.—The Sligo C.C. have approved the borrowing, by the County Board of Health, of £10,000 for a housing scheme at Ballisodare.

BASINGSTOKE.—The Corporation Housing Committee are to erect 126 houses on the Hackwood Road estate, and tenders are now being invited.

BECONTREE.—The L.C.C. recommend that, subject to the consent of the M.H., a site at Becontree, having an area of about 88,000 square ft. and a frontage of about 632 ft. to Becontree Avenue, be let on lease to Mr. W. White for the erection, within two and a half years, of about 30 shops.

BIDDULPH.—The U.D.C. are to erect 50 more houses on the Station Road housing site, subject to the approval of the M.H.

BOLSOVER.—The Bolsover Urban Council have received sanction to borrow £12,800 for the erection of 30 houses on the Waley Thornes housing site.

BRAMPTON ESTATE.—The report of a meeting of the Housing Committee recommended application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £30,500, repayable in 60 years, for cost of Pickford Road (Brampton Estate) housing site (£4,000), cost of erection of 50 "Nash" bungalows (£14,300), internal sewers (£1,720), road making (£9,800), and borrowing costs (£590). It was also recommended to apply for sanction for a loan of £2,018, repayable in 30 years, for cost of outfall sewers. The committee mentioned that the 50 "Nash" houses on the site would be erected in such positions that the frontages in Long Lane and Pickford Road would be left for the erection in the future of houses of other types if this was desired. Another recommendation of the committee was: That the surveyor be instructed to proceed to arrange for the erection by direct labour of six "Nash" bungalows and with the preparation of plans, specifications, and general conditions and form of tender for the erection of 64 additional bungalows by contract, and invite tenders accordingly.

BRIGHTON.—Brighton station is to be reconstructed by the Southern Railway at a cost of roughly £90,000. The existing booking-hall is to be enlarged, and an additional exit from

the station will be provided by means of steps and a subway. The refreshment rooms will be extended, their lighting improved, and a scheme of decoration adopted for the interior treatment. There will be a new enquiry office and improved waiting-room accommodation. Work will be started immediately.

BRUTON.—The Governors of King's School, Bruton, Somerset, are inviting tenders for the erection of a sanatorium according to plans prepared by the architects, Messrs. Pictor & Hinton, of Bath.

CAMBORNE.—Work is shortly to be commenced on the erection of 50 houses which are to be erected by the U.D.C. to plans prepared by Mr. E. S. Haslett, architect.

CHARLTON.—Developments are promised in connection with the Charlton Park housing estate. Messrs. Thomas & Edge, the contractors building the 202 houses on the Twenty Acre Field, are to be approached with a view to their submitting a price for the erection of 80 further houses on the Charlton Park site, and the disposition of other land has been receiving the consideration of the committee.

CHATHAM.—The Chatham Corporation will shortly be inviting tenders for constructing a further 11 miles of sewers in the borough. This will complete the 38 miles of sewers of the main drainage scheme prepared by W. H. Radford & Son, Civil Engineers, Nottingham.

DOWNHAM.—A further section of the Downham housing estate of the L.C.C.—the Verdant Lane section—is to be developed at an estimated expenditure of £810,000. The Housing Committee of the Council, in recommending that approval be given to this estimate, report that the lay-out plan for the section shows 1,266 houses and flats (4,705 rooms). A site has been allocated for an elementary school, and a further site reserved for leasing for the erection of a licensed refreshment house.

EASTBOURNE.—A new library is to be built in the East End of Eastbourne.

GLAMORGAN.—In connection with the Glamorgan County Council schools scheme, the erection of a new school at Rhiwbina will be proceeded with immediately. The estimated cost is £16,350. The work on the new school at Beddau will be commenced next week. The contract price is £12,340. The building at Dolau, Llanharan, now in course of erection, will cost nearly £19,000, and that at Tiryrberth, which will be opened in about two months' time, will cost over £15,000. The intermediate school for boys, which is now being built at Neath, will cost £39,456, and the blind institution at Bridgend £29,309. The erection of the first of a series of mining institutes for the county has just been commenced at Caerphilly.

In this connection grants of approximately £5,500 will be received from the Miners' Welfare Fund in respect of each of five schools, the grant being according to the size of the contemplated building.

GRANGEMOUTH.—Grangemouth T.C. have agreed to complete their housing scheme by building 52 additional houses.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation are to invite further tenders for 114 houses at King's Farm.

GUISELEY.—The Guiseley Urban Council have decided to build about 75 houses on the Hawkhill Estate housing site. Builders desirous of submitting plans, etc., may forward their names to Mr. M. Renard, Clerk to the Council, Guiseley, near Leeds.

HACKNEY.—The L.C.C. have approved preliminary plans embodying the proposals in regard to a central school and day open-air school on the Upton House Industrial School site.

HALIFAX.—A new branch library is to be erected in the Ovenden district by the Halifax E.C.

HONITON.—The Honiton Rural Council have received sanction from the M.H. to erect 82 houses in the district as follows: Branscombe, 6; Upottery, 4; Broadhembury, 4; Cotleigh, 2; Payhembury, 6; Dunkeswell, 4; Luppitt, 4; Feniton, 4; Talaton, 4; Yarcombe, 12; Monkton, 4; Southleigh, 4; Salcombe Regis, 12; Sidbury, 12. The Ministry have also approved the Council raising a loan of £1,400 for housing subsidies.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. have decided that a school for about 896 children, and capable of enlargement by 128 places, should be provided at Downham (Lewisham, E.). They have approved preliminary plans of the proposed school.

LLANGOLLEN.—Eight houses are to be erected by the R.D.C.

MANSFIELD.—The Corporation are to erect 113 houses on the Ravensdale estate.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield T.C. propose to build a new Town Hall and Municipal Offices at a cost of £80,000.

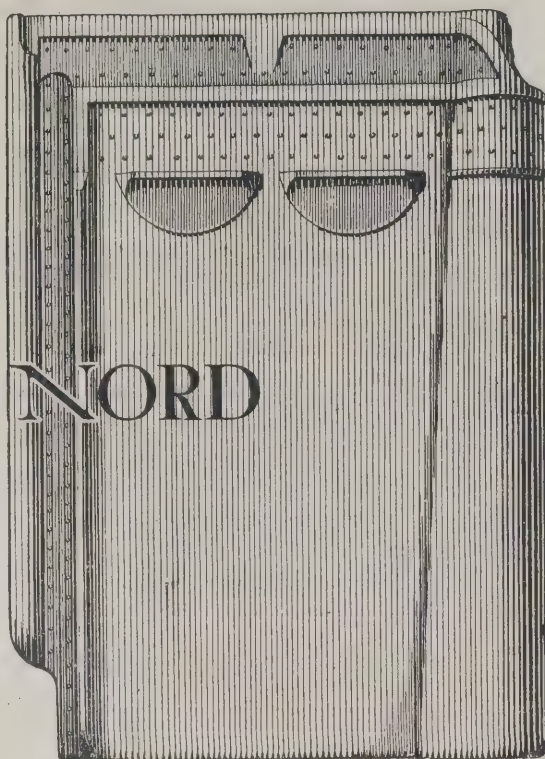
MARBLE ARCH.—A cinema capable of seating 3,000 people, with restaurant and dancing accommodation, is to be erected at Marble Arch, adjoining Great Cumberland Place, London. Preparation of the site will commence almost immediately with the demolition of a number of houses.

MILE END.—A new elementary school is to be built by the L.C.C. at Mile End Road, and another at Bow.

MYNDDISLWYN.—A hundred and fourteen houses are to be erected on the Penllwyn site, Pontllanfraith, at a cost of £60,000. The architects are Messrs. A. F. Webb & W. A. Griffiths, Tredegar Chambers, Blackwood, and the contractors Messrs. J. E. Jones & Co., Pontllanfraith.

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ROWLEY.—The Regis E.C. recently considered a plan for a school on land bought by the Urban Council on the Stile House and Church Farm estates at Rowley for housing purposes. The plan was approved.

SELSDON.—Messrs. Richard Costain & Sons are to build another 50 houses at Selsdon Garden Village, Surrey.

SOUTHWELL.—Southwell R.C. recently decided to apply for a further loan of £40,000 for subsidy houses.

SOUTH ELMSALL.—The annual parish meeting at South Elmsall has decided to ask for a loan for a fire station to serve the township and the adjoining village of South Kirkby. Plans have been approved, the estimated cost being £2,500.

STAINES.—Plans passed: House, Towing Path, Laleham, J. N. Wetherill; bungalow, Stanwell Moor, Stanwell, W. Spencer; house, Dawley Road, Harlington, W. J. Billingham; four cottages, Dawley Road, Harlington (subsidy), H. C. F. Frere; house, Kingston Road, Laleham, H. Caiger; pair of houses, Green Lane, Shepperton, W. A. Whitewright; pair of cottages, Cranford Village, A. C. Keen; pair of cottages, Feltham Hill Road, Ashford (subsidy), A. Dodsworth; six cottages, Arlington Road, Ashford (subsidy), A. G. Melsom; new road at Harlington, Field & Sons; and 24 houses, Hatch Lane, Harmondsworth, Lightwood Building Co.

ST. AUSTELL.—The Joint Isolation Hospital Board propose erecting a new isolation hospital at an estimated cost of £6,000.

SWANSEA.—Twelve houses are to be built in St. Iltyd's Crescent.

TORQUAY.—Plans have been prepared for alterations to a shop in the Strand, Torquay, for Messrs. J. Troulan & Sons, opticians. Mr. Lionel F. Vanstone, architect, Midland Bank Chambers, Paignton.

WALSALL.—A proposal will come before Walsall T.C. from the Housing Committee that tenders be entered into for erecting 203 houses on the Ida Road site, at a total cost of £83,221, and also for erecting 20 houses and 12 flats on the Four Crosses site at Leamore, at a total cost of £13,030. It is also proposed to submit drawings, for approval, of the lay-out of the necessary electricity mains, which will cost £8,600.

WALSALL.—The Rushall P.C. are to ask the Walsall R.D.C. to erect 40 more houses. The B.G. are to have plans prepared for the erection of a house for the medical officer to be appointed, at an estimated cost of £1,700.

WEATHERBY.—West Riding E.C. have voted £10,000 for the adaptation of premises at Weatherby for a middle school and the erection of an elementary school.

WHITECHAPEL.—The Whitechapel Pavilion has been sold, and is to be converted into a cinema.

WHITWOOD MERE.—West Riding E.C. have voted £7,500 for the erection of a school at Whitwood Mere.

WINCHESTER.—The Corporation Housing Committee, at the last meeting of the Council, requested to be permitted to prepare a scheme for the erection of 40 more houses. These are

for Stanmore, on Battery Hill. There are 40 new houses nearing completion at Bar End, and last month it was decided to erect 30 on St. Giles' Hill. The estimated cost of the Battery Hill houses is £21,000. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

WOOLWICH.—The L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by the Woolwich Metropolitan Borough Council of an amount not exceeding £30,000 for housing purposes within the borough.

Brixton School of Building

On Friday of last week the distribution of prizes and exhibition of students' work took place at the London County Council School of Building, Brixton.

After an address by the Chairman (Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A.), the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel - Maitland, congratulated the school on its splendid work during the past session, and distributed the medals, prizes and certificates.

The following is the list of medallists and prize-winners:—

Trade Classes (Evening).—W. J. Dickerson, 1st, £2 2s. and Institute of Builders' Silver Medal and City and Guilds of London Institute Silver Medal, Carpentry and Joinery; C. E. Hansson, 2nd, £1 1s. and Institute of Builders' Bronze Medal; L. A. Blake, College of Masons' Silver Medal and £2 2s.; A. Kerley, Associated Master Plumbers' Prize, £1 1s.; G. Faulkner, £1 1s., Brickwork; W. S. Taylor, £1 1s., Masonry; E. Snelling, £1 1s., Plumbing; B. O. Jay, 15s., Plastering; T. J. Hall, 15s., Plastering; L. C. Pinney, 15s., Plastering; A. Thomas, 10s. 6d., Painting; A. J. West, 10s. 6d., Painting.

General Building Classes (Evening).—H. Fulford, 1st, £3 and Silver Medal, City and Guilds of London Institute, and £1 1s., Builders' Quantities; W. E. Wakelin, 2nd, £2 10s. and Silver Medal, City and Guilds of London Institute, Builders' Quantities; F. S. Hockaday, 1st, equal £1 1s. and School of Building Silver Medal; R. G. Liptrap, 1st, equal £1 1s. and School of Building Silver Medal; E. Cordeiro, 2nd, £1 1s. and School of Building Bronze Medal; H. E. Greene, 1st, Builders' Estimating, £2 2s.; S. Hancock, Homework, £1 1s.; E. F. Parsons, £1 1s., Builders' Accountancy.

Architectural Classes (Evening).—D. W. Parsons, Sketch Club prize, £2 2s.

Senior Day Technical School.—Second year: J. Austin, 1st, £1 1s.; F. A. Rule, 2nd, 10s. 6d. First year: J. G. Goodall, 1st, £1 1s.; R. T. Lenton, 2nd, 10s. 6d.

Junior Day Technical School.—Third Year: H. G. Ede, 1st, £1 1s. and Institute of Builders' Silver Medal; E. J. Cook, 2nd (General Section), £1; W. Henderson, 2nd (Trades Section), £1. Second year: A. C. Layfield, 1st (General Section), 15s.; W. H. Coe, 1st (Trades Section), 15s. First year: J. H. Pearson, 1st, 15s.; C. D. Kendrick, 2nd, 10s.

National Painters' Competition, 1926.—J. Watson, 1st, £3 3s., Sketch Book Studies; 3rd, £1 10s. 6d., Coloured Drawings; Scott prize, £2.

B. H. E. Gates, 3rd, £1 10s. 6d., Sketch Book Studies. M. L. Clifton, 2nd, £1 1s., Set of Six Colour Schemes. C. D. Kenrick, 1st, £1 1s., Free Drawing. Decoration: L. C. Lewis, 1st, £25; H. White, £10 10s.; B. F. Dark, £10; J. Watson, 2nd, £7 10s.

Rural Councils Association.

At a recent meeting of Okehampton Rural Council a letter was received from the Rural District Councils Association with reference to the Housing Rural Workers Act, 1926, pointing out that under the Act Rural District Councils had no power after the 31st inst., unless they made application to the Minister of Health before that date asking to be the local authority for the purpose of the Act to the exclusion of the County Council. They urged that all Rural Councils should show the Minister of Health that they were able and willing to undertake all the responsibilities of the Act, and maintained that Rural Councils were the proper authority to look after their local affairs. The Chairman said he had been present at the conference of the Rural Councils Association, when 500 delegates present had been unanimous that the Rural Councils should be the authority for the Act. The Act stipulated that the County Councils should administer it, but there was a proviso that any district authority could make an application under special circumstances to be the authority to the exclusion of the County Council. It was resolved to make application for power under the Act, instead of the County Council.

Glasgow Building Strike

An Industrial Court is to consider the point in dispute in the Glasgow building strike. Work has been recently resumed. The labourers—a cut of 1½d. per hour in whose wages was the cause of the strike—go back at the old rate. The Industrial Court will be asked to give its opinion on the question: "Should the National Agreement apply to the building trade labourers affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives who are employed by members of the Scottish Building Contractors Association in Glasgow and the West of Scotland?"

Welsh Subsidy Houses

Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated recently in the House of Commons that houses completed in connection with subsidy schemes in the following six Welsh counties since 1919 and up to March 1, 1927, were: Denbigh, 1,263; Flint, 38; Brecknock, 192; Carmarthen, 1,373; Glamorgan, 6,194; Monmouthshire, 3,609.

Builders' Apprentices

Recent official statistics show that there are over 11,000 apprentices at work on 60,000 houses now being built by contract or by direct labour in England and Wales, under schemes approved by the M.H.

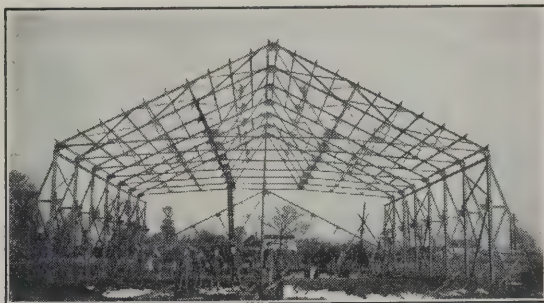
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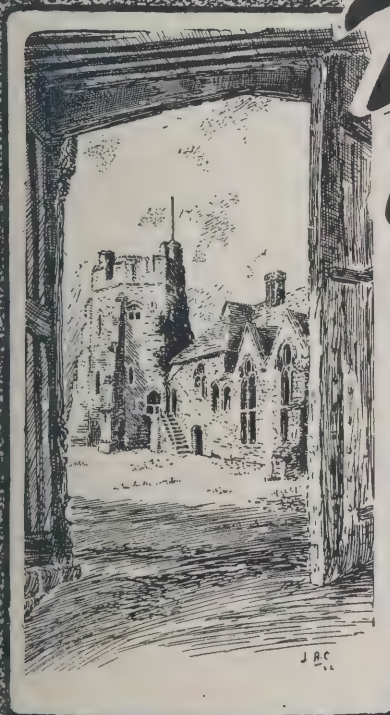
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Economics of Building

Mr. David M. Lawrance, B.Sc., recently read a Paper before the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute on "The Economics of the Land." Speaking under the heading of the economic rent of urban land, the lecturer said: In the case of land suitable for the erection of private dwelling-houses, situational advantage would take the form of such amenities as pleasant and healthy surroundings and quick and easy means of transport to shopping and business centres. There might be a considerable area of land in and around a town which was suitable for the erection of houses, but the land which possessed those amenities in the greatest degree, and for which there was therefore the greatest demand, would be necessarily limited in quantity. The effect of this limited supply would be that the price or rent paid for houses in that particular situation would rise to the maximum figure which those who coveted those amenities, and were able to pay for them, would be prepared to offer. Similar houses erected on land which did not possess those advantages in the same degree would not be the subject of such keen competition on the part of prospective occupiers, and would not command so high a figure.

In the case of land suitable for the erection of business premises of various types, the principal consideration was the profit to be derived from the occupation of suitable premises in the particular situation. The prospective occupier of shop premises on the principal shopping street of a city could afford to pay a higher rent than the occupier of shop premises in the suburbs, because the situation of the premises would enable the former to carry on his business at a much higher level of profit than the latter. It was true that some part of the difference in rental value might represent interest on the extra cost of more elaborate premises on the central site, but a large proportion would be due to situational advantage. To an even greater extent than in the case of land suitable for housing purposes, the supply of the most favourably situated land would be strictly limited, and demand would tend to force up the price until it had eliminated from competition all except those the nature of whose business enabled them to derive the maximum advantage from occupation of premises on the best sites. So they found the limited area of land at the financial centre of cities coveted by the banks, insurance offices and the most prosperous commercial undertakings. As a consequence the rents of office premises were at their maximum in that quarter, and after allowing a reasonable return on the cost of erecting elaborate and expensive buildings, the economic rent—the payment for the situational advantage of the site—would represent a large proportion of the annual value of land

and buildings combined. Other parts of the urban area would appeal to the big wholesale houses. Premises on the principal shopping streets would be occupied by retail traders with sufficient capital to carry on business on a large scale; those in the less important shopping centres by firms whose capital or enterprise was more limited.

In all these cases the estimated income from the type of building best suited to the position of the site—and consequently the economic rent of the land—would be governed by the anticipated profits of prospective occupiers, based on the advantages which the situation offered from a business point of view. An important factor in limiting the amount of accommodation available on the best sites was the tendency to diminishing returns in buildings—the fact that, apart from any question of building by-laws or engineering difficulties, buildings could not economically be carried to an indefinite height even in the most coveted situations. An exceptionally high building required, as a rule, an exceptionally heavy expenditure on walls and foundations, while the general cost of construction was increased by additional expense in such items as hoisting and scaffolding. Usually the upper storeys of such a building were less attractive to prospective tenants than the lower ones, so that the general tendency was for the rental values to decrease the higher one went in the building. As a result a point would sooner or later be reached beyond which the extra income to be expected from the addition of further storeys to the plan of the building would fail to show a reasonable return on the increased structural cost involved, so that it would pay the capitalist better to apply his money to developing the resources of less favourably situated sites. The tendency to diminishing returns did not, of course, operate with the same intensity in every type of building. It was probably strongest in the case of factories and warehouses, where the running expenses of raising goods and materials to the upper floors, and the increased cost of supervision and general organisation, soon made themselves felt above a certain height. It was least felt in the case of thoroughly well equipped offices and flats in particularly favourable situations. The latter point was strikingly illustrated by the fact, recorded in a recent Paper read before this Institute on the subject of Real Estate in America, that in the "sky-scrapers" of New York the upper floors not only let first, but actually command a higher rental on account of the increased light and quietude which they enjoyed as compared with the lower floors.

Westminster Bank

The Westminster Bank announces that Mr. Robert Hugh Tennant, Deputy Chairman, has been elected Chairman of the Bank, and that the Hon. Rupert E. Beckett has been elected to succeed him as a Deputy Chairman.

Happy Cardiff

The Cardiff Housing Committee recently decided not to make any further application to the M.H. for power to build houses of the present type. Instead, the city engineer was instructed to prepare a plan of a house of a much smaller type, which could be built and let at a much lower price.

The resolution followed upon a recommendation by the city treasurer that the time had arrived for the committee to consider whether it would not be wise either to retard or suspend municipal housing operations. He explained that there were 1,125 houses either in course of construction or to be built; while the net total of applicants was 865. Taking the whole of the schemes, the Corporation's total capital expenditure on housing would reach £2,097,800, while they would ultimately have provided 3,206 houses. He recommended that the Corporation in future should confine itself to the granting of subsidies and loans to private enterprise. With a margin of 440 houses, he urged that there would be ample room for prospective applicants, especially as there was an average of 21 houses vacated per month. They were rapidly approaching a position when they could say that under existing conditions they had cured the housing shortage.

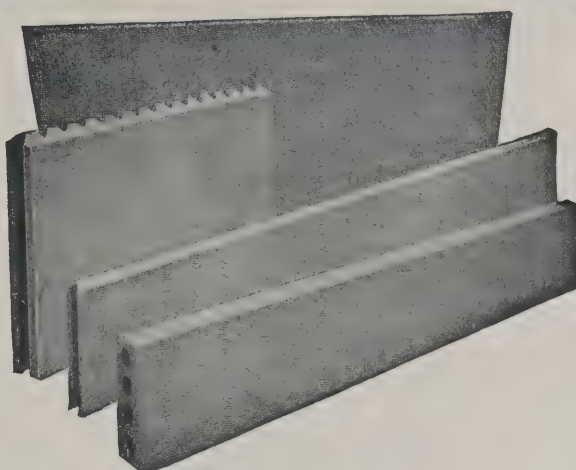
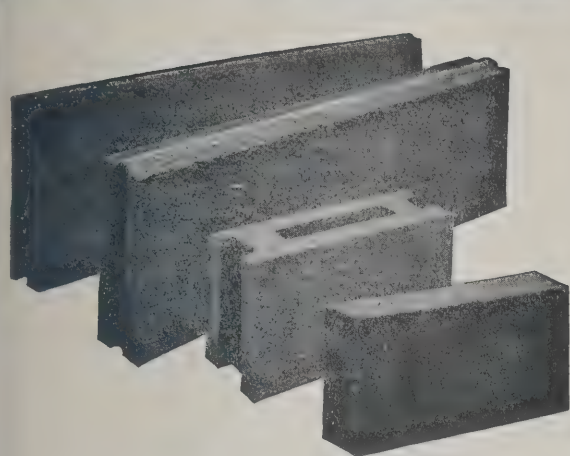
Church Army Housing

Viscount Lascelles recently unveiled at Leeds the Church Army Houses commemorative shield. The houses, 12 in number, have been built in Clifton Grove, and the Church Army has made it a condition that nobody with less than four children shall be admitted as a tenant, and the income must not exceed £4 10s. a week. The houses consist of three bedrooms, bathroom, living-room, and scullery. The cost of each house is £650. For £300 subscribed the Church Army adds a similar sum, and the Government subsidy makes up the remainder.

Ottawa Carillon

Messrs. Gillett & Johnston, bell founders, Croydon, have completed within 18 months of beginning the work the largest carillon in the world. It will be shipped to Canada and, with an electric clock, will be placed in the tower of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. The carillon, which commemorates the peace of 1918 and the sacrifices of Canada in the war, consists of 53 bells, weighing as many tons, mounted in a steel framework weighing 22 tons. An inscription on the largest bell of 10 tons is in French and English, and round the top maple leaves have been moulded. This bell will be the second largest in Canada and the third largest on the American continent. The clock will control five of the bells for striking the Westminster Chimes. It is proposed to inaugurate the carillon with suitable ceremony on Dominion Day, July 1. At a private view of the bells recently, M. Kamiel Lefevre, principal assistant carillonneur at Malines, gave a recital.

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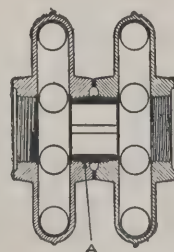


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The threaded tapered nipple construction of Ideal Radiators ensures strong and watertight joints.

Tested to a hydraulic pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. before and after assembling.

Section through
Radiator hub showing
tapered nipple (A)



The illustration shows a test made with Ideal Classic Radiators: duration 15 hours; weight 2 tons. NO LEAKS were revealed when subsequently subjected to usual hydraulic test.

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Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ABERGELE.—April 25.—For the erection of a children's sanatorium at Abergele, North Wales. The office of the City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £5 5s.

BARNSTAPLE.—April 6.—For the erection of 22 non-parlour houses (two terraces of eight houses, one terrace of six houses) on the Mill Road and Pottington Road sites. The office of the Borough Surveyor, Castle Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BELPER.—April 23.—For the erection of a stone-built pump house at the Waterworks, together with the foundations for pumping machinery. Mr. F. W. Hodson, M.Inst.C.E., at Bank Chambers, Loughborough. Deposit £5 5s.

BURNHAM GREEN.—April 11.—For the erection of six houses at Burnham Green. Mr. H. G. Cherry, 7 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Deposit £3 3s.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—April 4.—For the erection and completion of four blocks of cottages to be erected on the Grove Park housing site, Bury St. Edmunds. Roland H. Beaumont, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £2 2s.

CAYNHAM.—April 8.—For the restoration of Caynham Church. The office of the Architects, Messrs. Nicholson & Clarke, King Street, Hereford.

COLWYN BAY.—For the erection of new science block, classrooms, social rooms and studies, etc., at Penrhos College, Colwyn Bay. J. M. Porter & Co., Architects and Surveyors, The Estate Office, Colwyn Bay. Deposit £2 2s.

CO. DOWN.—April 1.—For the conversion into a Masonic Hall of premises, High Street, Killyleagh, Co. Down. Castor J. Love, Architect, 11 Chichester Street, Belfast. Deposit £2 2s.

DEVON.—April 6.—For internal and external renovations at Stoke Lyne, Withycombe, Exmouth. The specification and conditions of contract may be seen upon application at Stoke Lyne.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with the following: Leadgate Council School, additions and alterations; Sacriston Council School, alterations and extensions; Jarrow Secondary School, erection of an electrical laboratory. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DURHAM.—April 25.—Blackhall Colliery new Council School. For the general builder's work in the erection and completion of the above-named school to accommodate 880 scholars. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EDINBURGH.—April 4.—For the carrying out of works required in alterations and extension of office chambers at Castle Terrace, involving mason, joiner, plumber, electrical and painter works. Mr. J. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., 47 Charlotte Street, Leith.

FRIMLEY.—For the erection of 30 pairs of semi-detached cottages with two bedrooms for the U.D.C. at Camberley. The Council's Architect, Mr. W. H. Tucker, Ayston, Firwood Drive, Camberley.

GILDERSOME.—April 4.—For the whole of the work or in separate trades for the making-up of road and the erection of 8 houses (non-parlour type). W. Wilby, Surveyor, Gildersome U.D.C., Council Office, Gildersome.

HANWELL.—April 2.—For alterations and redecoration of two iron buildings. George P. Morrell, the Central London District School, Greenford Avenue, Hanwell, W.7.

HEANOR.—April 9.—For the erection of 50 parlour-type houses in pairs, situated frontage to Burnt House Road and Stainsby Avenue, Heanor, 34 houses, Scheme No. 1; Langley Mill, Plumtree Terrace site, 6 houses, Scheme No. 2; Codnor housing site, 10 houses, Scheme No. 3. Mr. R. Archer, Housing Architect to the Council, Town Hall, Heanor. Deposit £1 per set.

LANCASHIRE.—For the erection of an extension to the Lancaster Royal Grammar School. Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place. Deposit £2.

MACCLESFIELD.—April 4.—For the erection of 14 (fourteen) working-class dwellings at Jack Lane in the Township of Woodford, near Stockport. Mr. George Clayton, 4 Wellington Street, Stockport. Deposit £2 2s.

MELKSHAM.—April 6.—For a new police station at Melksham. Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Trowbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

MILNROW.—April 12.—For the erection of 30 non-parlour type houses on the Two Bridges Road site, Newhey. H. Hargreaves, Council Offices, Milnrow. Deposit £3 3s.

NEWTON - IN-MAKERFIELD.—April 11.—For the erection by September 30 next of 154 brick houses (35 parlour, 53 non-parlour, and 66 two-bedroom type) on their housing estate at the South Mesnes, Earlestown. Mr. J. Elson, A.R.I.B.A., Market Chambers, Earlestown.

PEWSEY.—April 6.—For the erection of 40 houses in the following parishes: Ludgershall, 10; Pewsey, 10; North Tidworth, 6; Woodborough, 2; Collingbourne Kingston, 4; Milton, 4; North Newton, 4. Builders may tender for the whole number or for any one district. Particulars from the

Clerk, Mr. R. Dixon, Council Offices, Pewsey, Wilts. Deposit £3 3s.

OLD FLETON.—April 16.—For the erection of 120 houses, 32 parlour type in pairs, 188 non-parlour type in blocks of four. Mr. H. W. Hawkins, architect, Old Fletton.

SHEPTON MALLET.—April 5.—For the erection of ten pairs of houses on a site near Binagar Green, in the Parish of Emborough. Mr. T. Melhuish, Park Road, Shepton Mallet.

RADCLIFFE.—April 2.—For the erection of an electricity showroom, to be erected at Deansgate, Radcliffe. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Radcliffe. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHERHAM.—For the erection of a Palais-de-Danse, billiard hall and cinema, Mexborough, near Rotherham. Harry Slater, architect and surveyor, Doncaster. Deposit £3.

STEPNEY.—Two tenders for the erection of a steel frame and brick sub-station at Prince's Square, St. George-in-the-East. Mr. Bernard J. Belsher, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., Municipal Offices, Raine Street, E.1. Deposit £3 in each or either case.

TIVERTON.—April 11.—For the erection of houses in the following parishes: Cruwys Morchard, 2 non-parlour houses; Cullompton, 12 parlour houses and 4 non-parlour houses; Borebath (Morrell's Cross site), 2 parlour or non-parlour houses; Morebath (Slipend site), 2 parlour or non-parlour houses; Templeton, 2 non-parlour houses. Mr. R. Ellis, 24 St. Peter Street, Tiverton.

TIVERTON.—April 14.—Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon.—For additions to the school chapel. Wykeham Chancellor, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., 19 Duke Street, Chelmsford Essex. Deposit £3 3s.

WALLASEY.—April 12.—For extensions and alterations to the administrative block, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Lane, Wallasey. The Office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (Estate Housing Department), Town Hall, Wallasey. Deposit £1 1s.

WARE.—April 2.—The R.D.C. invite tenders for the erection of 10 houses at Broxbourne. The Council Architects, Messrs. Cherry & Lutyens, 7 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Deposit £2.

WELLINGTON (SALOP).—April 2.—For the erection of 30 non-parlour type houses on the Orleton Lane housing site for the U.D.C. Mr. William Walker, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Walker Street, Wellington, Shropshire. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST RIDING.—April 19.—For the alterations and additions at Castleford Temple Street Council school. Trades: Excavator, builder, etc.; carpenter and joiner; slater; plumber and glazier; plasterer; painter; iron-founder and smith; asphalter. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WOOLMER GREEN.—April 11.—For the erection of 10 cottages. Mr. H. G. Cherry, 7 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Deposit £3 3s.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

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THE COALISLAND WATER AND SEWERAGE WORKS, IRELAND.

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Building Tenders

BATH.—The Housing Committee has accepted the tender of The Housing Corporation of Great Britain, St. James's Square, London, for the erection of 148 houses at Southdown, Bath, at £71,165. Houses are of three kinds—parlour, non-parlour with three bedrooms, and non-parlour with two bedrooms.

BETHNAL GREEN.—The L.C.C. Housing Committee recommend the tender, £21,241, of Messrs. Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham, for the erection of a block of 44 tenements in the Brady Street area, Bethnal Green.

BEXHILL.—The Corporation Highways Committee recommend the tender, £32,224, of Mr. Stephen Carey, for the widening of Barnhorn Lane.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Packham, Sons & Palmer, Brighton, £1,148, for the erection of a foreman's house at Patcham Works.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. P. Davis & Co., Ltd., of Margate, for the erection of 60 houses on the Whitehawk Valley housing site at £28,500.

BROMLEY.—For repairs to Park House, Bromley. Nye & Son, Bromley, £212 19s.; Wilson & Co., Bromley Common, £173 8s.; Pearce Bros., £197 10s.; W. H. Hill, £137 (accepted); Hill & Gurr, £205; Crouch, Beckenham, £179.

COLLINGWOOD ESTATE.—For the erection of Codrington House, the fourth block of dwellings to be erected on the Collingwood estate, Bethnal Green. The dwellings have been designed to contain 44 tenements with 132 rooms, to afford accommodation for 264 persons. Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tower Works, Tottenham, £21,286 (accepted subject to the consent of the M.H.); A. E. Symes, Stratford, E.15, £21,487; Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kennington Square, W.8, £21,523; A. T. Rowley, Tottenham, N.15, £21,561; J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1, £21,756; George Walker & Slater, Ltd., 58 Pall Mall, S.W.1, £21,940; William Simms, 591 Commercial Road, E.1, £21,965; E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., 4 Halkin Place, S.W.1, £22,999; R. Woollaston & Co., 40 Turner's Road, E.3, £23,222; Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury Street, W.1, £23,698; R. J. Rowley, Tottenham, N.15, £23,956; A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., 74 Earl's Court Road, W.8, £24,350; Chessums, Ltd., Tottenham, N.15, £24,823; G. B. Farrar & Co., 193 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £24,868; S. E. Moss & Son, Southend-on-Sea, £26,668 12s. 6d.

COOMBS.—For the erection of 14 houses at Coombs for the East Stow R.D.C., Mr. Plummer, Bury St. Edmunds, £7,132.

KNEBWORTH.—Hitchin R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. E. B. Meek, of Welwyn, for £11,500, for the erection of 26 cottages in Park Lane.

MERTON.—Surrey E.C. have accepted the tender, £12,872, of Messrs. Burges & Son, for the erection of an elementary school at Merton Abbey.

MERTON.—Surrey E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Croydon, £8,954, for the erection of a new science building at Rutlish School.

NEWTON ABBOT.—In connection with the Broadlands housing scheme the U.D.C. have accepted the tender of The Universal Housing Co., Ltd., for the erection of 54 houses, at £24,550; and that of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Torquay, for the roads and sewers, at £3,045.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The E.C. recently decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Stephen Easton, Ltd., Milburn House, Newcastle, amounting to £65,894, for a new technical college.

MIDDLESEX.—For work at the following schools, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. Erection of new primary school, North Wembley: C. J. Newby & Bros., Southgate, £15,790 (recommended for acceptance); H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, £15,861; Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £15,958; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C., £15,976; G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £15,977; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £16,130; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £16,217; Ferris Bros., Acton, £16,309; Perry Bros., Ealing, £16,769; W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood, £16,964 15s. 7d.; J. & J. Dean, Leyton, £17,065; Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton, £17,150; J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford, £17,270. Erection of new block, etc., at Whitehall School, Uxbridge: Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £11,474 (recommended for acceptance); Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge, £11,897; W. S. Try, Cowley, £11,906 16s.; Ferris Bros., Acton, £11,943; G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £12,227; H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, £12,234; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C., £12,444; Perry Bros., Ealing, £12,451; W. Lacey, Hounslow, £12,587; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, £12,990; W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood, £12,991 18s. 11d.

PLYMOUTH.—For erection of a new house, garage, etc., at Crownhill, near Plymouth, for Capt. Charles C. Cartwright; W. H. Hamley, Roborough, £1,795; Messrs. Solomon & Renny, Plymouth, £1,760; S. J. Moorman, Elburton, £1,687 (accepted). Plans prepared and building supervised by Lionel F. Vanstone, architect, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

SEAFORD.—Official list of tenders received for cottage in Heathfield Road, Seaford. Messrs. Underdown & Duke, LL.S.A., architects, Lloyds Bank Chambers. Messrs. James Bodle, Ltd., £1,185; Mr. W. L. Killoran, £1,084 15s.; Messrs. The Ringmer Building Works, £1,064; Messrs. A. & H. Burgess, £994.

ST. ALBANS.—For the proposed erection of six houses at Frogmore, Mr. R. C. E. Ebbs, of Park Street, for £2,913 8s., was accepted. Other tenders submitted were those of Messrs. A. Ivery & Sons, London Colney, £3,623 8s.; Mr. H. W. Howe, Harpen-

den, £3,188 8s.; and Mr. G. P. Whitby, St. Albans, £3,037 8s.

TANDRAGEE.—At a special meeting of Tandragee U.C., Mr. W. A. Camblin, Edward Street, Portadown, was awarded the contract for the building of 11 artisans' houses at a sum of £3,818. There were 12 tenders, the highest being £5,250.

WESTMORLAND.—The West Ward (Westmorland) R.C. have let contracts for the £52,000 water scheme for which Mr. J. J. Davison, Wigton, is the engineer. The principal contractors are: Pipe line, Messrs. D. Thomson & Sons, Carlisle, £45,250; two reservoirs, Messrs. Hall & Busfield, Ltd., Leeds, £4,177.

A New Concrete House

A unique system of concrete construction is being used at Cambridge for the erection of 30 houses by the Corporation. The walls of the houses consist of slabs of concrete cast on horizontal wood platforms. The door and window frames are placed on the platforms and the walls cast round them. The walls are then placed in position in a few minutes by a specially designed crane, and it is stated that at least one house a day can easily be erected. The casting of the walls is done by unskilled labour, and no scaffolding is required. One hundred and seventy houses in Amsterdam have been built on this system and inhabited for four years. The Cambridge houses are the first to be erected in this country on the system. The advantages are said to be that the houses are impervious to external damp; that the construction is particularly strong; that the smooth inner walls enable most of the plastering to be dispensed with; and that the system is adaptable to different designs. The price of the houses being built by the Cambridge Corporation is approximately £467 per house.

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute

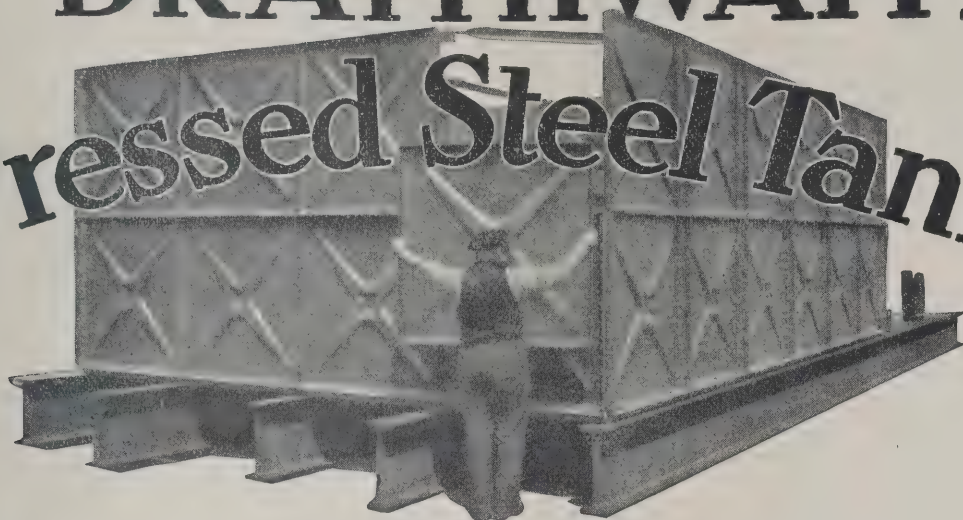
Nine hundred and twenty-six candidates have sat this month for the examinations of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute. The examinations were held in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The results will be announced about the end of April.

The work at "Butcher's Farm, Buxted," is under the supervision of "Mr. E. A. Chilton, A.R.I.B.A., of Uckfield;" and the work at "Boship Farm, Hellingly," under the supervision of "Messrs. Underdown & Duke, LL.S.A., of Seaford," and not as stated in our last issue.

Trade Note

Messrs. Art Decorations, Ltd. (Incorporating C. A. Orchard & Co., Ltd.), have changed their title to Tile and Mosaic Decorations, Ltd. (Incorporating C. A. Orchard & Co., Ltd.), 146 Grosvenor Road, S.W.1.

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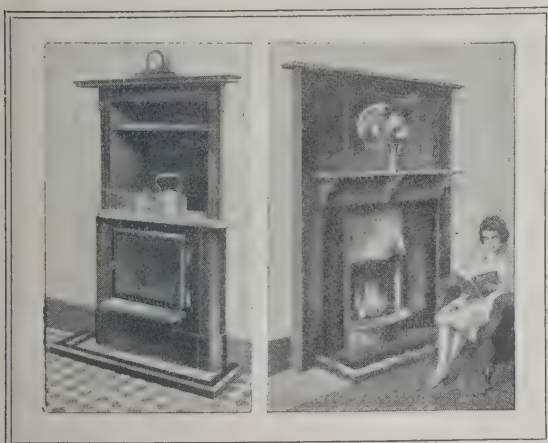
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The Features of the 'URE' Grate are Simplicity and Strong Construction—it is easily built in and easily cleaned. Dampers and Flues have been reduced to a minimum and no complicated fittings exist.

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and Etc.

20,000 'URE' Back to Back Grates are now giving perfect service, and
SUPPLIED WITH OR WITHOUT DIRECT FLUE TO HOT PLATE.

In ordinary Housing Schemes where the maximum of fuel economy is a consideration, we advise, from our long experience, the elimination of the direct Flue to the Hot Plate, as Boiling, Stewing, etc., can be carried out perfectly on the bottom Hot Plate of the Oven with a small fire, but when any occasion arises—Roasting in the oven, Boiling and Stewing on the Hot Plate can be done at the same time simply by increasing the consumption of fuel.

In larger houses where full simultaneous Cooking facilities are continually in demand, we recommend the addition of our direct Flue, necessitating a heavier fuel consumption but which meets every culinary requirement and involves no extra cost. This addition, of course, adds to the domestic labour in cleaning and working the extra flue and damper required, and scarcely conforms to the inclinations of the modern housewife who desires the minimum of flue cleaning.

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SPRINGBANK IRON FOUNDRY,
KEPPOCHHILL :: GLASGOW

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto (Station)
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto (Station)
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9 6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3 20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto	-10% or +10% delivered on site.
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 9/7	ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/- 10/-	ditto	

	Prices.	Unit.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gully and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-
Ditto but double seal ditto				

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Car casing timber of good quality—

	Per standard delivered											
	4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.					
	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21					
Joinery of good and well	seasoned quality—											
	4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.					
	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45					

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak	17/-
Ditto Austrian	15/-
Ditto Japanese	14/-
Ditto American	12/-
Ditto English	17/-
Mahogany, Honduras	26/-
Ditto Cuban	10/-
Teak	14/-
Ditto Moulmein	—

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.
Qualities	AA	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
Birch	4 3	2 5	4 3	2 5	4 3	2 5	4 3	2 5
Alder	3 3	2 5	4 3	2 5	4 3	2 5	4 3	2 5
Oregon Pine	5 4	—	5 5	—	6 6	—	—	—
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3	3 6	5 4	9 7	1 10	10	—	—
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7	—	10 8	—	11 1	—	1 6	—
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 6	—	7 7	—	9 1	—	1 1	—

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel Joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

	Internal diameter	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d. 5d. 6d. 9d.	1/1	1/4	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/3 2/2	4/3	2/7	4/3	2/7	4/3	2/7	4/3	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11d. 1/2 1/3 1/3 2/4	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10
Tees (each)	1/1 1/3 1/7 1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1	3/1	5/1	3/1	5/1	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2 2/9 3/3 4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	6/7	10/6	6/7	10/6	6/7
Sockets diminished (each)	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d.	1/-	1/4	2/-	1/-	1/4	2/-	1/-	1/4
Discounts off above—									
Gas	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%	—42 1/2%	—30%
Water	—40%	—37 1/2%	—23 1/2%	—30%	—37 1/2%	—23 1/2%	—30%	—37 1/2%	—23 1/2%
Steam	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/11 2/2 2/7 3/1 3/7 5/9					
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/2 2/6 2/10 3/4 3/10 6/11					
Shoes (each)	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/3 2/3 4/1					
Heads (each)	1/10 2/1 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1					
Offsets, 4 in. projection (each)	1/8 2/2 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8					
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8					
Single junction	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4					
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/11			
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	—	—	1/6 1/7 1/8 2/2			
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1 1/2 1/4 1/7 1/4			
Stop ends	—	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.			
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9 1/9 1/11 2/8			
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	—	—	1/11 1/11 2/1 2/8 1/2			
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5 1/5 1/6 2/-			
Stop ends	—	—	4d. 4d. 4d. 6d.			

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	58/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.						
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes	
		35/6		36/-	39/-	
Lead delivered	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run					
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto each	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½
Bends		2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—						
		25	50	100	150	200
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
14 gauge		26/9	36/7	56/-	87/3	80/12
12 do.		30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-
½ in. plate		33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
½ in. plate		40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
½ in. plate		57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-
	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6
						5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK						
(first quality)		Each				
		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks		4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—
Ditto stop cocks		4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-
Brass ball valves		4/9	6/9	12/-	—	54/6
Plumbers unions		1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—
Boiler screws		8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—
		Each				
		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—						
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)		2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)		2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones		1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves		—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles		—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder		—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder		—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails		—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.											
English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards							
Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.	7d.	10½d.	11½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.	—	—	—
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15½d.	8½d.	11½d.	13½d.	15½d.	—	—	—
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.	7d.	9d.	—	—	—	—	—

Out to sizes, per foot super.											
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				White							
				½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
Rolled plate glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In plates not exceeding											
Ordinary substance Polished				Feet super							
				1	3	6	12	20	45	100	
Plate Glass cut to sizes at	1/3½	2/-2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Acid.	3/3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Shade.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embossing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

Law Report

Builders' Libel Action

In the King's Bench Division recently, Mr. Justice Green and a special jury began the re-trial of the action in which Bovis, Ltd., builders and contractors, of Upper Berkeley Street, W., claimed damages and an injunction for alleged libel published in 1925 by the defendants, officers and members of the London Master Builders' Association. The defendants were Mr. Fred Thorne, the then president; Mr. Henry T. Holloway, an ex-president; Sir Walter Lawrence, a member of the Council; Mr. Ernest J. Brown, a director of the Association; and Mr. W. J. Rudderham, the secretary. Defendants pleaded privilege and justification.

The action came originally before Mr. Justice Horridge, who, after a four days' hearing, withdrew the case from the jury and directed them to find for the defendants. The Court of Appeal ordered a new trial.

The plaintiffs, it was stated, in October, 1923, resigned from the London Master Builders' Association, being dissatisfied with the policy of the Association in regard to the letting of tenders. Wishing to get a certain contract finished, plaintiffs paid some of their workmen more than the standard rate of wages, but reverted to the standard rate when the work was completed. The defendants, on behalf of the Association, in April, May, June and July, 1925, issued to architects, quantity surveyors and others interested in the building trade, a series of statements containing the alleged libel, which was that the plaintiffs had been in "wage rate default."

Sir John Simon, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said he should submit there was no occasion for privilege, because the alleged libels had been sent all over the

place by the thousand. When these statements were published, Bovis, Ltd., were paying the standard rate of wages and no more. They had refused to sign a form, known as Form A, agreeing to pay the standard rate of wages and to carry out the directions and instructions of the Association with regard to all matters relating to trade disputes, and because of that refusal the statement was broadcast that they were in wage rate default. Bovis, Ltd., were doing an increasing business, but after this untrue statement was published the stream turned the other way, and the actual money loss to the firm, apart from the damage to reputation, was from £18,000 to £20,000 in the next twelve months. The suggestion in the libel, said counsel, was that they had done something discreditable, and that they were defaulters.

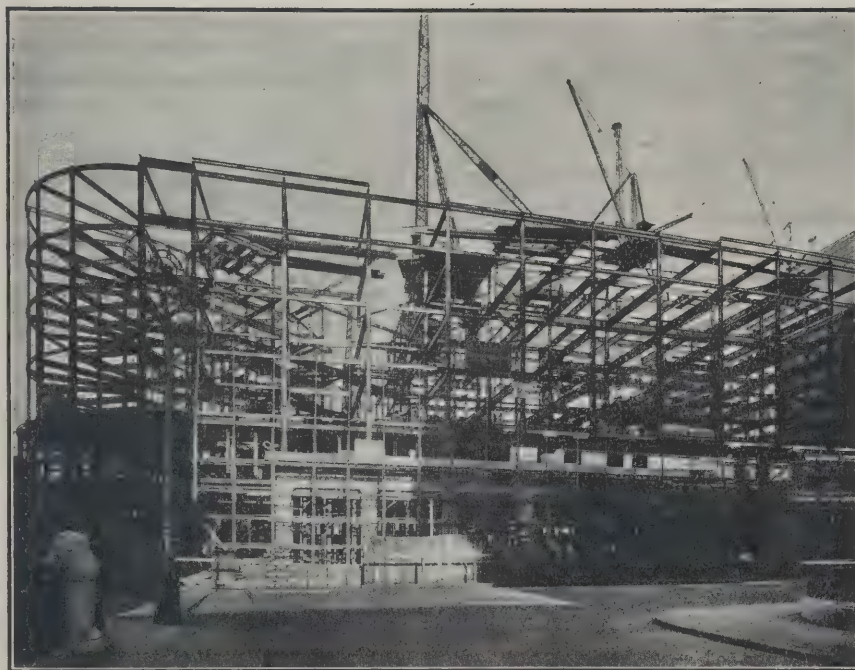
Mr. Digby L. Solomon, F.R.I.B.A., gave evidence that he had known Bovis, Ltd., for a number of years, and if he received a circular about them from the London Master Builders' Association it would be likely to influence him. He received the circular dated April 8, 1925, which stated that a number of firms, including Bovis, Ltd., were "now in wage rate default."

His lordship said it was perfectly clear that the circular meant that Bovis, Ltd., had broken some undertaking.

Mr. W. A. Yates, of the firm of Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects and surveyors, Great Marlborough Street, W., said he received the circular of April 8, 1925. Clients were chiefly dependent upon their architects for the selection of firms of builders in whom they had confidence for the purpose of asking them to do work, and if there was trouble it was the architect who was blamed. Witness had never seen the by-laws of the London Master Builders' Association.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON	MANCHESTER	EDINBURGH	GLASGOW	BIRMINGHAM	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Riverside Works,	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew	Westburn, Newton.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.
East Greenwich, S.E.		Steel Works.	Office: 19 Waterloo St.		

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for Insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/3th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hoardings complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped.
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep Add if in trench	9/6 11/- 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.	
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 1. 2. 4. Hoisting	
Concrete in foundations	29/6 36/6 2/6	
Add if in ground floors	2/- 2/10 2/6	
Add if in beams or lintels	3/- 4/- 2/6	
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Earthware— 4 in. 6 in. Iron— 4 in. 6 in.	1/11 2/10 3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each		2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each		3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each		16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	Flettons 620/-	Stocks 830/-	Blues 1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course	Per Foot Super		
Two courses of slates in cement	Horizontal 10d.	Vertical 1/3	
1-in. asphalt	9d.	1/-	
Facings	Per Foot Super		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	Flemish bond 1/4d.	English bond 1/4d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super		
Weather joint in cement	2 1/2d.		
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	1 1/2d.		

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super	
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-	
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.	
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-	
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run	
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%	
Double-lime creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2	

PAVIOR.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/3	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	4/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	5/6
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	—	—	To Elevation generally 19/4
Bath stone ditto	—	—	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Per Square
	Counters	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every 1-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	—	115/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	—	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	—	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	—	70/-
Add for vertical work	—	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	—	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	—	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	—	66 2/3%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
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Grey-Green Randoms	—	98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	—	87/6
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Ridges and abutments	—	Equal 1/2 foot super.
Ridge tiling	—	1/10
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Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 8/9
At per square	1/2 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 45/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1 in. 2 in. 3 in. 4 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/- 40/- 50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 56/-
Deal matching	36/- 43/- 46/6 53/-
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	2 in. 3 in. 4 in. 6 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/- 2/3 2/5 2/8
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d. 3 1/2d. 4d. 4 1/2d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4 1/2d. 5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
Staircase	
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
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	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..		1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/4					
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Fillets, rails and frames								
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1 1/4
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1 0/4	1 2/4
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed			6½d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/4	1 1/4	1 2/4
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
	Groove or Bead	Staff Head or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging				
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.				
Labour and Screws only Fixing								
Barrel Flush	Bash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip	Springs			
Belts Fasteners	Rim Mortise	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches			
1/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-			

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	Light	Medium Heavy
Roller steel joists	15/6	17/6	32/6	30/-
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	36/-	34/-
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	47/6	45/-
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	45/-	40/-
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	55/-	50/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	22/-	21/6
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	22/6	21/6
Belts and nuts	45/-	40/-		
Handrail and balusters	55/-	48/-		
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6		
	Per Foot Run			
	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	
Rain water Goods	1/1	1/4	1/9	
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/6	2/-	2/9	
Bends or shoes, each	2/3	3/-	4/1	
Junctions, each	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8	2/1	
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5	
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1	

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings	Gutter
Milled lead and laying	47/6	56/6	59/6	
	Per Foot Run			
	Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welded Joint	Each
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/-	2/4
Lead soil				5/8
	Per Foot Run			
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3
Indiarubber joints				3/-
Stop ends	2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9
Bends				2/-
Beaded ends				2/6
Single tacks				5/6
Double tacks				6/3
Brass sleeves				10d.
Lead traps				1/-
Boiler screw				8/9
Bib cocks	3/2	3/9	4/10	5/7
Stop cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	8/3
Ball cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-
Wire balloons	3/-	10/-	16/6	30/-

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Gas 2 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.		
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run			
	Narrow	Yard	Super	Flush
On Walls and Ceilings	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Strapite	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Portland	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3		
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2		
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2		
	Per Foot Run			
	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends	
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to 1/2 of	
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of	
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding	moulding	
	Partitions			
	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 ft.	From 50 ft.	From 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1	
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.				
Sheet Glass	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Figured	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10 1/2
Cast Glass	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2	1/1 1/2
Wired	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2	1/1 1/2
Metal bar	2/2			

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable	Stop	Once	Twice
Distemper	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/5	0/2
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/5	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/2
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime			
	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5	2/1
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1	0/1 1/2
On large pipes or do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—				
On Moulded Work	20 per cent.	150 per cent.	In Party Colours	Stippled
Polishing				

PAPERHANGER.

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	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
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On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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LEASEHOLD REFORM

The Government, as promised in the King's Speech at the opening of the present Session, have introduced a measure to amend the present system of leasehold tenancy; but their proposals, apparently, do not go far enough to meet the views of the Leasehold Reform Association, which has produced a measure of its own, and this was introduced into the House of Commons and read a first time on February 23rd. It is not disputed that the existing leasehold system presses unfairly upon tenants in some respects or that the time is ripe for some re-consideration of the terms upon which leases are usually granted. The case of the shopkeeper, who, to continue a considerable business depending largely on its position, has to submit to such onerous terms as a heavy fine or premium for a new lease, the expense of rebuilding the premises on stipulated lines and the payment of an enormously increased rent, is a case in point. Almost equally grievous is the case of the shopkeeper, especially the small shopkeeper, who finds a new lease of his premises granted over his head to a rival concern. Other instances in which a respectable lessee may be victimized could be cited as matters which call loudly for amendment. But a perusal of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which the Leasehold Reform Association has promoted, leaves us with the impression that it errs quite as unfairly against the landlord as the present laws do against the tenant. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the granting of a lease would almost amount to the expropriation of the landlord's property, and as the Act is, apparently, intended to be retrospective in action, it would work very unfairly to existing lessors who would have no opportunity of deciding whether or not they would grant leases of their property in future. In fact the landlord's only safeguard, if this measure became law, would be to refuse to grant any tenancy that would come within these new provisions. In essence, the tribunal established by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, is to become the sole future arbiter of the disposition of the landlord's property. To this tribunal the

tenant may prefer claims, some of which, if granted, would, we think, have a definite retrograde effect upon the better and orderly development of property and, possibly, the amenities of a whole district. To take the case of a garden city or suburb, for instance, where the promoters, to preserve its character, do not sell the freehold of the buildings but grant long leases with restrictions as to use and alteration. Under this Bill, the tenant may move to compel the landlord to sell the freehold of the premises he leases, or for the "discharging or varying of any covenant contained in any agreement affecting the holding, or dispensing with the consent of the landlord or any superior landlord to the doing of anything which by the terms of any such agreement cannot be done without such consent." Such a provision would work very badly for the community as the whole, however much it may meet the interests of the individual tenant. We do not think any Government, that desires to check the selfishness and rapacity of some landlords would consent to a measure that gave opportunities for equal selfishness and rapacity on the part of tenants. It should be noted that the Bill does not apply to agricultural holdings, where the provision of compensation for improvements to the outgoing tenant is already in force. Security of tenure, and the right of an outgoing tenant to compensation for improvements made by him should be the essence of a leasehold reform measure. Even then there are difficulties. Who is to determine whether money spent by the tenant has improved the premises; equally well, it might have unfitted them for any ordinary or normal purpose. The right of a tenant to force the sale of premises, upon which he could erect any sort of incongruous building and carry on any unpleasant trade, not actually noxious, would work havoc on the big estates and would be detrimental to the better architecture of cities and to the interests of the community as the whole. The Government measure has now been published, and appears to us to protect the legitimate interests of the business tenants without paving the way for a whole host of new difficulties and abuses.

Notes and Comments

The Threat to Chiswick

It is rather disquieting that a public authority like the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority should still be seeking to dump down a big electric power station in Chiswick, where it will seriously impair the amenities of both the river and the district. The Electricity Authority appear to have secured a lien on the Chiswick House property, and with this advantage bargained with the Urban District Council, who agreed to exchange 45 acres of the Duke's Meadows along the river bank, given to the district as an open space, in exchange for Chiswick House and its 68 acres of park land, which lie away from the river. Faced with the proposals of a statutory authority, the Local Council seems to have done its utmost to make the best bargain it could. Very strong opposition was aroused not only in Chiswick, however, but in Barnes and other adjacent districts. The authority's private Bill was rejected by the Parliamentary examiners, and the Minister of Health vetoed any divergence of the Duke's Meadows property from its stipulated purpose. The electrical authority is now promoting a fresh Bill, in which all kinds of safeguards are put forward to secure local amenities. But is it really necessary to have this big power station there at all. We think the onus should be on the Authority to show that this is the only 45 acres in the western part of the Home Counties that could be used for the purpose, remembering that it is not proposed, apparently, to barge coal to the station, but only ashes away from it. What about the new industrial district at Hayes, for instance?

The Amenities of Chelsea

Possibly the threat to Chiswick, to which we have referred above, has stirred up Chelsea, which already possesses a power station, to the formation of a protection society. An inaugural meeting, held last week at Wentworth House, Swan Walk, and attended by numerous prominent residents in the neighbourhood, including the Mayor, was presided over by Lord Ernle. Principally, the almost certain destruction of Lombard Terrace, and the proposed building over of the open space at the Duke of York's headquarters, seem to have been the deciding factors that have brought Chelsea's inhabitants together in defence of their common interests. The formation of such societies is greatly to be commended; and we can only hope that others will be formed in all districts in London. They can, as Mr. Reginald Blunt predicated for the Chelsea Society, be constructive as well as protective; and, without unreasonably interfering or opposing necessary developments, which must necessarily follow on the continued growth of London, they may be effective in preventing many of the barbarous innovations which London suffered through purely selfish exploitation in the last century.

The Danger of Sandstone

A motion in Parliament last week for a supply vote, to include a first instalment of £20,000 on account of reparation work to the fabric of the Palace of Westminster, was opposed on the ground that the Stancliffe stone, which it is proposed to use, is dangerous to the workmen employed in its preparation; and for this reason this particular variety became a scapegoat for all the silicious building stones of which it is a notable example. The contention of the opposition, led by some members of the Labour Party, rather made it appear that Stancliffe stone had a more evil reputation than other sandstone in this respect; but they were by no means clear at what particular

stage the danger was most appreciable. Statistics advanced went to show that sandstone workers had a greater predisposition to phthisis than workers in limestone; but the figures were neither very definite nor conclusive. The trouble is, of course, the dust given off in the process of working, and this arises mainly in the sawmills. Carried to its logical conclusion, the opposition would prohibit the working and use of sandstone for building. No doubt the operation of sawing into blocks does give rise to the dissemination of fine dust, and from the evil effects of breathing this the workmen should be protected. If we are correctly informed, that the dust is too heavy to be removed by the ordinary suction plants installed to prevent ill-effects to the workers in other dusty industrial processes, it should surely be possible to devise masks to cover the mouth and nose which would effectively protect the workmen engaged in cutting sandstone blocks. If the efforts of the opposition had been directed to securing some safeguard of this character, it would, probably, have had more success than the attempt to prohibit the use of sandstone altogether.

The Decay of Stone in London

Mr. J. Allen Howe's lecture last week on the "Stones of London" was probably arranged by the Royal Institution many months ago; but it was delivered rather opportunely at a time when Parliament was discussing the relative merits of sandstone and limestone for the repair of its habitation. The silica of the first is, of course, indestructible, not so the cementitious material that unites the grains of silica; limestone is more homogeneous, but readily attacked by the acid-laden air of towns; and neither, therefore, is very enduring in the London atmosphere. Mr. Howe detailed some of the efforts made by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to grapple with the problems of decay and preservation. His own remedy, which was the shortest and most efficacious, was the thorough purification of the town air. This is so obvious, however, that, despite the efforts of the Smoke Abatement Society, we fear it is not likely to become practical politics in our time. The private coal fire is still sacrosanct as well as wasteful. Dr. Barlow, speaking at Wallasey on Friday last on "Atmospheric Pollution," drew attention to increasing disfigurement by smoke of the new Liverpool Cathedral.

"One Way" Traffic in the City

The report that the City traffic authorities, in conjunction with the London Traffic Advisory Committee, are considering proposals for "one-way" and "roundabout" traffic systems in the City of London has been hailed in some quarters as a startling innovation in the famous square mile. The "roundabout" system will certainly be new to Gog and Magog; but "one-way" traffic is not unknown to those civic deities. Many of the City streets are little better than alleys, and although the schemes will probably deal with the wider traffic centres, such as those in front of the Mansion House, the approach to London and Blackfriars Bridges, it will be obvious that the best course for the City to pursue is that advocated by the town-planning authorities—the discouraging of through traffic as far as possible. The City area should be regarded as one for traffic to approach, but not to traverse save in exceptional cases.



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ESSAYS BY THE WAY

I.—The End of the Renaissance

By "SCRUTATOR."

The division of history into periods is a very inexact and makeshift affair. In our young youth we start off so gaily with our neatly presented statements of the reigns of kings and queens, beginning with the famous date of 1066—the only date out of the whole list that I can think of with any exactitude. But, as we get older we begin to realise that this cataloguing of events is only very approximate, that epochs and events are determined and delineated by other boundaries than the deaths of kings and queens, however convenient these high passings may be as notches in the stick of time.

Architectural history in particular is most refractory; we have, for instance, long supposed that the advent of Henry VIII (who had so effective a method with wives who refused to say "obey") coincided with the end of the Gothic. We believed that when Henry Tudor met Francis Premier on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, that the Renaissance was immediately ushered in, and that the Gothic, both in this country and in France, from that instant miraculously ceased to be. This was a very comforting thought, and it was a most bitter discovery to find that the Gothic continued to flourish long after its supposed demise.

All this is very puzzling and disturbing, so much so that, when one speaks of the end of the Renaissance, the statement must be made with due reserve and hedged about with innumerable qualifications.

As a small boy I used to be much impressed with the fact—constantly reiterated—that "Queen Anne was dead," and in those days it was, whatever happened afterwards, more or less true. It was probably the false sense of security that this knowledge gave which made her reappearance so startling. For she really was as indubitably dead as Tottenham Court Road and the speculative builders of the eighteen-seventies could make her. Then came naughty Mr. Norman Shaw, who sedulously, and I think in a somewhat ghoulish fashion, set to resurrect the Old Lady—at any rate, before *his* demise she was sufficiently vigorous, if not absolutely established.

The reincarnation of Queen Anne would appear to have again re-established the Renaissance which, according to the table in our history books, was supposed to have died of inanition and want of proper nourishment in the early years of the nineteenth century. So that when I now speak of the end of the Renaissance, let it be very clearly understood that I do not mean the real Renaissance, but only that

Indian summer variant which flourished so vagariously until the moment when Sir Lawrence Weaver, having visited the French Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art, returned and told us, emphatically, all about it. There had, of course, been sudden conversions before this. Notably, when Prof. Richardson, in sackcloth and ashes, mounted the penitents' stool at the Architectural Association and promised, with tears in his voice, that for the future he would lead (in the modernistic sense) a better and truer life.

These were notable additions to the ever-growing band of the faithfully devoted, but it was not until Prof. Reilly started to talk of "fabrications" that I realised that the "game of cornices and sash windows" was so seriously jeopardised—that the end, which had for so long and clamantly been foretold, was now clearly indicated!

I think it must have been the pronouncement of Sir Lawrence Weaver that most affected me, for he has been so peculiarly associated with Sir Edwin Lutyens and the "Queen Anne." He was so much the herald, if not the discoverer of Sir Edwin, that his recantation—not, of course, of Sir Edwin, but of the mistress that they both so efficiently served—came with the solemnity of a great event: it seemed, as it were, to chronicle an affair of historic importance. Prof. Reilly has since put forward a plea for Latinity, and has somewhat jocularly assailed his fellow Professor's conversion, but there is still that fatal talk of "fabrications!" And if this were not enough, on top of it all comes the "Prix de Rome."

Generally speaking, I enjoy an exhibition of students' work; there is an élan, an air of freshness and youth about most of them that takes the harassed and weary practising architect out of himself and into another, and for the time being, a better world, the world of "might have been!"

But this affair at South Kensington might be called a world of "has beens." Perhaps it is in contrast to the youthful gaiety of the New Zealand exhibits, in the adjoining gallery, that by comparison these drawings for the Prix de Rome look so distressingly and particularly dull. I do not mean to say that they do not show a certain amount of ability, the greater part of them show a very high degree of ability, but they do not—at any rate, to my eyes—show much sign of enjoyment. They appear to proclaim that this is a very serious and solemn occasion, that this is unmistakably the greatest of the architectural students' chances, that the chance is official and academic, and that we, therefore, the authors of these drawings, are horribly self-conscious and afraid.

This exhibition would appear, above all, to announce the "end of the Renaissance," for if a period cannot be enjoyed, then it will soon be forgotten. I must not forget that there are one or two rebels amongst the contestants, but even they, in spite of their having adopted a brand new style of coloured and spotted concrete straight from Paris, also appear to have been overcome by the dullness of the occasion. If the majority of the competitors are brightly dull, then these non-conformists are dully bright. Of course it may have been that the subject—"A Grand Staircase at an Embassy" is not one to be treated with levity. One imagines that even a Bolshevik headquarters would produce a certain feeling of awesomeness, that an Ambassador or a Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary (if this is the right description) even from the most revolutionary of countries, would sufficiently catch the spirit of the occasion, would, as it were, be sufficiently in the picture to impart the necessary degree of dignity. But, if the subject must bear its share of responsibility for so subduing our architectural youth, I think the subject alone be held entirely responsible

for the altogether extreme and chilly respectability that pervades the show.

The best classic art always appears to me to suggest that the authors of any particular piece of design that shall really affect us have forgotten more than they have shown; it is in their selectiveness that they chiefly score, and, like a person of fine manners, are at their best and most truly impressive when they make the least display. But these students spare us nothing, and the intrusiveness of their designs is only aggravated by their unwarranted emphasis. In only one design could I trace the right kind of detachment, the hint that the Renaissance might, if treated familiarly enough, still prove a tractable and delightful servant. Wild horses could not drag from me the pseudonym of the competitor in whose work I found this alluring quality of smiling comprehension. I am glad to say that he is to be found among the happy selected, so that all the finalists can take heart of grace and proceed to the attack with joyous energy! Is it that our revived Renaissance (how funny the words look in conjunction) which so emphatically and formally registered our protest against the untidy informality of the nineteenth-century industrialists, with their thin veneer of the mediæval, which said "Service" when they meant "Exploitation," is in its time giving way to something simpler? Does it mean that the revived privileges of the eighteenth century are found to be a little cumbersome: that in modern life to have to live up to being a Duke (or should one say, live down?) might be a very tiresome and bothersome business? Does it mean that even the proudest duke would at times like to revert to the simple citizen; that the full panoply of column and entablature, with all the necessary attributes, would be better for a little alleviation? The Swedish architects are credited with having made the grand escape from Palladianism, and even if, in their later works, they would appear to hint at a hankering after Latinity, they are, it must be conceded, sufficiently emancipated to have registered a new movement, a movement, let it be at once admitted, not entirely confined to Sweden.

The Swedish sculptors are in no whit behind the architects; *how emancipated* they are can be realised by a visit to the Tate Gallery, where some examples of Professor Carl Milles' sculpture are on view.

The first effect of this exhibition viewed as a whole is of a surprising modernity. He comes to those who see him for the first time with the delightful shock of a Mestrovic; but as one becomes more attuned one finds a hint of the Greek here, and perhaps more than a hint of the mediæval there, until one is awakened to the beauty of all related things—that is, related through an intense comprehension of their reality. But all this freshness, all this originality, even admitting a slight echo of Greek and Mediævalist, does not this mean that we have definitely reached the end of the Renaissance? In answer I would ask you to look at his pair of dancing girls and—I wonder!

The Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials have submitted to the President of the Ministry of Health and the President of the Board of Trade a schedule of prices ruling during the month of February, and this includes also, for purposes of comparison, the prices for April, 1914, and January, 1924. Bricks appear to be decreasing in price (with the exception of Flettons), but are still higher than they were before the coal stoppage. Cement is about the level of last May, but lime, while cheaper, is still above the May, 1926, level. Other building materials have fallen in various degrees, but there are wide variations and the majority have not reached pre-coal-stoppage figures.



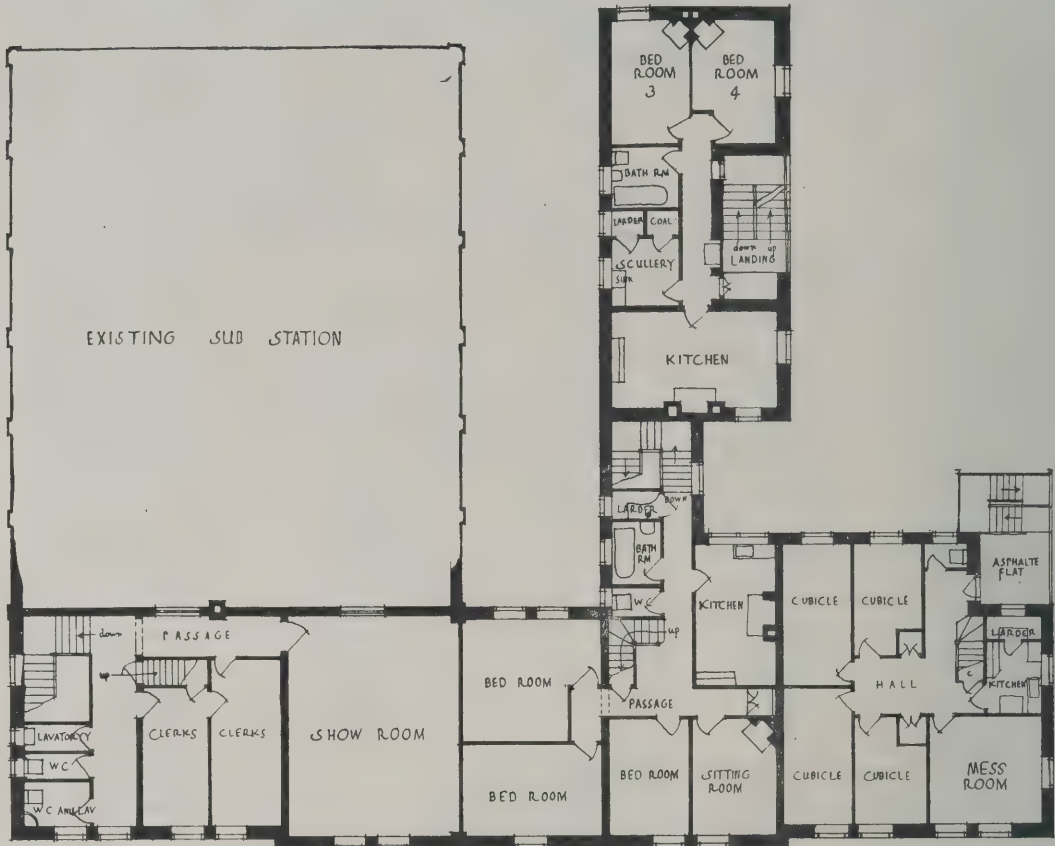
HOVE CORPORATION FIRE STATION AND ELECTRICAL OFFICES: THE ENTRANCE ARCHWAY.
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BLACK, Architects.

FIRE STATION AND ELECTRICAL OFFICES FOR THE CORPORATION OF HOVE

Messrs. Clayton & Black's design for a fire station and electrical offices at Hove has many points of interest. With great skill they have succeeded in designing a formal and symmetrical elevation towards the street, while at the same time satisfying the highly complex conditions of internal planning. The existing sub-station, which fortunately was situated about 20 feet behind the pavement line, could be incorporated into the new building without compromising its principal façade. In the planning of modern buildings of a public or semi-public nature it is becoming ever more difficult to obtain the much desired effect of architectural simplicity, for the demands for a number of small subsidiary apartments in connec-

tion with the main structure are constantly growing, and all the small rooms need to be lit and ventilated from outside walls. An architect of such a building, therefore, may congratulate himself if he can make even one façade decorous and let the remaining ones be mercifully hidden by adjacent buildings. In the present instance, Messrs. Clayton & Black have been able to place a considerable part of the required accommodation in a wing placed at the rear of the building, and it may be assumed that the façades of this wing, necessarily lacking in formal cohesion, will not obtrude themselves upon public view.

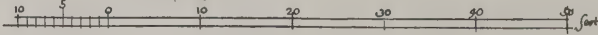
The plan is divided by an entrance carriage-way of ample width which communicates with the sub-

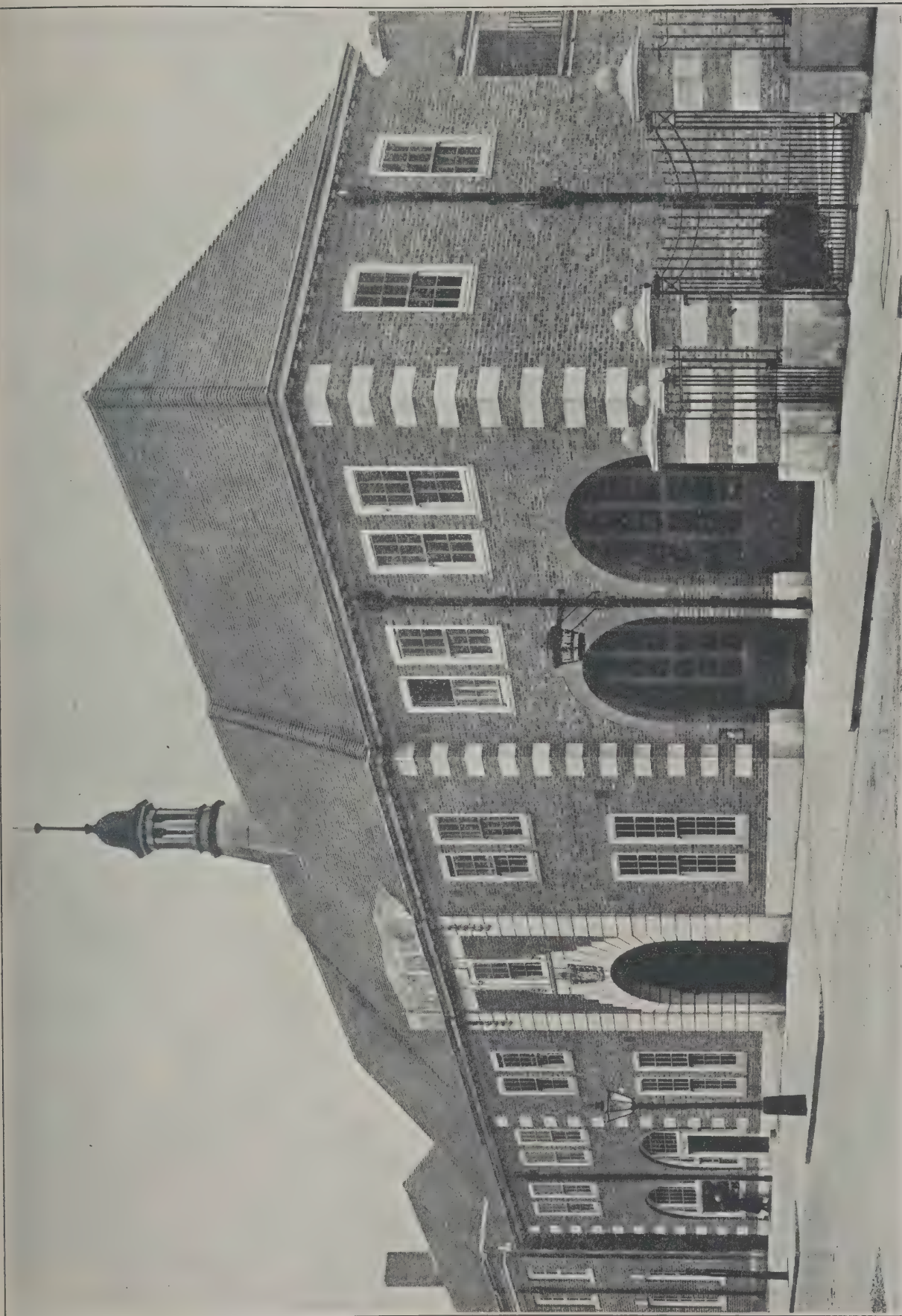


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN





NEW FIRE STATION AND ELECTRICAL OFFICES FOR THE CORPORATION OF HOVE.
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BLACK, Architects.

station. On the left are the offices of the manager and clerks, while on the right are the recreation room for employees and the large "appliance room." It is noteworthy that in spite of the differences in the functions and sizes of the various apartments on either hand of the entrance carriage-way, the architects have succeeded in obtaining a symmetrical pattern of the elevation. The two large double door entrances to the appliance room have been enclosed in arches, which have been exactly reproduced on the other side, one arch being employed to mark the public entrance to the offices, while the other emphasises the importance of a wide "show-case." It seems scarcely necessary to defend such an arrangement, but as certain architectural "purists" might object to the apparent lack of "truthfulness" in thus balancing features of such divergent purposes, one may point out that the appropriate expression of the building as a whole is more successfully achieved by an orderly façade in which the parts are made duly subordinate to the whole than by an arrangement that allows each single little apartment to acquire a quality of individualism. The architects have here succeeded in giving to their design its appropriate status, for the formality of the elevation with the important entrances effectively suggest a public building of a utilitarian nature, while the lantern with its little dome and finial give to the structure an institutional character.

In the wing at the rear are situated quarters for officials, consisting of kitchen scullery, bathroom and two bedrooms, this little flat being repeated upon the first and second floors. Above the electrical offices are a showroom and additional rooms for clerks, while in the attic is a large store-room. On the first floor of the fire station is a flat for the official in charge, and cubicles and mess-room for four firemen, who have their lavatory accommodation in the attic. It is thus apparent that comfortable quarters have been provided for eleven officials of the fire station, while in the same building is a very well equipped set of electrical offices. The combination of these two services in a single building is not in itself illogical, and there can be no doubt that the architectural result of their being grouped in a single symmetrical composition is a satisfactory one. It must be confessed, however, that there is a tendency in modern designs to achieve symmetry at all costs, and while recognising the merits of Messrs. Clayton & Black's design, a critic might not unprofitably amuse himself by considering whether the fire station and electrical offices could have been given separate expression and yet remained in harmony with each other.

The general contractors were Messrs. Barnes & Sons, Nestle Street, Brighton; and the following is the list of sub-contractors: Electricians, Messrs. Page & Miles, Ltd., Western Road, Brighton; hot water engineer, Mr. W. H. Fellingham, Bond Street, Brighton; fittings for appliance room doors, Messrs. Try & Sons; asphalt roofs, Mr. G. Asserati; ironmongery, Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd.; facings, Grange Road 2-in. stocks with Monks Park dressings, by The Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd.; carving, by Mr. McGinnity, of Brighton; wrought iron gates, Messrs. Morris Westminster Guild. Special fittings for exit doors to sliding poles were designed by the architects. The contract sum for the work was £15,600.

The tenants of Golden Square, London, W.1, met and formulated a scheme for the protection of the Square Garden. Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, who presided, said the garden was protected by an Act of Parliament, and until that was repealed the square could not be built over. A committee was appointed for the protection of the open space, which is important to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Ear and Nose in the square.

Coming Events

Joint Delegation of the Local (Yorkshire) Associations of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, etc.—The Second Joint Delegation Dinner will be held on Friday, April 8, in the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The visit arranged by the R.I.B.A. Art Standing Committee to the Star and Garter Home, Richmond, will take place on Saturday, April 9.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (Met. Division).—Saturday, April 9.—Visit to Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., works at Woolwich Road, S.E.; meet at works at 2.30 p.m. Saturday, April 23.—Visit to Southwark Cathedral; meet outside Cathedral at 2.30 p.m. Monday, April 25.—Members are invited by the Architectural Association to attend a Lecture by Prof. S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., on "Regional Planning," at A.A. Rooms, 34 Bedford Square, W.C., at 7.30 p.m.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, April 11.—Mr. George Turville Brown on "The Sugar Beet Industry in Great Britain." 8 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, April 11.—Professor Patrick Abercrombie, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Planning of East Kent." 9 Conduit Street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors.—Thursday, April 14.—Annual General Meeting.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Saturday, April 16.—Visit to Borthwick Castle.

The London Society.—Friday, April 22.—Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., on "London Street Architecture." 18 John Street, Adelphi. 5 p.m. On Wednesday, April 20, two Visits will be paid to The British Museum. 10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, April 22.—Annual General Meeting and Election.

Architectural Association.—Monday, April 25.—Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., on "Regional Planning." 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Wednesday, April 27.—Mr. George E. Keay, F.C.I.E., on "Fire Waste (Loss of Property by Fire) and its Effects on the Economics of National Life in Great Britain." John Street, Adelphi. 8 p.m.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 27 to June 3.

Electrical Exhibition.—Friday, April 29.—The Mayor of Stepney will open an electrical exhibition at The People's Palace, Mile End Road. 3 p.m.

The London Society.—Friday, May 6.—Annual Dinner at the Hotel Victoria.

The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association are organising a tour of local Government officials and others to inspect housing and town-planning schemes in the South of England. The tour will last from April 22 to 28.

* * *

The Carpenters' Company are giving active assistance to raise money for the help of Royal Society of Arts Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages, inaugurated recently by the Prime Minister.

* * *

The construction of the new harbour works and deep-water wharves at Beira have been officially authorised, and will be begun immediately.



Fig. 1.—In the Rue de la Paix is Atkinson's Perfume Shop. The design is simple, and the colour—green, black and white—is very successful. Width of front about 14 feet.

NOVELTY IN THE DESIGN OF SHOP FRONTS

Some Recent Examples from Paris

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

In the thoroughness with which they carry an idea to a logical conclusion the French are inimitable. The idea thus presented becomes the very quintessence of thought, relieved of all side issues which might cloud the main purpose. As a result, we see the idea in its pure form; and whatever its character, or value, it is expressed with such finish and clarity that it is easy to grasp and to appreciate.

The idea need not necessarily be of very subtle character, and may represent nothing much more than the intention to express a mood. It is as if one were to say "it is my intention to be frivolous," and then were to carry out this idea, through some medium, with such thoroughness that there would be no possible doubt but that frivolity had been attained.

Such thoroughness would not be very difficult to achieve. What would be infinitely more difficult would be to achieve an expression of frivolity which relied, not in obvious portrayal of the mood, but on

the very subtle and delicate suggestion of it. The more abstract is the expression of an idea, the more it is apt to appeal to the intellect; but, on the other hand, the less readily is it apt to be grasped by the average human brain. And so it happens that in practice, in order that an idea or an intention may "get across," it must be expressed always with a little force and crudity, the amount to be varied according to the public with which one is concerned. Much emphasis and plenty of italics are required for the American; quite a deal of realism is required for the Englishman; but the Frenchman can be satisfied by suggestion which is almost abstract, and which, through that very quality, has the concentrated strength of an essence. To express in drawing, to an American, the idea of a forest of trees, one would be tempted to draw as many trees as possible, and as realistically as possible. But the idea of a forest might be conveyed to a Frenchman by writing the



Fig. 2.—“Le Faune” is a Pottery Shop in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, by Maurice Dufrené. It is executed in wood, coloured in a pinky yellow, and the door is in black iron. Width about 13 feet.

words “Une forêt,” and giving him a very small drawing of a highly conventionalised tree-trunk. There is, with the Frenchman, a response to any suggestion that is of subtle and delicate implication, provided always that the suggestion is one which, if it were to become an accomplished fact, would appeal to the French mind; for this mind is by no means catholic in its tastes, and there are some things—aims, moods, ideas—which the Frenchman will never appreciate. It is the limitation of racial temperament which is common to the people of all countries.

In the art of architecture this diversity of national character has led to the various traditional architectures of each country as we have known them in the past, and we now have the privilege of watching this process of racial expression going on in modern building all over the world at the present time. The only important difference between the past and the present in this matter is the growth of the international—or at least of the cosmopolitan—spirit at this period of history. There is so much travel, inter-communication and exchange of literature, and of ideas of all sorts, including those on education, that no country can entirely escape the architectural influences of its neighbour, particularly in those expressions of the art in which it has been peculiarly successful.

In England we have more than once paid the compliment of imitation to America in respect of offices

and business blocks, for in the planning and equipment of this type of building the American has become pre-eminent. From Germany and Holland we have acquired, perhaps unconsciously, a taste for a broader modelling of our shapes and masses, and from France we are gladly receiving all sorts of hints and tips and ideas with regard to furniture, decoration and all the arts of elegance, including those which are concerned with the humbler materials of building, for French craftsmanship and skill is not confined to the alabaster and “bronzes d’art” which figure in the windows of the Rue de la Paix quarter of Paris.

The treatment of the shop front is one of those matters in which the French have always excelled; the opportunity for display, for graceful arrangement and the introduction of elegant forms and, above all, the chance of expressing in concrete shape the character and quality of the shopkeeper’s business, provides for the French designer exactly the kind of problem which he is best fitted by taste and temperament to solve. That full advantage is taken of the opportunity is shown by the large number of charming and original shop-front designs which have been executed in Paris within the last four or five years.

The Paris Exhibition foreshadowed the type of shop in which a clever design and interest of craftsmanship were very largely called upon to take the place



Fig. 3.—Toy Shop in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré; Elkrouken, architect. The façade is in white cement stucco, with black ironwork fittings. The width is about 14 feet.



Fig. 4.—An antique dealer's and a modiste's shop side by side in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. The pointed windows are glazed with engraved and etched glass, a type of decoration which is growing in popularity. The antique shop is in black and pink marble. Width about 17 feet.



Fig. 5.—Nesta's in the Avenue de l'Opéra. R. Fischer, architect; E. Wadens, sculptor. Note the reliefs on the piers, and the simple elegance of the marble front framing the show-case. The lettering is in bronze metal antique, and the metal work generally has a brass finish. Red velvet forms a background to the show-case.

of rich materials and wealth of detail. The economic factor presses hard on the design of all but luxury schemes, and there is evidently a very wide demand for the shop which is filled with extreme simplicity but designed very skilfully to obtain the maximum publicity and display value. In achieving this, the French designer seems to manage with the same success as does the French woman in the matter of dress; it is the old problem of looking very smart without wearing anything expensive.

The simpler designs depend very much on effects of contrast, as, for instance, a plain general background of white stucco relieved by very restricted spots of bright colour and by the interest of shape and texture of metalwork (Fig. 3). Or again, the major effect will lie in the veining of a marble, and the harmony of its smooth surface with that of the plate glass front with its elegant curved angles (Fig. 5). Atkinson's scent shop in the Rue de la Paix (Fig. 1) depends on the contrasts of its black and white marbles, the green-painted iron glazed with coarse glass, the blue-green ceramic bouquet below the cornice band, and—when the shop is shut—the gold of its rolled shutters.

Very pleasant, too, is the little pottery shop in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, "Le Faune," designed very simply in wood, but gay in colour (Fig. 2). It is painted a pinky yellow, with a green base and a black iron door, on which is a charming plaque of a white faun on a blue-green background. The lettering on the fascia is in green, and the vertical bands terminating in an acorn are in gilt.

These are very simple schemes, not dependent for effect on a heavy initial outlay. Having this same virtue are plenty of other little shop fronts, such as the cake shop (Fig. 7) in pale stucco and yellow oak, the two fronts in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré (Fig. 4) for an antique dealer and a modiste, and the

highly original design for the Cheramy scent shop (Fig. 6) in the Rue St. Honoré. Still perhaps in this category, but approaching the luxury class, is the shop for Nesta in the Avenue de l'Opéra (Fig. 5), already alluded to, in light marble with delicate carved reliefs by E. Wadens on each pier. The showcase is set in metal of a brass finish, and is draped with red velvet, which stands well against the grey background of the shop itself.

Of all these shops, the majority of which have frontages of under 20 feet, the most original and interesting is probably that of Cheramy, since it depends for its effect on a striking composition of simple shapes supported by ingenious and by no means unrefined detail. There is something slightly ephemeral in the design: it does not pretend to be of materials which will last for all time, nor does it take itself too seriously. It is merely a little *fin de siècle* piece of design, light and cheerful as the objects which it frames, and with just that touch of "cheekiness" which is appropriate. It is even more than that. It is a shop which invites the passer-by to stop and flirt with the idea of purchase. It has the manner which is demure, but also, beyond a doubt, the eye which is glad. It is a very Parisian little shop.

In the course of underpinning operations in Founders Court, Lothbury, at premises occupied by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., a piece of Roman pavement, about 8 ft. by 6 ft., apparently from the corner of a room, was unearthed and has been carefully raised and preserved. It is composed mainly of small red tiles, with a few black ones at intervals, and may be part of the pavement recorded as having been discovered at Founders Hall. Some pieces of pottery were also found under the pavement.

The proposed Memorial to General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, will, it is believed, be found a site on Blackheath, opposite Macartney House, where he lived for a considerable time during his early years.



Fig. 6.—Cheramy's in the Rue St. Honoré. Very modern, of white marble relieved by black and gold incrustations. Note the sign, and the glass balustrade to the cleverly managed mezzanine balcony. The width of the front is about 21 feet.



Fig. 7.—This little tea-shop in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré is more traditional in character, but produces a good effect with simple means. Width about 15 feet.

Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS OVERSEAS: On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, a definite sum has been allotted for the payment of examiners conducting the R.I.B.A. examinations in the Dominions.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION AND THE R.I.B.A. FORM OF ARTICLES OF PUPILAGE: Permission has been granted to the Surveyors' Institution for the adaptation of the R.I.B.A. Form of Articles of Pupilage for use by members of the Institution and their friends.

R.I.B.A. BUSINESS MEETINGS: On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, a scheme has been approved providing for informal discussion of matters of current professional interest at general business meetings at the conclusion of the formal business.

REVISED L.C.C. DRAINAGE BY-LAWS: The Comments of the Joint Committee of representatives of the Practice and Science Standing Committees on the draft revised Drainage By-laws made by the L.C.C. under Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to water closets, etc., have been approved for submission to the L.C.C.

Competition Notes

Manchester Building Trades Exhibition—Architectural Design Competition

The following awards have been made in connection with the Architectural Design Competition organised by the Directors of the Tenth Manchester Building Trades Exhibition (see page 618):

First Prize (£150).—J. L. Martin, Hatherlea, Moston Lane, New Moston, near Failsworth, Manchester, and J. Stanley Walkden, Kenmore, Dales Avenue, Whitefield, Manchester (joint architects).

Second Prize (£50).—Messrs. Cooke & Harrison, 2 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1.

Commended.—J. L. Gleave, 36 Church Street, Bradford, Manchester, and G. A. Goldstraw, 76 Cholmondeley Road, Pendleton, Salford (joint architects); G. L. Owen, 112 Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.14; G. A. E. Schwabe, West Hill Cottage, Braunton, North Devon.

Mr. Geoffrey Butler, M.P., has written to *The Times* recording the satisfaction of the Cambridge University authorities at the substantial measure of agreement arrived at between them and the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee in regard to matters connected with the Registration Bill.



POSTMEN'S OFFICE, HOVE: DETAIL OF DOORWAY.
D. N. DYKE, A.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.

Two New Post Offices

The two new post offices here illustrated were both designed by members of the staff of H.M. Office of Works, and in this instance we can fortunately give the names of these practitioners. The policy of the Government, according to which official architects are allowed to emerge from ill-merited obscurity, is to be highly commended, and it may be hoped that the "anonymous" architect may soon cease to exist. As far as criticism is concerned, however, a certain difficulty arises when one begins to assess the various degrees of responsibility which respectively belong to the official architect and to the Government department he serves. Is the Government to take the blame if his design is a failure, and leave to him all the kudos if it is a success, or vice versa? Or are we to be left in ignorance as to the degree of freedom or restraint which marked his conditions of employment? In such a dilemma we are perhaps justified in assuming that the Government must accept responsibility for the general architectural policy pursued, while the official architect may accept the credit or the blame attaching to the manner in which this policy is carried out.

There appears to be evidence that the authorities in H.M. Office of Works wish to make a departure from the traditional style of post office, and have the ambition to erect, in country towns and in semi-rural districts especially, a more homely and more domesticated type of structure which will avoid that note of hardness, that stereotyped expression characteristic of too many "official" buildings of the past.

The two examples here illustrated, namely, the Horncastle Post Office and Telephone Exchange, by Mr. H. T. Rees, and the Postmen's Office at Hove, by Mr. D. W. Dyke, both of H.M. Office of Works, show the influence of this tendency. The former is situated in the market place of a small country town.

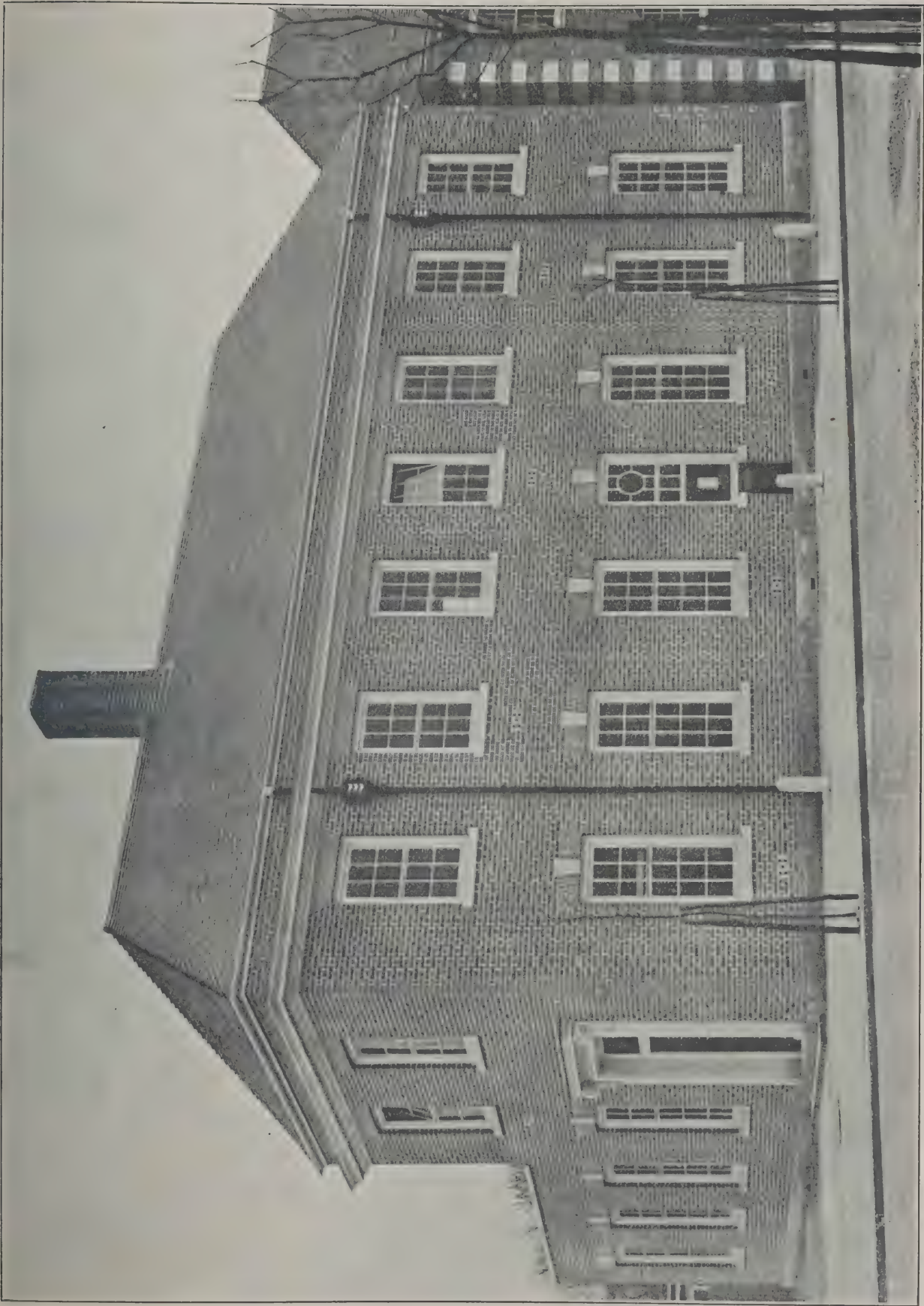
The ground floor is occupied by the public office, sorting office, and rooms for the postmaster, postmen and boys, together with the usual accommodation for cycles and trucks in the yard. The first floor is used for telephones and staff retiring-rooms, while the second floor contains caretaker's quarters. The main building is finished externally in plaster, with a brick plinth tiled roof and cornice of wood. The windows have teak frames and mullions fitted with steel sashes. The interior of the public office is finished in deal, stained to a subdued tone and polished. The floor is of black and white squared paving slabs.

The second building has a slightly different function to perform, as it is not utilised for ordinary post office business, but is a sorting office only. On the first floor are retiring-rooms for the staff. The fronts of the building are in hand-made, multi-coloured facing bricks and hand-made tiles. The entrance doorway, the plinth and cornice are in Portland stone.

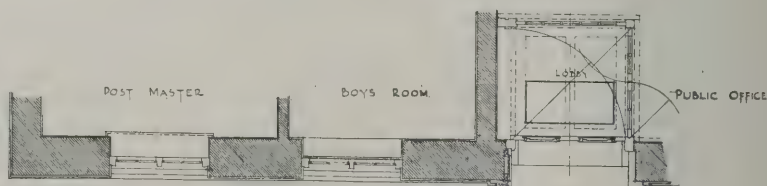
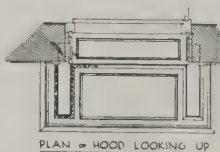
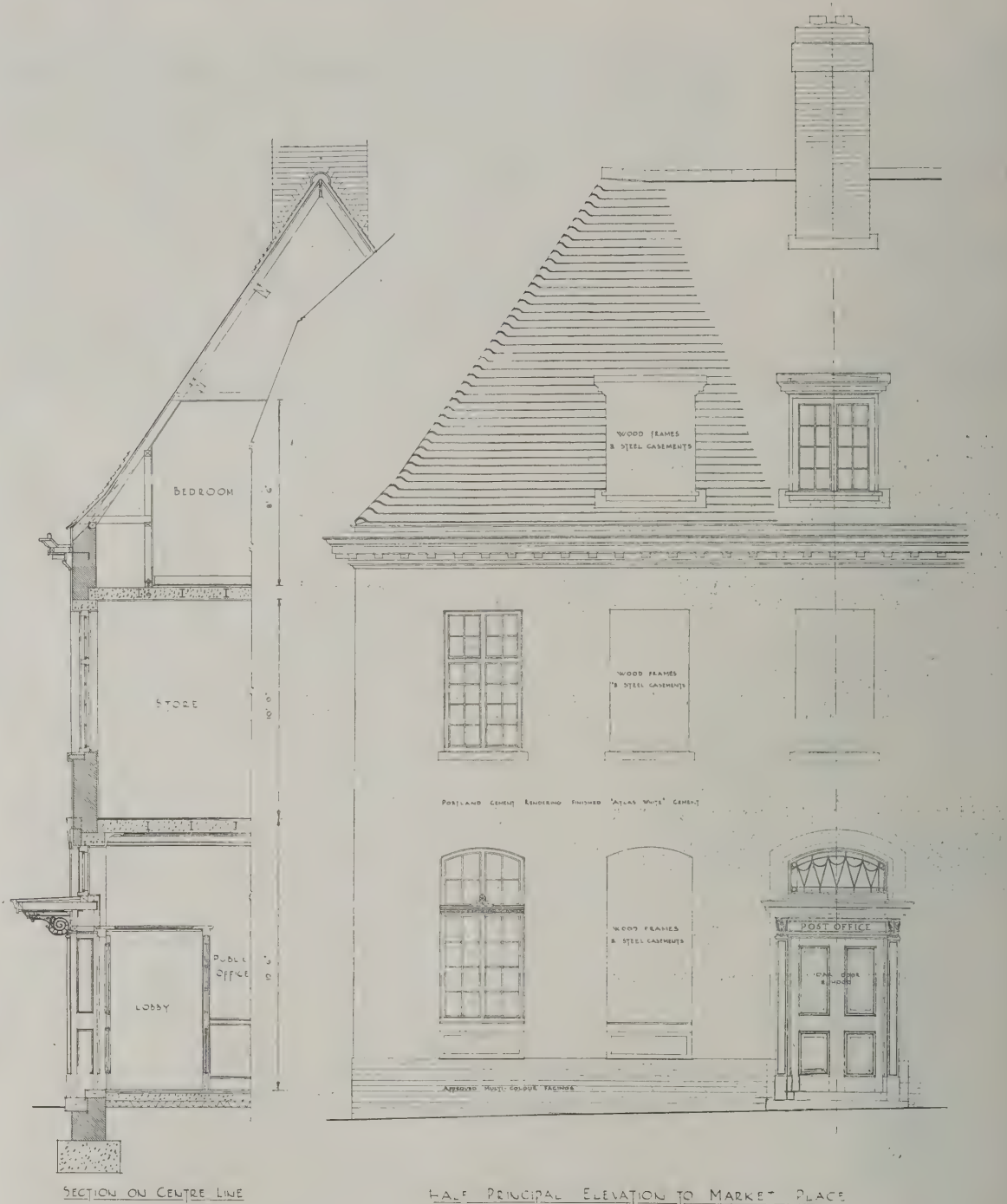
The Horncastle design is a charming example of Georgian classic adapted to modern usages, and is certainly far removed from the unprepossessing post office façade with which we are all familiar. It is perhaps questionable, however, whether its thorough-going domesticity adequately expresses the purpose of the building, and while indeed the position of the box for posting letters is indicated, under the window to the left of the entrance, and the words "Post Office" are inscribed beneath the canopy of the door, many people in Horncastle will be asking "Where is the Post Office?" In the case of the Postmen's Office in Hove, the non-institutional character of the building does not matter so much, as the public are not invited to enter it. Both façades have points of interest, and H.M. Office of Works are to be congratulated upon these interesting architectural experiments.



HORNCASTLE POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE:
DETAIL OF DOORWAY.
H. T. REES (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



NEW POSTMEN'S OFFICE AT HOVE. D. N. DYKE, A.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



PLAN THROUGH GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS

SCALE HALF INCH TO ONE FOOT

DRAWING
No 2.

HORNCASTLE NEW P.O.

H.M. OFFICE of WORKS
WESTMINSTER SW1

HORNCASTLE POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE: HALF INCH DETAILS.

H. T. REES (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



HORNCASTLE POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
H. T. REES (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



Fig. 41.—TERRACE OF "NOISELESS" HOUSES: FACADE TOWARDS STREET.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

XI.—The Exclusion of Dust and Noise

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

Noise seems to be the abiding impression that the returned traveller brings back from the great cities of the United States. We have not yet developed motor traffic to the extent existing in that country, but, even here, one of the worst curses of the present age is *noise*, and the more the means of public conveyance multiply, and the more private individuals possess their own motor cars, the more unbearable will our roads become. One solution is to put the houses as far as possible away from the roads, but this entails the expense of long connections with the public sewers, and also means that the gardens, instead of being behind the houses, where they are most welcome, are in front. Half covered with dust, and well within the sound of vehicular traffic, such gardens give but little pleasure to those who own them. The obvious solution is to place the houses right on the pavement to act as a screen between the gardens and the public thoroughfare. This is exactly what has been done in the design shown in Figs. 41 to 44. The next thing was so to plan the house that *all* the living-rooms face towards the garden. This is desirable, so that trams or motor buses may thunder by and the occupants of the houses will be almost entirely oblivious of the fact.

The unusual street frontage, illustrated in Fig. 41, and the object of the long blank walls separating the entrance of one house from that of the next, is thus sufficiently explained. And although the reader might at first jump to the conclusion that the design is purely eccentric, I think it will be clear that it is entirely conditioned by practical circumstances characteristic of our own age, and that, so far from its being a sort of "tour de force" having for its object the achievement of architectural notoriety, it represents a serious attempt to solve two urgent problems—dust and noise—which beset the domestic architect of the twentieth century.

It is for members of the "new poor" that the terrace of small houses, here illustrated, has been designed. I have assumed that the street frontage occupied by the terrace is on one of the tram or motor bus routes which nowadays penetrate far into the country. Thus no garages are shown in direct association with the houses, though, of course, there is nothing to prevent their occupants from keeping cars in a neighbouring garage, if such exists. I

have, however, in this instance given special attention to the needs of a family of moderate income, who wish to dwell some distance from the town, but yet with immediate access to public means of transport.

Next, economy had to be especially considered. It may be remembered that in the previous article of this series there was shown the design of a terrace in which not only the front doors but the secondary access to the houses were also placed upon the street front, with the result that the necessity for expensive "back" roads was obviated. I have employed the same device in this instance, and the "back" door—or "service" door, as it is now sometimes described, has been placed at the front of the house, easily accessible to tradesmen, milkmen and others; and in the event of coal being used, the coal can conveniently be brought in direct from the main street. Then let us consider the cost of drainage, always an important item. In the previous design all the sanitary conveniences were grouped together at the back of the house, but in this modern terrace, for further economy, I have brought them all towards the front, so that the connections of soil and bath pipes with the public sewer have been reduced to their minimum length. Moreover, an additional advantage accrues from this arrangement inasmuch as it frees every foot of the valuable garden frontage (in this instance especially precious for its quietude) for the use of the living-rooms. Thus the only apartments having windows on the street are the hall, lavatory, back passage and scullery on the ground floor and the two bathrooms and staircase landing on the first floor. And by means of the recess the presence of these minor domestic offices has been rendered inconspicuous and there is presented towards the street a simple and orderly façade consisting of a series of prominent entrance features with blank walls between.

How to treat these blank walls was a difficult problem, and I do not pretend that the solution here adopted is the best or the only one. It might have been quite possible to leave them without elaboration except plinth and coping stone and to give interest to the composition by making the entrance features exceedingly ornate. Again, I might have concentrated attention upon the walls and decorated them with great sculptured panels or

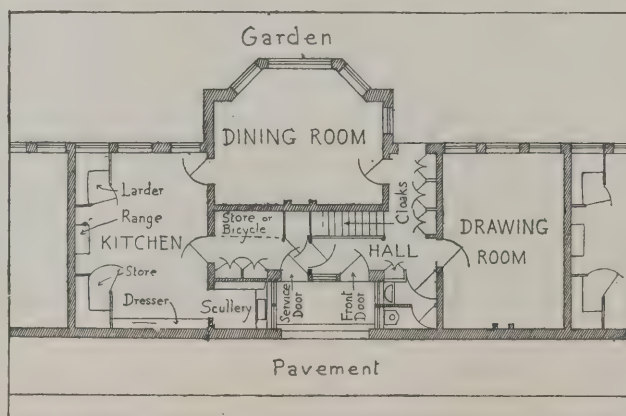


Fig. 43.—GROUND FLOOR PLAN, SHOWING DOUBLE ACCESS FROM STREET.



Fig. 42.—TERRACE OF "NOISELESS" HOUSES: FACADE TOWARDS GARDENS.

mural paintings. It might even be suggested that advertisement posters, if especially chosen for excellence of pictorial quality, might be permitted on the blank spaces. Such advertisements would undoubtedly help to pay the rent of the house! I have chosen here, however, to adopt the middle course and, while giving to the recesses a moderate amount of emphasis and elaboration, have relieved the simplicity of the blank walls by a straightforward pattern of flutings, punctuated at the top by a series of small planes of elliptical section and at the bottom by a row of rectangular panels in relief. I am assuming that the walls are in plaster. The flutings are shown at two-foot-six widths and need not have a depth of more than an inch. Such decoration, economical to execute, might serve to give the long walls enough surface interest to prevent them from being monotonous, while at the same time they will be sufficiently reticent to act as a foil to the entrance features, which are, after all, the main symbols of the human usage of the building. Moreover, the flutings have a certain appropriateness, as they seem to be making a silent injunction, "Stick no bills here!" With regard to the recesses themselves, to a certain degree they admit of individual treatment without compromising the formality of the whole front. Here is an obvious occasion for the use of colour. One recess might be scarlet inside, another blue, and so on. Or else a quite pleasant effect could be obtained if all the recesses were the same colour.

A detailed examination of the plans illustrated in Figs. 43 and 44 shows that on the ground floor there are drawing-room and dining-room, the latter being approached not only from the hall, but direct from the kitchen. Although it is assumed that electricity will be used for heating and cooking, the plan can be adapted without alteration for coal fires, a storing room for fuel being conveniently situated in the place now allocated to bicycles under the stairs in between the service door and the kitchen. Ample cupboards are shown on both floors; a space for cloaks is allocated in a row of cupboards near the garden door, while upstairs two linen cupboards open on to the landing, while a box-room is also provided. There is access to a lavatory and closet on the ground floor, approached from the hall, while on the first floor there are two bathrooms with wash-basins and also a second closet. The principal rooms have the following dimensions: Drawing-room, 18 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.; dining-room, 18 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.; and two bedrooms commensurate with these.

The garden front is a repetitive design of a fairly conventional kind, except

that I have taken a certain liberty with the parapet over the bay window. It is assumed the roof is flat. There could either be a common garden, or else, if not, the frontage of each house being over 50 ft., there would be room for a tennis court in each individual plot.

The idea is capable of expansion on the square principle. In the enlightened examples of early town planning, which our London squares exhibit, the houses are built round a central garden but separated from it by the access roads. If our roads in future, however, are to take an enormously increased motor traffic, on which no speed limit is imposed, squares of these blank frontage houses, enclosing a central open space, would seem to be a desirable development for the safety of children and the exclusion of dust and noise. The houses, for extra privacy, could be allotted a certain strip of the inner area for individual gardens, the centre space being arranged and planted as a common garden, with tennis courts, etc. The amenities of the London squares could thus be provided and in improved form on about the same area of ground that would be occupied by a similar number of houses on other lines of development.

Book Review

Decorative Writing and Arrangement of Lettering.
By Prof. Alfred Erdman and Adolphe A. Braun.
(London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.) Second Edition, 1927. 10s. 6d. net.

As far as the shape of each individual letter is concerned, lettering is gradually becoming recognised as a most important part in the success of architectural drawings as drawings, and it was not until this book appeared that any logical conditions were suggested as to the actual arrangement of letters within the word, words within the group and groups of words on the drawing. As for lettering itself, Plate 64 in the chapter on how to draw lettering (by Arthur E. Burberry) is a particularly good example, and the plates of type faces at the end of

the book (by courtesy of the Pelican Press) are interesting, as the architectural types of to-day seem to be modelled to a great extent on these faces, the tendency being to imitate in pen form pure type faces, particularly of the Cochin and Garamond varieties. Although not written primarily for architects, there is a great deal of matter which those who strive after the tasteful presentation of drawings will find valuable.

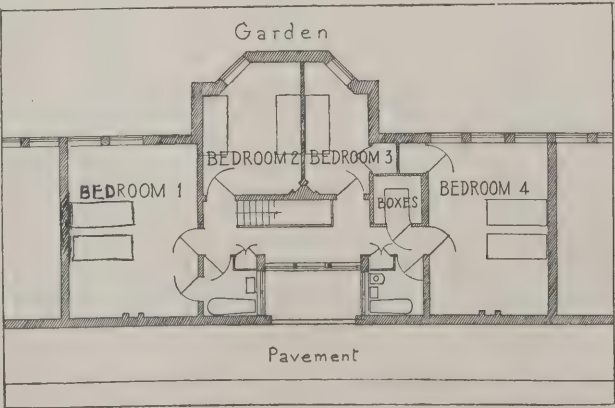


Fig. 44.—FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

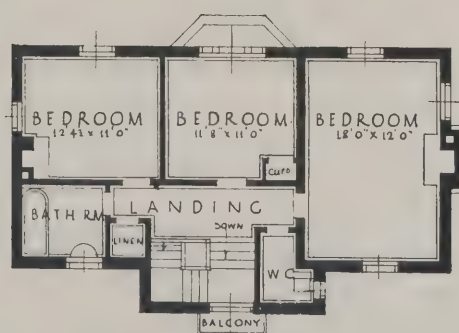


HOUSE AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., & C. H. JAMES, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

This house forms one of a group of four which were erected for sale on a commanding site in Parkway, Welwyn Garden City. The materials are 2-in. multi-coloured facing bricks, with Bridgewater interlocking tiles for the roof. The balcony to the staircase windows is a piece of eighteenth-century ironwork adapted to its new position. In the photograph of the garden front it will be noticed that square abutments at each side of the bay window completely stop the widely overhanging eaves, thus avoiding the awkward intersection of the eaves with the canted side. The builders were Messrs. J. B. Seward & Co. (Mr. Henry Dyke), of Wokingham.

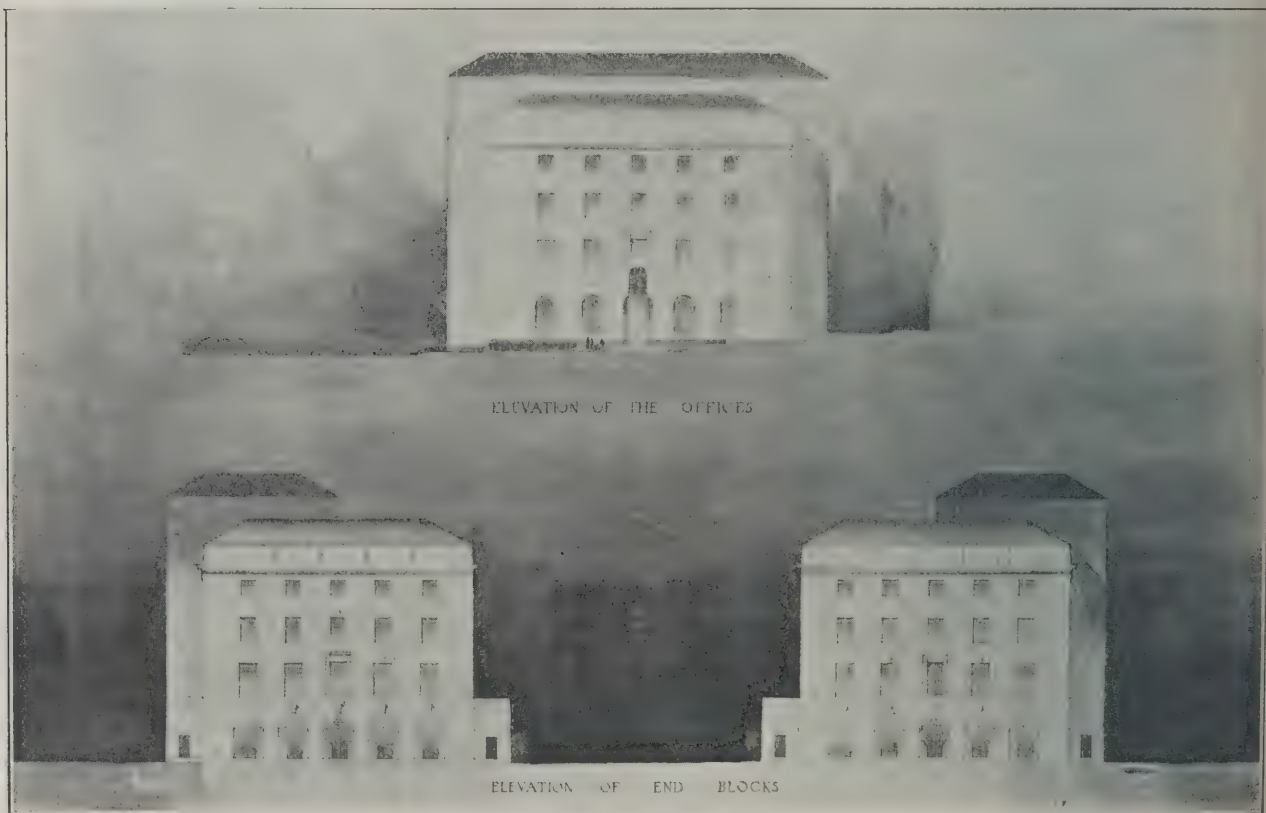
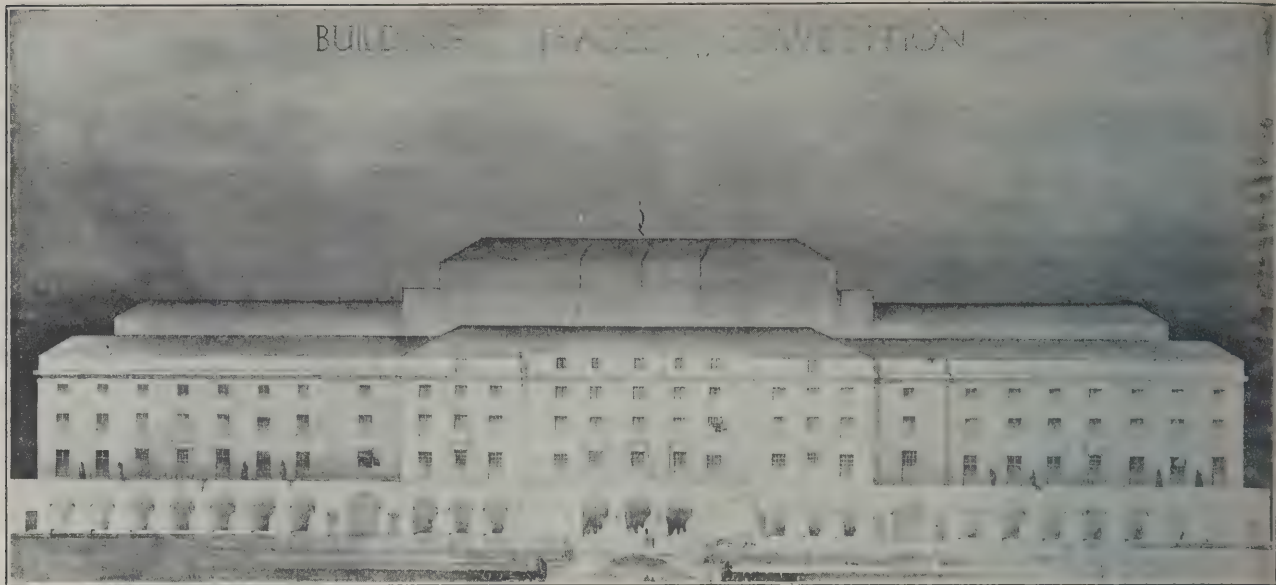


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., & C. H. JAMES, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

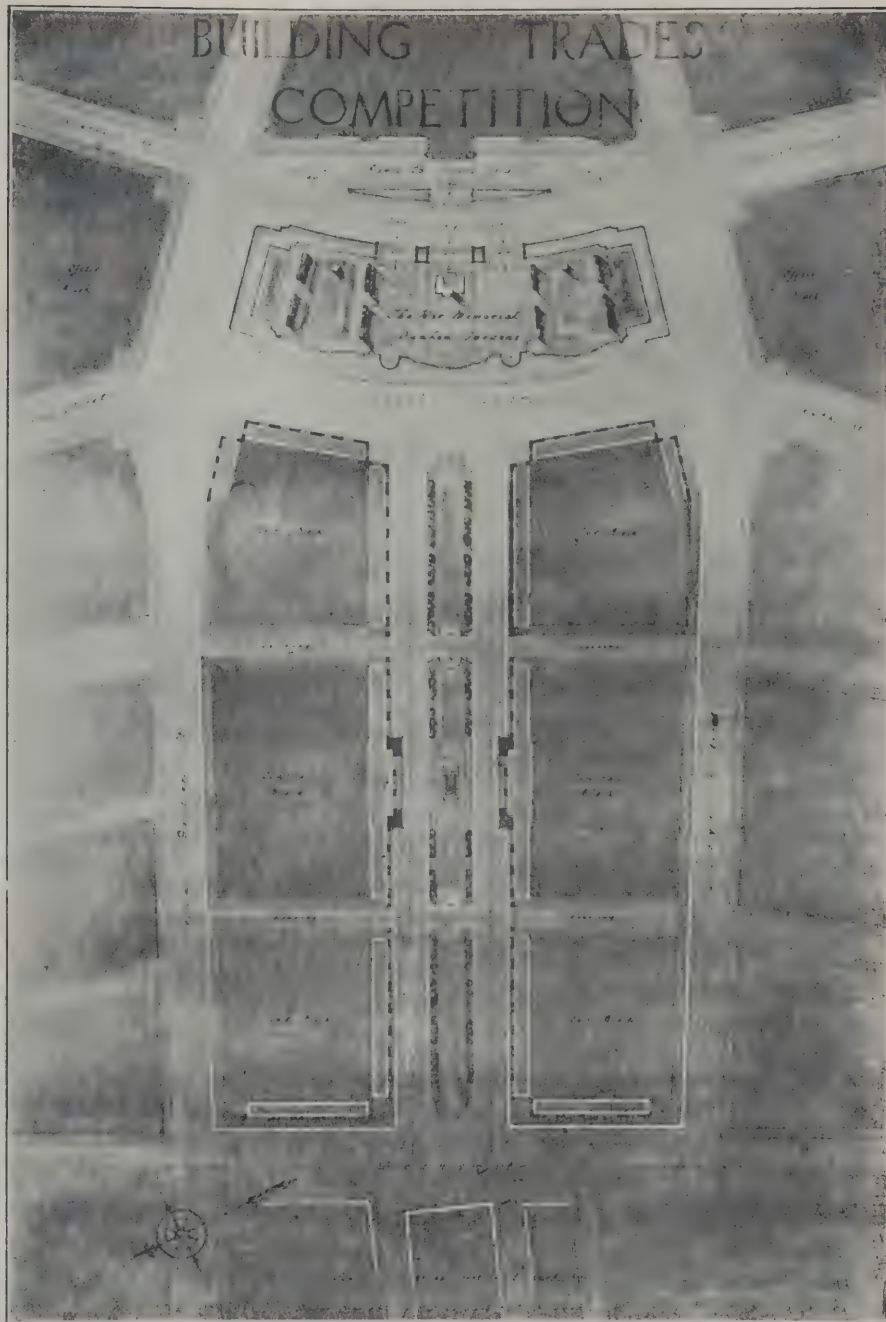


MANCHESTER BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION
 FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: J. L. MARTIN and J. STANLEY WALKDEN (Manchester University School of Architecture), Joint Architects

THE MANCHESTER BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION COMPETITION

This interesting competition was instituted by the Manchester Building Trades Exhibition with a view to obtaining designs for a re-grouping of the buildings in an important centre of the city. The area chosen was that between the Town Hall and Rylands Library. The competitors were asked to submit designs for new façades on the north, south and west sides of Albert Square, and for a new grand avenue to be laid out between the Town Hall and Rylands Library. It is not assumed that the Manchester Corporation will take steps to have the winning design carried out, and the competition is merely an "academic" one. It is very valuable, nevertheless, inasmuch as it stimulates public interest in architecture when speculative schemes of this nature are

submitted to the consideration of the public. In this instance great care was taken by the authorities of the Trades Exhibition that they should have the very best advice in the conduct of the competition. The assessors were Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, President of the Manchester Society of Architects; Professor C. E. Reilly, of Liverpool University; Mr. Francis Jones and Mr. John Swarbrick. It may be mentioned that Professor A. C. Dickie, of Manchester University was to have acted as one of the assessors, but withdrew from the jury for the reason that some of his own students entered for the competition. The first prize of £150 has been divided between Mr. J. I. Martin and Mr. J. Stanley Walkden, both third year students of the School of Architecture at Manchester.



MANCHESTER BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION
FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN: J. L. MARTIN and J. STANLEY WALKDEN (Manchester University School of Architecture), Joint Architects.

University, while the second prize of £50 has gone to Messrs. Cooke and Harrison, of Gray's Inn Square, London.

The design placed first has all those qualities of neatness and simplicity which to-day are necessary for the winning of architectural competitions. Albert Square is very cleverly treated, advantage being taken of the existing alignments of the end façades to depart quite frankly from the rectangular formation, and to give to the garden space in the centre of the square curved frontages of an interesting shape, while the blocks on either side of the Avenue are canted so as to become roughly parallel to the boundary of the gardens opposite them. These latter are treated in a decorative manner, and if executed would form a pleasant addition to the square. The new façades comprise four blocks of almost identical pattern, and if there appears to be perhaps an insufficient attempt to differentiate between the blocks which perform the office of a gateway to the Grand Avenue and those which bound the Square at the ends of its longer axis, it must at least be acknowledged that the separate façades are in themselves pleasing and

sedate. The lay-out of the Grand Avenue is cleverly arranged, the centre part being devoted to a narrow strip of garden with trees on either side. The shopping frontage consists of an arcade with two wider intervals trisecting the length of the Avenue, and giving access to cross-roads. Above this arcade is a narrow terrace, surmounted by a façade of formal design.

The scheme placed second suffers a little from the undue repetition of its architectural features. The same steep-roofed pavilion provides the central feature of the blocks facing the Town Hall, and of the two others which enclose the ends of the Square, while in addition to that it is utilised to divide the façade of the Grand Avenue into its four parts. The steep roofs, with their double row of dormers, suggests that the building regulations of London County Council operate in Manchester also. The design, however, has a modern efficiency which would render it easy of execution. The organisers of the Manchester Building Trades Exhibition are to be congratulated on having instituted this competition, which has helped to promote the art of civic design.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, April 6.

The second reading of the Architects (Registration) Bill is to be moved in the House of Commons on Friday, and the debate will probably occupy the greater part of the short sitting which precedes the rising of Parliament for the week-end. Among the supporters of the Bill are Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke (who originally introduced it), Captain Fairfax, Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, Mr. Hannon, Sir John Pennefather, Mrs. Philipson, and Colonel Watts-Morgan (a Labour Member). The next stage of the Bill will be in Grand Committee, when amendments can be debated. As Members depart for their Easter vacation on Thursday of next week, it is doubtful whether the proceedings in Committee will begin on this side of the holidays.

The debate which took place on the repairing of the fabric of the Houses of Parliament served the useful purpose of allowing certain misunderstandings to be cleared up. A resolution hostile to the Government's plans was moved by a Labour Member, Mr. Gardner, who declared that the proposed use of Stancliffe stone would be not only a great blunder when Portland stone was available, but that the Office of Works had failed to consult the Architectural Institute and the builders of the country. He elaborated at great length the point that Stancliffe stone had certain properties which made its use dangerous to the health of the workers engaged. He said there was not a single instance of Stancliffe stone being used in London. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, had been built of this material, but it was a sombre building which "looked like black ink," and he hoped the House would never agree to buildings of that kind disgracing the banks of the Thames.

This view, however, was not generally accepted by the House. The Marquis of Hartington said Stancliffe stone was warm and rich in colour, and that its durability was beyond reproach. Other Members expressed anxiety that the work of making the architecture of the Houses of Parliament worthy of a great tradition should not be commenced until expert opinion had been fully consulted, but Sir Douglas Newton declared that the House would gladly foot whatever bill was necessary.

The Government reply was made by Captain Douglas King, on behalf of the Office of Works. He declared that the Department had made full use of expert advice, and they had been acting all along, and intend to continue to act, under the guidance of the Fine Arts Commission until the restoration of the Houses of Parliament is completed. All questions of design and details, where alteration is involved, will be submitted to that body. He added that the subject of whether details of architecture in high elevations could be modified was under consideration. As to the stone, expert opinion was that Stancliffe was the most suitable and the best-wearing material that could be got. Portland stone was not considered to be a suitable material for the purpose, and the cost of it was considerably greater than that of Stancliffe stone. The majority of the House endorsed this statement by passing the Vote.

The Minister of Health reminded Members that under the Housing Act of 1924 a further reduction of the housing subsidy can be made in October, 1928. He said it was too early to form an opinion as to the propriety of a further lowering of the subsidy at that time, but he sees no reason to think that the reduction which has already been made has led to a decrease in the number of houses being built. The present rate of building is about 200,000 a year. In Mr. Chamberlain's opinion, this is very much in excess of the normal requirements and considerable progress is therefore being made towards reduction of arrears.

Legal Notes

Bovis Libel Action Result

At the resumption of the hearing, Mr. Ernest James Brown, one of the defendants, director of the Association, in evidence, said that after the trouble in the building trade in 1924 the Council of the Association formed a special committee to consider the question of wage stabilisation. By-laws were adopted, and another special committee was formed to carry out the procedure with regard to unfederated firms. Form "A" was sent to all members of the Association and to thirteen non-members, including Bovis, Ltd. Anyone who did not sign the form was declared to be in wage rate default if it was known that he was paying more than the standard wages. At a meeting of the special committee on March 23, 1925, at which three of the defendants were present, definite information was forthcoming that Bovis, Ltd., were paying more than the standard rate of wages, and it was decided to send them Form "B," which called on them to sign Form "A" within seven days. On April 8, no reply having been received from Bovis, Ltd., it was decided to declare that that firm was in wage rate default, and to circularise the members and others interested in building operations to that effect. The notice was sent to the members of the Association, to architects and quantity surveyors in the London area, to the secretary of the Surveyors' Institution that he might advise his members what course they should pursue in view of the crisis that had arisen, to the engineers of a number of big companies, and to public bodies such as the War Office, the Admiralty, the Office of Works, and the Air Ministry. He was not aware that at that time Bovis, Ltd., had posted a notice at their works that they were discontinuing payment of more than the standard wages. If he had known that he would have welcomed the news that they were coming into line with the other builders, and would have taken steps to stop the notice that the firm were in wage rate default. Witness had always treated Bovis, Ltd., as he would have treated his own members or any unfederated firm, and it was not true that the policy of the Association was actuated by a desire to get Bovis, Ltd.'s business.

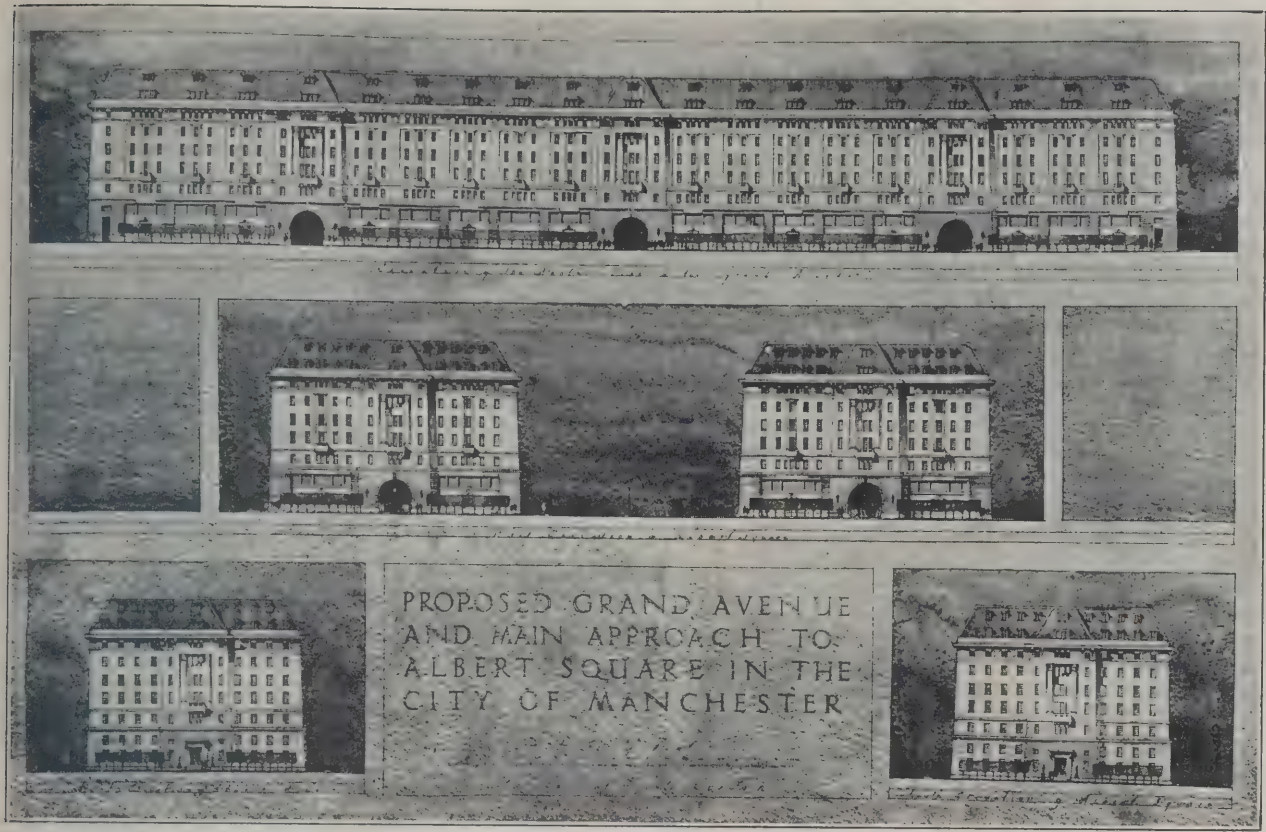
His Lordship ruled that the publication of the alleged libel to members of the Association, to associated institutions federated with the members, to architects and to public bodies, was privileged. The plea of privilege, however, did not apply to a number of persons to whom the statement was made, who, he thought, had neither a duty nor an interest in the matter. As regarded a large part of the case, it was therefore necessary for the plaintiffs to establish malice.

The jury found that the words complained of were a libel upon the plaintiffs, and were not true, but that in publishing them the defendants were not actuated by malice. In respect of the publication of the libel upon occasions that were not privileged, they awarded £25 damages. Judgment was entered accordingly.

His Lordship refused the plaintiffs' application for an injunction, saying he was not satisfied that defendants had any intention of repeating the libel.

The question of costs upon the issue of malice was left for argument on Wednesday.

The first of the Cecil Houses, to provide lodging-house accommodation for women, was opened by the Lord Mayor of London, on Monday last, at 35 Devonshire Street, Bloomsbury. The house is of the Queen Anne period, and has been repaired and adapted under the direction of Mr. Ralph Knott, the honorary architect, the cost, including purchase, being £3,800.



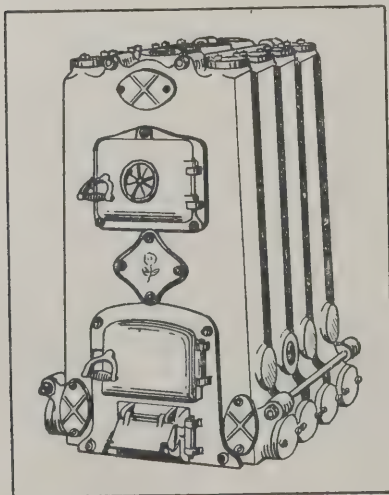
MANCHESTER BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION FOR A PROPOSED GRAND AVENUE AND MAIN APPROACH TO ALBERT SQUARE IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER. SECOND PREMIAED DESIGN. MESSRS. COOKE & HARRISON, Architects.

New Ways and Means

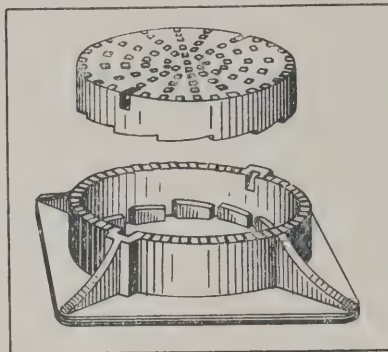
*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*

A Priming with a Dual Purpose

A transparent pigmented priming which can be brushed or sprayed, and is of a suitable nature for filling and coating the work in one operation, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. R. Gay & Co., Ltd., of Langthorne Works, Stratford Market, London, E.15. This product, which has been named "Filcote," has an elasticity similar to that of size, but is prepared from varnish and paint ingredients. When used on wood it does not raise the grain; in the case of a hard close grain wood one coat will suffice to give a proper foundation for the subsequent application of varnish, but on hard open grain wood a certain amount of preliminary filling may be necessary. For this purpose "Antipore," another speciality made by R. Gay & Co., Ltd., is recommended. The use of "Filcote," however, is not restricted to wood, for it can be used with equal success upon wallboards, plaster walls and canvas. In each of these cases it will seal the pores, leaving a hard surface which is free from suction. Applied to sheet metal, such as zinc or galvanised iron, it will also give an adequate key for subsequent coats of paint, but it cannot be used as an anti-rust preparation. The covering capacity of this product is, of course, dependent upon the surface under treatment, and varies between the extremes of 50-100 square yards per gallon. A demonstration of its unique filling and coating properties was held this week at the manufacturer's works, one of the surfaces under treatment being ordinary blotting paper, the pores of which were completely sealed, giving a surface to which either paint or varnish could be applied. The perfect key which this material provides for the direct application of paint was also demonstrated, as well as the advantages secured by its use in conjunction with under-coating.



The "White Rose" Sectional Boiler.
(Hartley & Sugden, Ltd.)



The "Agrippa" Manhole Cover.
(Broad & Co. Ltd.)

An Improvement in Manhole Covers

A new type of seating for circular manhole covers, designed to prevent the rotation of the cover in its frame and to eliminate "rocking," has been embodied in manhole fittings made by Messrs. Broad & Co., Ltd., of 4 South Wharf, Paddington, London, W.2. This seating, which is patented, consists of a series of short inclined planes and vertical abutments formed in the seating of the frame, and coinciding with corresponding faces in the bearing rim of the cover, so that in practice, under the stress of traffic, the cover is forced down into the seating of the frame and is securely "locked" against any form of movement. This new principle has been used in the construction of the "Agrippa" Cover (for roads paved with sets or wood blocks) and the "Dome Agrippa" (for macadam or concrete roads). Both of these units are made in standard sizes, but can be cast to order in any special size or weight.

A New Boiler for Central Heating

A new "White Rose" Domestic Boiler for central heating, constructed in sections, with all the heating surface directly exposed to the fire, and with every part of the waterway accessible for cleaning, has been placed on the market by Messrs. Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., of Halifax, and of 88 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. This boiler is cast from semi-steel, and the individual sections are connected together with machined taper push nipples and long tie bolts. It is provided with very wide waterways, which are carried beneath the grate to ground level, with provision for the easy removal of sediment deposited from hard water. It can be supplied with any number of sections from three to eight, giving a boiler heating surface of from 11.9 to 27.9 square feet, which for central heating is equivalent to 375 to

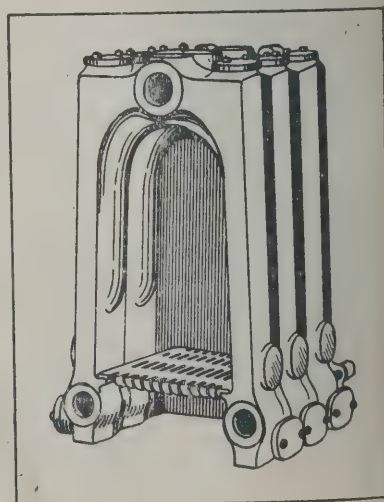
875 square feet of direct radiation 53,550 to 125,500 B.Th.U. per hour. The sections are tested to 75 lbs. per square inch hydraulic pressure, and for districts where the water is soft they can be treated by the Bower-Banff rustless process. In one of our illustrations the front section of the boiler has been removed, showing the details of firebox, waterways, and firebars.

A New "All-Insulated" Switchplate

Messrs. J. H. Tucker & Co., of King's Road, Tyseley, Birmingham, have just introduced a series of switchplates moulded in "Telacite," a new material with high insulating properties, and one which is unaffected by sea air or polluted atmospheric conditions. The surface of these switchplates is finely cross-cut, giving a refined matt finish of a bronze-brown colour which will harmonise with almost any decorative scheme. A novel method for fixing the plate to the switch has been adopted, dispensing with the need for switch rings, which are replaced by screws carried into small brass plates mounted on the switch bridge.

A New Weatherproof Reflector

Messrs. Marryat and Place, of 40 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, have now added to their standard "Interzone" Industrial Reflectors (introduced as a means of removing hard shadows and glare with a reflector) one which is waterproof and resisting to deterioration in the presence of steam or acid fumes. With this new fitting, an enclosing cover of metal, normally recommended for weatherproofing, can therefore be dispensed with.



The "White Rose" Sectional Boiler.
(Hartley & Sugden, Ltd.)



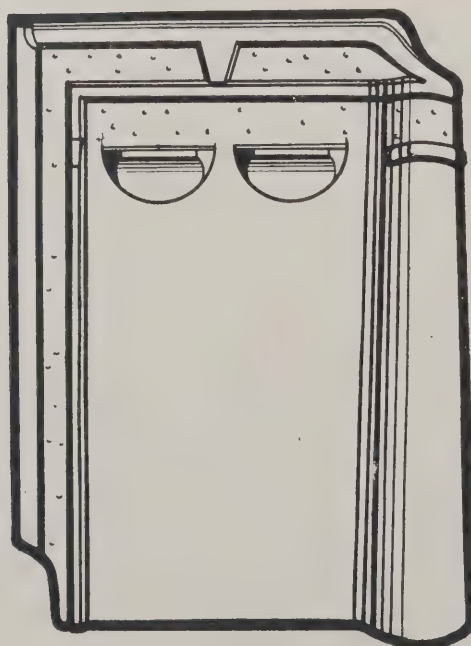
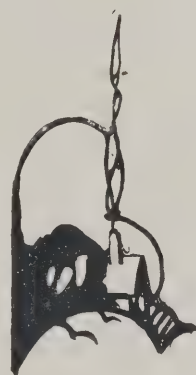
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London Building Notes

BAKER STREET.—A row of premises is to be erected on a site in Baker Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood, Middlesex. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Vernon, 60 Portland Place, W.1. Steelwork will be supplied and erected by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

BARNES.—A scheme involving structural alterations and repairs is to be effected to the Barnes Theatre, near Roehampton, S.W. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Birdwood & Mitchell, 80 George Street, Portman Square, W.1, the owners being Messrs. Palaseum, Ltd.

BASINGHALL STREET.—An extensive area at the junction of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, E.C.2, is now being cleared to provide for the erection of another office building. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1, whilst the building work will be carried out by Messrs. George E. Wallis & Son, Ltd., Maidstone and London.

BRIXTON.—The premises of Messrs. Quin & Axtens, Brixton Road, are to be rebuilt and set back on a new frontage line. The building has been designed by Mr. H. Payne Wyatt, architect, 465 Brixton Road, S.W., on the instructions of Messrs. Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd. The builders are Messrs. A. & F. Leather, 17 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The elevation will be in terra-cotta, supplied by the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Leeds.

BRIXTON.—Work is about to be commenced upon the erection of the large "Brixton Astoria" in Brixton Road, S.W. The architect is Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., 20 Berkeley Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

CATFORD.—A site at Rushey Green, S.E., has been allocated by a syndicate for the erection of a picture theatre. The plans having been prepared by Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., 20 Berkeley Street, W.1. The builder is Mr. James Watt, 1 Central Parade, Bromley Road, S.E.

CLAPHAM.—The Electric Pavilion at Lavender Hill, Clapham, S.W., is to be enlarged by the addition of a cantilever gallery and a lounge and crush hall. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C.2.

CORK STREET.—Foundations are being placed for a building to be erected on a frontage in Cork Street, W.1, to consist of shops on the ground floor with offices or flats above. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Gervase Bailey, F.R.I.B.A., Kings Buildings, Smith Square, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. C. F. Kearley, Ltd., 4 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

LEICESTER SQUARE.—The "Leicester Lounge" public-house at the corner of Leicester Square and Wardour Street, W.1, is at present being reconstructed

as an extension to the premises of Messrs. Stagg & Russell, Ltd., drapers, etc. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Frederick Sage & Co., Ltd., 58 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, 3 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

PECKHAM.—Plans have been approved for the gutting and remodelling of the interior of the Crown Picture Theatre in Peckham High Street, S.E., owned by Messrs. Biocolor, Ltd. The architect is Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., 20 Berkeley Street, W.1.

REGENT STREET.—Foundation work is in progress on the site of Nos. 56-62 Regent Street, W.1, where a rebuilding scheme is about to be put in hand. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1. The builders are Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Lindsay House, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.

REGENT STREET.—A new office building is to be erected on the site of No. 16 Regent Street, W.1, under the reconstruction scheme of H.M. Office of Woods and Forests. The builders are Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1, whilst the steel frame will be fabricated by Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., 80 Goswell Road, E.1. The architect is Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., 40 St. James's Place, S.W.1, and the quantity surveyor is Mr. Ernest Babbs, 40 St. James's Place, S.W.1.

SOUTHWARK.—A grant is to be made towards the proposed enlargement of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's School for Girls, at New Kent Road, S.E.1, projected by the Governors. The total cost of the new buildings is estimated by the architects, Messrs. J. Campbell, Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4, at £20,000.

ST. PANCRAS.—The St. Aloysius Church Council, Somers Town, N.W.1, have in view the erection of a church school on an adjacent site to the church. The cost is estimated at £17,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. T. H. B. Scott, 11-12 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

THOMAS STREET.—A factory building is to be erected in Thomas Street, E.14, by Messrs. Sanders Bros. (Stores), Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Higgins & Thomerson, 9 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

TOTTENHAM.—A public-house is to be built on a site in White Hart Lane, Tottenham. The new hotel will be erected by the Improved Public House Co., Ltd., 15 Red Lion Street, W.C., to the designs of Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

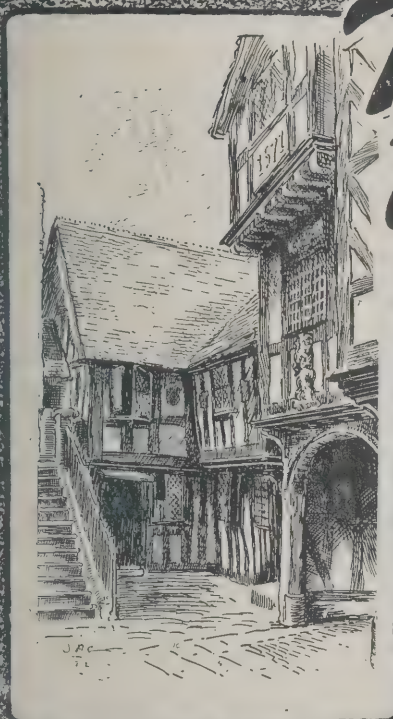
WANSTEAD.—A sanatorium for animals is to be erected on a site known as St. Swin's Farm, at a cost of about £40,000. Buildings and stables, with accommodation for staff, etc., are to be erected, to the plans of Messrs. A. & V. Burr, F.R.I.B.A., 85 Gower Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

WEALDSTONE.—A row of 14 shops with flats over for living accommodation is to be erected upon a site in Station Road, on a frontage of some 240 feet. The builder is Mr. H. B. Silver, 105 Harrow View, Harrow.

Building Materials

The Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials have submitted to the Minister of Health and the President of the Board of Trade a schedule showing the prices during the month of February. For purposes of comparison, the schedule, which was issued recently (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net), includes also prices for April, 1914, and January, 1924. The Chairman, Major J. W. Hills, M.P., reporting on behalf of the Committee, states that their last schedule, which included prices for the month of November, revealed marked advances in the prices of bricks, both common and facing (but excluding Flettons), cement, cast-iron goods, glazed ware, and tiles. These advances were attributable to the increased cost of fuel consequent on the coal stoppage. After the lapse of three months, during which conditions may be said to have become more normal, prices as regards bricks have moved downwards in most districts, but it is noteworthy that the level of prices, with few exceptions, still remains higher than before the coal stoppage. On the other hand, the price of Portland cement is now, in most districts, practically back to the level of last May, but lime, though generally cheaper, still shows increases ranging up to 17s. per ton. Falls of varying amounts are recorded in the prices of cast-iron goods and glazed ware, but here again most articles in these categories are still dearer than in May last. Exceptions, however, are rain-water goods and soil-pipes in Scotland, and baths in Leicester, Manchester and Scotland, the prices of which compare favourably with those ruling nine months ago. No reduction has taken place in tiles, the prices of which compare favourably with those ruling nine months ago. No reduction has taken place in tiles, the prices of which remain at the level reached in November. As regards other articles, timber shows a tendency to rise in some districts. Lead, however, which has now been declining in price for several months, shows another marked decrease, amounting in Scotland to as much as £8 to £8 10s. per ton for sheet lead, and £6 to £6 10s. per ton for lead piping. The Committee have formed the opinion that, having regard to the general high level at which the prices of certain articles continue to be maintained, further investigation is called for. A sub-committee has accordingly been appointed to inquire into the reasonableness of present prices, so far as is consonant with the terms of reference to the Committee. It is proposed to investigate, first, the price of bricks, and to deal later with other materials.

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ALTRINCHAM.—Altrincham General Hospital extensions. Mr. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., 1 Market Street, Altrincham, Ches., is the architect. No contracts have been placed.

BACUP.—A new church for St. Joseph's, Stacksteads, Bacup, is to be erected. The cost will be £5,699 10s. Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A., Silver Street, Bury, is the architect. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Mullen & Durking, Ltd., 146 Trafalgar Street, Burnley.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation proposes to recondition and repair Queens Buildings, otherwise the Dock Cottages, at a cost of £36,517.

BIRMINGHAM.—A new church of the Holy Family is to be erected at Small Heath, Birmingham. Mr. George Drysdale, of Messrs. Stokes & Drysdale, F.F.R.I.B.A., 17 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, is the architect.

BIRMINGHAM.—Subject to approval, the E.C. is to erect the third block of the new Council School at Hastings Road, Perry Common, at a cost of £20,500.

BIRMINGHAM.—A new church is to be erected at Dad's Lane Estate, Stirchley, and the plans by Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., have been accepted.

BIRMINGHAM.—The contract for the new cinema to be erected in Icknield Port Road, Birmingham, has been placed with Messrs. T. Elvin & Son, Soho Hill, Birmingham. The new theatre will cost in the region of £40,000. The architect is Mr. Harold S. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., 115-117 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Messrs. Stanley Horrex & Taylor, 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham, have in hand the development of the Croftdown Estate, Harborne, Birmingham. All contracts are open for these houses, and no tenders have yet been invited.

BLACKWOOD.—A Wesleyan church is to be erected, at a cost of £12,000.

BOLTON.—The Corporation have passed plans submitted by Messrs. G. E. Tong & F. Holt for the erection of a picture house at Churchgate, Bolton.

CADISHEAD.—Institute extension, St. Mary's, Partington. Messrs. J. Bowden & Co., 14 Ridgefield, Manchester, are the architects. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Brew Bros., Cadishead.

CHERTSEY.—The M.H. has approved the proposed erection of 100 houses by the U.D.C.

CLITHEROE.—In connection with the erection of a new bank at Market Place, Clitheroe, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd., of London, the contract has been placed with Messrs. John Bleazard & Sons, Railway View, Clitheroe. The stonework will be supplied from the John Greenwood Quarries, Glossop.

CREWE.—The hospital is to be extended, at an approximate cost of £15,000.

DEWSBURY.—A new block of business premises is to be built on a site at Northgate, Dewsbury. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, of 35-39 Maddox Street, London, W.1, are the architects.

EASTBOURNE.—Plans passed: Fourteen houses, St. Anthony's Avenue, for Mr. S. G. Seales, architect.

GLASGOW.—Among the plans for which linings were granted recently at Glasgow Dean of Guild Court were those for the new housing scheme at Bilsland Drive. The plans were for 340 houses of three apartments and 168 of four apartments, as well as for 12 shops. Linings were also granted to the Salvation Army to erect a hall in Kelvin Street, Partick; to James Templeton & Co., to erect a factory in William Street; and to the Strathclyde Cinema Co., to erect a picture house in Summerfield Street.

HADDINGTON.—The Scottish Board of Health have approved of the erection of houses at Pencaitland, Dirleton, Longniddry, Ormiston, Macmerrie, Aberlady, and East Saltoun, at a total cost of £4,180.

HARROGATE.—The site for the new Harrogate Infirmary will be in Knaresbro' Road. The cost of the new building is estimated at something like £80,000.

HEMWORD.—Mr. F. Partridge, 1 Hague Terrace, Hemworth, near Pontefract, is proposing to erect a new Palais-de-Danse at Hemworth. Mr. R. Goodworth, 5 Market Hill, Barnsley, is the architect. No contracts have yet been placed.

HULL.—The Corporation Mental Hospital Committee have approved revised plans of the City Architect for the admission hospital and nurses' home at the Mental Hospital.

KENDAL.—Mr. W. L. Dolman, architect, of Windermere, is to erect 12 houses at Heron Hill, Kendal, for Messrs. Somervell Bros., Ltd.

LEYLAND.—The Council is to erect two lots of 20 houses to be let, and another 20 for sale.

LEEDS.—The Improvements Committee recommended that the amended design of Sir Reginald Blomfield be approved for buildings to be erected on the site at the corner of Guildford Street and Cookridge Street, proposed to be transferred to the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

LEEDS.—Plans passed: Mark Bristow, 18 semi-detached houses (plots 1 to 19), Stainbeck Road; Ernest Todd, 22 houses, Marsden Avenue and Grove, Beeston; A. E. Collett, 12 semi-detached houses, Lincroft Estate, Broad Lane, Bramley; J. Pullan & Sons, Ltd., 32 houses (Blocks 24 to 31), Firth Avenue and Grove, and Theodore Street, Beeston; F. Reddyhoff & Son, 14 semi-detached houses (plots 9 to 22), Potternewton Crescent, Scott Hall Road.

LIVERPOOL.—The London Midland and Scottish Railway propose to erect

a new laundry at the Adelphi Midland Hotel, Liverpool. The plans have been prepared by the company's architect, and the building is estimated to cost £18,000. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Hughes & Stirling, 4 Brazenose Street, Bootle, Liverpool.

LLANTARNAM.—The U.D.C. have received sanction to borrow the necessary money for erecting 280 houses and to commence building immediately.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. E. J. Kewell, architect, 290 Oxford Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, has prepared a lay-out and plans for the erection of 20 houses on the Worsley Avenue Estate, Moston, Manchester, for Mr. W. H. Coupe, who is the builder.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of the new office block for the English Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd. Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 48 Brown Street, Manchester, has been commissioned to prepare the plans. No contracts have yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. A. K. Dyson & Co., 86 George Street, Manchester, are proposing to make alterations to their premises. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, F.F.R.I.B.A., architects, 24 Brazenose Street, Manchester. The contract for the building work has been placed with Messrs. Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Elsinore Road, Old Trafford, Manchester. Lift supplied by Messrs. Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Patent Knitting Co., Ltd., 255, Ashton Old Road, Ardwick, Manchester, have acquired premises at Baden Street, Higher Ardwick, Manchester, which they propose to adapt for their business. Mr. J. Percival, Commercial Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, is the architect. The contract has been placed with Mr. Thomas Mottershead, Dewnap Street, Ardwick, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Rusholme Builders (Manchester), Ltd., 89 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester, have acquired a site at Folkestone Road, Clayton, Manchester, where they propose to erect five shops and offices. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Dixon, Hill & Co., architects and surveyors, 240 Royal Exchange, Manchester, and at Oldham. Electric light, plastering, painting and plumbing will be let by contract.

NEWCASTLE.—New police and fire brigade stations and police courts are to be erected in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, at an estimated cost of £125,000.

NEWCASTLE.—Messrs. Nordmann & Sons, Ltd., are to erect 14 houses on the High Heaton Housing Estate, at a cost of about £5,800.

NEW SWINDON.—The Co-operative Society have under consideration the erection of a shop and extensions in various departments involving an expenditure of £39,000.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT



Drawn by D. M. Cafferata.
Historical data by George Bankart.

RAPHAEL'S foremost worker in stucco was Giulio Romano. He, with his artisans, are shown working on the façade of the Palazzo del Té, with the stucco invented by Giovanni Manni da Udine.

The plastic and durable qualities, only obtained when the mortar had matured for several years, are immediately evident in a stucco mixture of sand and Portland cement with a small proportion of

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RAINHAM.—The Rainham Co-operative Society is to erect shops and an assembly hall. Operations are to commence at once.

RISCA.—Two hundred houses are to be built on the Ty Isaf Estate by the Allied Building Corporation.

RISHWORTH.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Walsh & Maddocks, of Halifax, for the erection of a village church for the parish of Rishworth.

ROTHERHAM.—The B.E. have approved of a site at Maltby for the erection of a secondary school.

ROWLEY REGIS.—The U.D.C. are to erect 50 parlour type houses and 64 non-parlour type houses on the Twidale Hall Estate. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Stanley Griffiths, the architect.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation Estates Committee have instructed the city architect to proceed with the erection by direct labour of about 20 three-apartment bungalows, at an estimated cost of £325 each, at Ridgeway Road.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sutton Trustees are to erect 175 houses on the Wadley Hall Estate, Sheffield. The architect is Mr. F. L. Sargent, 51 Corn Street, Bristol.

SHOTTON.—A new Catholic school at Shotton will cost about £6,000. The contractors are Messrs. John Williams, Ltd., of 70 Collingwood Street, Liverpool, who are carrying out the work to the plans of Mr. A. Gilbertson, architect, 15 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.

SOUTH ELMSALL.—A Roman Catholic Church is to be erected at Moorthorpe, South Elmsall, at a cost of £8,000.

STOURBRIDGE.—The British Legion propose to erect two houses in each county for the occupation of ex-Service men.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM.—An area of about 126 acres has recently been sold to Mr. E. N. Eskell, of 20 Park Street, Bristol, representing the purchaser. The intention of the purchaser is to commence developments forthwith, and the lay-out is now being prepared for the erection of modern residential properties, each house having all modern adjuncts, including garage, and occupying a quarter or a half acre of land. The plans will shortly be ready for inspection.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Hospital Committee has decided to immediately erect a maternity hospital, septic block, a new laundry, and a nurses' home, at an estimated cost of £25,000 to £28,000.

WORKSOP.—Priory Church improvement scheme. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., architect, High Street, Cosham, Wilts, which provide for rebuilding of the choir and central tower.

WORMHOLT.—The L.C.C. recommend that, subject to the consent of the M.H., two plots of land on Wormholt estate, Hammersmith, be let on building lease to Mr. R. J. Jones for the erection of about 22 shops.

YORK.—Approval has been received to the erection of 38 and 12 houses on the Glen Road and Tang Hall No. 1 Estates respectively, and to the erection of 42 houses on the Tang Hall Estate No. 2. The City Engineer is

to report at the next Council meeting on tenders for 74 houses on Tang Hall, 30 for the Health Committee and 42 for the Housing Committee.

Training of Building Apprentices

The Directors of Education, Education Offices, Manchester, desire to bring to the notice of employers and parents the facilities which are available in Manchester for the training of apprentices in the building and allied trades.

(1) The Mill Street School for Building Trade Apprentices, Ancoats, Manchester (day classes). No fees are charged in respect of attendance at this school, and apprentices may enrol immediately on personal application at the school. The apprentices attend for one day per week, and pass out from the school as follows: Bricklayers and masons (at 18 years), to evening courses at the College of Technology; joiners (at 18 years), to carpentry and joinery evening course at the College of Technology; plumbers (at 16 years), to plumbing course (day or evening) at the College of Technology; plasterers, painters, and decorators (at 16 years), to painters' and decorators' course at the School of Art.

(2) The School of Art (day and evening classes): Employers and parents are advised to consult the School of Art Calendar respecting the facilities offered for the education and training of plasterers, aged 16 years upwards; painters and decorators; architectural students. There is also a special pamphlet dealing with the School of Architecture.

(3) The College of Technology: (a) Particulars of the full-time (three years' course) in building technology will be found in the College of Technology prospectus of full-time day courses. (b) Full details of the part-time day and evening courses for: (1) structural engineering; (2) reinforced concrete engineering; (3) building; (4) quantity surveying; (5) building surveying; (6) woodcutting machinists; (7) carpentry and joinery, will be found in the College of Technology special building prospectus of part-time classes. (c) Details of the following courses: (a) Apprentice day course for plumbers; (b) evening courses in municipal engineering; (c) sanitary engineering; (d) town planning; (e) heating and ventilating engineering; (f) plumbers' work; (g) sanitary inspection; (h) sanitation; (i) chemical lead-burning, will be found in the College of Technology special prospectus of part-time classes in municipal and sanitary engineering.

(4) Branch Technical Evening Schools: There are classes in building trade subjects in certain of the branch technical evening schools, details of which will be found in the short prospectus of evening schools which is published shortly before each winter session.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester.

London Building Notes.

EDMONTON.—The Edmonton Latymer School, E., is to be extended, at a cost of over £70,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. H. Knight & Son, 16 Bruce Grove, Hackney, N.17.

PADDINGTON.—Work has commenced on the site at the corner of Porchester Street, W., where it is proposed to erect a public hall and library, at a cost of about £100,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Herbert Shepherd, 80 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2. The builders are Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SLOANE SQUARE.—A start is to be made with the work of reconstructing the station at Sloane Square, S.W., owned by the London Electric Railways Company. The new buildings have been designed by the company's architects.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW.—Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, are erecting the main girders and framework for the second portion of the headquarters office building to be erected in Southampton Row and Bloomsbury Square, W.C., for the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society. The contractors, Messrs. J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., Wandsworth, S.W., are now constructing the foundations. The architect is Mr. C. W. Long, 36 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

WESTMINSTER.—The L.C.C. are applying for powers to provide for the erection of additional buildings at the County Hall, S.E.1. The east wing still remains to be erected, for which foundations were constructed recently at a cost of £70,000. The architect to the County Hall is Mr. Ralph Knott, F.R.I.B.A., Adelphi Terrace, House, W.C.

WESTMINSTER.—Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, surveyors, have disposed of the freehold of Nos. 1 and 2 Old Rye Street, S.W.1, which covers an area of about 3,300 square feet. The property has been acquired by the Wardens of St. Matthews Church adjoining, who propose to extend their school buildings.

WOOD STREET.—Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Ltd., 63 Waterloo Street, S.E.5 have commenced on their contract for the erection of the superstructure of the "Metropolitan" Telephone Exchange in Wood Street, E.C.2. The building will be the largest telephone exchange in London, being 8 storeys high. The plans have been prepared by Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect to H.M. Office of Works.

Birmingham Building Exhibition

A preliminary prospectus states that the Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades (including Public Works and Road Making Section) will be held this year at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from September 1 to September 17.

Particulars from The Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition, Chamber of Commerce, 95 New Street, Birmingham.

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IN REINFORCED CONCRETE



THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, CARDIFF.

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Contractors: E. TURNER & SONS, LTD.

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Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BEDFORD.—April 25.—For the erection of 12 cottages at Cotton End. The Surveyor, Mr. F. R. Chapman. Deposit £2 2s.

BINGLEY.—April 25.—For erection of a police station at Bingley for the West Riding Standing Joint Committee. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

BRATTON.—April 22.—For a new elementary school at Bratton. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Trowbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIERLEY HILL.—April 20.—For the erection of 18 houses on the Brettell Lane site, and 50 houses on the Terrace Street site. Mr. John Yorke, M.Inst.M.&Cy.E., Town Hall, Brierley Hill. Deposit £2 2s.

CARDIFF.—April 26.—For the erection of 12 parlour houses at Cardiff Road, Dinas Powis. Office of the Clerk to the Council, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CHELMSFORD.—April 18.—For the erection of six pairs of cottages at Writtle for the R.D.C. J. Dewhurst, Council Offices, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.

CHICHESTER.—April 26.—For the erection of a new secondary school for boys at Kingsham Road, Chichester, for the West Sussex C.C. County Architect, 46 Westgate, Chichester. Deposit £2 2s.

DEVON.—April 11.—For painting and repairs, etc., at Whitecliff Hospital, Torquay. The specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the Hospital.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with the following: Leadgate Council School, additions and alterations; Sacriston Council School, alterations and extensions; Jarrow Secondary School, erection of an electrical laboratory. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with the alterations, extension and general repairs to the High Spon Boys' Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

FRIMLEY.—For the erection of 30 pairs of semi-detached cottages adjoining Frimley Road and Park Road, Camberley. The Council's Architect, W. H. Tucker, Ayston, Firwood Drive, Camberley. Deposit £3 3s.

GARFORTH.—April 26.—For the erection of 10 scullery type houses on the housing estate at Garforth. Mr. C. Castelow, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, 10 Park Row, Leeds. Deposit £2 2s.

GUISELEY.—April 20.—New school for the West Riding E.C. at Guiseley. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

JEDBURGH.—April 18.—For the mason, plumber, joiner, slater, plaster and painter works in connection with the erection of seven blocks of houses, 28 in all, forming part of the Friars Mount housing scheme. Mr. Alexander C. Miller, Burgh Surveyor.

LETCHWORTH.—April 20.—For the erection of the following houses: 11, 22, 17, 17. Mr. Cecil H. Hignett, architect. The Council Offices, Broadway Chambers, Letchworth. Deposit £2 2s.

LONDON.—April 14.—For the construction of a Memorial to the Missing at Soissons, in France. The Secretary, Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82 Baker Street, London, W.1. Deposit £10 10s.

LONDON.—Applications are invited from persons and firms for places on the Council's prescribed lists of persons and firms to be invited to tender for various works in connection with the Council's educational institutions. The following are the lists referred to, viz.: 1, new buildings, etc.; 2, structural alterations; 3, cleaning and painting, including minor repairs; 4, heating. The Architect to the London County Council, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.—April 20.—For: (1) New verandahs to Blocks B, C, E, G, H and M at Brook Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E.18; (2) extension of stables, etc., at Belmont Laboratories, Stanley Road, Belmont, Surrey; (3) repairs to floor of recreation hall at Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent; (4) laundry alterations at The Hostel, Little Gray's Inn Lane, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1; (5) sanitary alterations, cleaning and painting works at Caterham Mental Hospital, Caterham, Surrey. The Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

NEWPORT.—April 13.—For the erection of additional classrooms at Somerton Temporary School. The Borough Architect, The Town Hall.

PLYMOUTH.—April 11.—For the demolition of Old Toll House, Embankment Road, and Nos. 59 and 59a, Cobourg Street. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Plymouth.

PENMAENMAWR.—April 16.—For the erection of 36 houses off Cwm Road and Gilfach Road. R. J. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., Penmaenmawr, and the Council Office. Deposit £2 2s.

RATHMINES.—April 13.—For the extension of the Lending Library at Rathmines, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Mr. F. G. Hicks, Architect. Messrs. Patterson & Kempster, 95 Leeson Street, Lower. Deposit £2.

REIGATE.—April 23.—For the erection of four blocks of four

parlour type houses in Lyndhurst Road and seven blocks of four non-parlour type houses in Apley Road, South Park, Reigate. Mr. Fred T. Clayton, the Borough Surveyor, at his Office, Municipal Buildings, Reigate. Deposit £3 3s.

SHEFFIELD.—April 21.—For the erection of a public abattoir and wholesale meat market in Cricket Inn Road, Sheffield. The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2 2s. Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., Architects and Engineers, Factory House, 80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

SHERBURN.—For extensions and alterations to Sherburn Hospital, 57 John Street, Sunderland. Joseph Potts & Son, Architects. Deposit £5 5s.

ST. NEOTS.—April 11.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour and 4 parlour type houses on the Cambridge Street site. The Surveyor, Mr. R. I. Weymouth, Market Square, St. Neots. Deposit £2 2s.

TIVERTON.—April 22.—For the erection of a public slaughter-house on a site adjoining Blundell's Road, Tiverton. Mr. A. M. Kinnison, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Tiverton. Deposit £1 1s.

TRURO.—April 11.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour houses on the Hendra site, for the T.C. F. A. Barnes, A.M.I.C.E., Municipal Offices, Truro. Deposit £1.

WAKEFIELD.—April 25.—For the erection of new County Offices at Wood Street, Wakefield. West Riding County Council Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

WALLASEY.—April 23.—For alterations and extensions to the offices, Sea View Road, Wallasey. The Borough Electrical Engineer's Office, Sea View Road.

WEDNESBURY.—April 16.—For the erection of 24 non-parlour type houses on the Welleroff Street site. Mr. Arthur Booth, M.Inst.M.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Wednesbury. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST RIDING.—April 26.—For the erection of new County Offices, Wood Street, Wakefield. Trades: Excavator, mason and bricklayer, carpenter and joiner, tiler, plumber and glazier, plasterer. The West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

WEST RIDING.—April 25.—For the erection of a police station at Bingley. Trades: Excavator, bricklayer and mason, carpenter and joiner, slater, plumber and glazier. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County House, Wakefield.

WITHAM.—April 15.—For the erection of five pairs of semi-detached houses for the U.D.C. D. Jenkinson, Collingwood Road, Witham.

WOODSEATS.—For the erection of a working men's club at Woodseats. Mr. Henry Webster, architect, Norfolk Row, Sheffield. No date. Deposit £1 1s.

YORK.—April 21.—For the erection of two school departments, together with assembly hall and special rooms, on the Tang Hall Estate, Heworth. Mr. F. T. Penty, architect, Yorkshire Penny Bank Chambers, Coney Street, York. Deposit £2 2s.

Medusa Waterproofing Compound

- ❧ The very best mixture for incorporating with Cement to make concrete absolutely impervious to water.
- ❧ Good concrete *can* be made waterproof by careful choice of materials and good workmanship, but it may have interstices which exert capillary attraction.
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Hull

Building Tenders

BACUP.—For the erection of a new church for St. Joseph's, Stacksteads, Bacup. Architect, Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A., Silver Street, Bury. Mullen & Durkin, Ltd., Burnley (accepted).

BARNESLEY.—For the erection and completion of 36 houses in Ward Green, near Barnesley, for the Worsborough U.D.C. Architect, Mr. T. Shield, Council's Surveyor, Saville House, Worsborough Bridge, Barnesley. R. Porter, Worsborough, near Barnesley, £16,765 (accepted).

BIRMINGHAM.—For the erection of a branch library at Ward End for the Public Libraries Committee. Architects, Messrs. John P. Osborne & Son, 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Messrs. W. & J. Webb, £12,323 (accepted).

BRISTOL.—Mr. Frank Wilkins, Temple Back, has secured the contract for the erection of a new super cinema, to be built in Castle Street at a cost of over £50,000, for Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., Regent Street, London. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., 15 Clare Street, Bristol.

BROADSTAIRS.—The tender of Messrs. Gilbert Bros., of Bradstow Way, Broadstairs, to erect 36 additional houses under the Council's housing scheme for the sum of approximately £17,000, has been recommended for acceptance by Broadstairs Housing and Town Planning Committee.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender, £31,902, of Messrs. Reynolds, Haines & Co., of Cardiff, for the erection of 81 houses on the Hank's estate.

ECCLESFIELD.—The following tenders in connection with the erection of a new elementary school at High Green, at a cost of £9,456, have been accepted by the Ecclesfield Education Sub-Committee: Building, Mr. A. Graham, £4,941; joinery, Messrs. Brammell, Lighthall & Co., £1,723; plumbing, Mr. S. Rushworth, £949; plastering, Mr. B. McCabe, £575; ironwork, Mr. R. Ormiston, £326.

FINEDON.—Messrs. Child & Co.'s tender of £3,760 for eight additional houses was recently accepted by the U.C.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Leslie Kirk, Ltd., £124,247, for the construction of 306 houses and 10 shops at Ruehill housing scheme.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend a contract for the erection of 1,000 houses on the "Winget" system with Messrs. Mactaggart & Mickel, Ltd., on the conditions that the Corporation may terminate the contract when 500 houses have been erected. The prices vary from £409 to £479.

HAMMERSMITH.—The L.C.C. E.C. recommend the tender of Messrs. Triggs & Co., £3,994, for modernising St. Hubert's School, Hammersmith.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK.—For the erection of eight houses for the Dunmow R.D.C. Mr. A. H. Wright, Henham, £3,080.

LANCASTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. F. Moore & Co., of Morecombe, for the erection of 72 houses (44 Bc and 28 A2 types) at the price of £30,401.

LONDON.—For the erection of Codrington House, on Collingwood Estate (Brady Street area), for the L.C.C.: Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tower Works, Tottenham, £21,286 (accepted); A. E. Symes, Stratford, E.15, £21,487; Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, W.8, £21,523; A. T. Rowley, Tottenham, N.15, £21,561; J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1, £21,756; George Walker & Slater, Ltd., 58 Pall Mall, S.W.1, £21,940; William Simms, 591 Commercial Road, E.1, £21,965; E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., 4 Halkin Place, S.W.1, £22,999; R. Woollaston & Co., 40 Turner's Road, E.3, £23,222; Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury Street, W.1, £23,698; R. J. Rowley, Tottenham, N.15, £23,956; A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., 74 Earl's Court Road, W.8, £24,350; Chessums, Ltd., Tottenham, N.15, £24,823; G. B. Farrar and Co., 193 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £24,868; S. E. Moss & Son, Southend-on-Sea, £26,668 12s. 6d.

LUTTERWORTH.—For the erection of four houses at Crescent Road for the R.D.C. Mr. E. Ford, Ashby Magna, £1,625 (accepted).

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation Housing Committee have made a contract with Mr. F. W. Wolfingden, of Longsight, for the erection of houses on the Kingsway housing estate.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Critchlow & Barton, of Manchester, for the erection of conveniences at Ten Acres Recreation Ground.

MIDDLESEX.—The County Council recommend the tender of Messrs. Harbrow, Ltd., £7,567, for adapting premises at Malden to provide accommodation at the Springfield Mental Hospital.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £11,403, of Mr. J. S. Hetherington, for the erection of 29 brick houses in Walker Road.

OLDBURY.—For the erection of 46 houses on the Londonderry Farm estate, and 4 houses (brick built) in Bristnall Hall Road and Bristnall End Lane, for the U.C. Mr. W. Greenwood, M.I.M.&Cy.E., Surveyor to the Council. Housing, Ltd., Blackheath, near Birmingham, £20,998 (accepted).

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £2,750, of Plymouth Builders, for the erection of six additional three-storied flats at Pottery Quay.

PWLLHELI.—Seven tenders were received by the Council for the third housing scheme of 20 dwellings. The three lowest tenders were: Daniel Owen, Nywytho, £10,405 10s.; Jones & Evans, Pwllheli, £10,621 10s.; and Williams & Evans, Abersoch, £11,019 10s. The first-named was accepted.

SALFORD.—The Housing Committee have accepted the amended tender of the Exors. of Elijah Murphy, Moston, £9,380, for the erection of 17 houses on the Weaste housing estate.

SHEFFIELD.—The tender of Messrs. R. Charlesworth, Ltd., for the erection of a pavilion and tearoom at Graves Park, for the Sheffield Corporation, at £2,704 13s. 3d., is recommended for acceptance. The tender of Messrs. M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., for the erection of 20 houses on the Longley Estate, for the Corporation, has been accepted.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. J. Middleton, Ltd., for the erection of conveniences and shelter at the Ecclesall Tram Terminus for £1,470.

SHOTTON.—For the erection of new schools at Shotton for Rev. Father Eadsforth. Architects, Mr. A. Gilbertson, 15 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool. John Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool (accepted).

ST. HELEN'S (I.O.W.).—The T.C. propose purchasing a site in Harding Road, Oakfield, for the erection of 20 houses, and the tender of Messrs. Sadler & Co., Dollis Hill, London, has been provisionally accepted at £8,910 1s. 8d.

SUSSEX.—For alterations and additions to offices and clubroom at Lewes, Sussex, the tender of Messrs. The Ringmer Building Works has been accepted. Mr. E. H. Fuller, architect.

TIPTON.—For the erection of 16 non-parlour type houses in Park Lane West for the U.D.C. Mr. Horace N. Woodward, surveyor. Messrs. W. Willetts & Sons, accepted at £4,560.

UXBRIDGE.—Middlesex E.C. recommend the tender of Messrs. Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross, £11,474, for the erection of a new block at the Whitehall Council School, Uxbridge.

WALSALL.—The T.C. have accepted the following tenders: Messrs. W. Kendrick & Son, for the erection of 203 houses (46 parlour type and 157 non-parlour type), at £83,221; Mr. J. R. Deacon for 20 houses (8 parlour type and 12 flats), at £13,030.

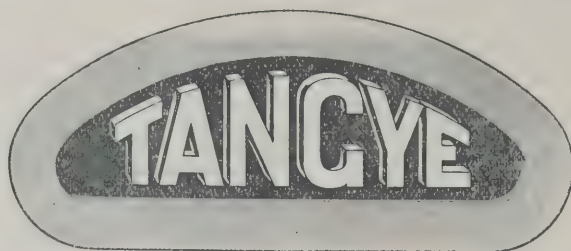
WEMBLEY.—Middlesex E.C. recommend the tender of Messrs. C. J. Newby & Bros., of Southgate, £15,790, for the erection of an elementary school in East Lane, Wembley.

WEST LANCASHIRE.—The R.C. has provisionally accepted tenders for 20 more houses, making 52 in all.

WESTMINSTER.—The L.C.C. E.C. have accepted the tender of Alan V. Goad, Camberwell Road, £875, for the provision of a new scullery, etc., at the L.C.C. Westminster Technical Institute.

Rawlplug Competition

An interesting competition has recently been announced by Messrs. The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Rawlplug House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7. Numerous prizes are offered, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd being £50, £20, and £10 respectively. Full details of this competition, which any user of Rawlplugs has an equal chance of winning, will be found in our advertisement pages.



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TANGYE PRODUCTIONS :

OIL ENGINES
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ETC.

Catalogues free on
application.

TANGYES L^{TD.} BIRMINGHAM

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
4-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Pecorets ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto (Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto (Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9n.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3	2/3 per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9	6/9 each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4 5/-	9/- each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3	20/- each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6	5/5 ditto	—10% or +10%
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4	9/7 ditto	delivered on site.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6	1/6 ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3	2/3 ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3	36/3 111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/-	10/-	ditto

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers				
coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in.	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	22 x 12 in.	32 18 4	16 x 12 in.	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in.	29 17 11	16 x 10 in.	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in.	27 14 2	16 x 9 in.	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in.	26 5 0	16 x 8 in.	12 3 9
	18 x 12 in.	22 10 0	14 x 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in.	22 7 11	14 x 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in.	18 12 11	14 x 8 in.	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0	Per ton	
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Brosley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Jorrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak.	Austrian ..	17/-
Ditto Japanese ..	15/-	
Ditto American ..	14/-	
Ditto English ..	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras ..	17/-	
Ditto Cuban ..	26/-	
Teak Eng. ..	10/-	
Ditto Moulmein ..	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/8 in.	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.
Qualities	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3	7 6 4 8 7 6		
Alder	3 3 2 5 4 3	6 5 4 8 7 6		
Oregon Pine	5 4 4 5 5 5	6 6		
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 3 6 5 4	9 7 7 10 10		
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7 7 10 8	11 11 11 11		
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 6 6 7 7	9 9 9 9		

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	4 1/2 in.	5 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	1/1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 7/8
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3	4/3	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8	4/8	4/8
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1	5/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	10/6	10/6
Sockets diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	2/-	2/-	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37 1/2%	—23 1/2%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	5 in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/11 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/7 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/7	5/9 1/2
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/1 1/2
Shoes (each)	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10 1/2	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10 1/2	2/1 1/2	2/6	3/1	3/4 1/2	6/1
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5 1/2	1/6 1/2	1/11 1/2
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7 1/2	1/8 1/2	2/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7 1/2
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

**EFFICIENT
SIMPLICITY!**

There is no elaborate mechanism to corrode or get out of order in the "Conquest" Fire Extinguisher. It can be effectively used by anyone. Designed to reduce all normal outbreaks of fire, involving freely-burning materials. Approved by the Fire Offices Committee.

*The
Conquest*
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
TRADE MARK

Write for copy of
the Folder TE-01,
sent Post Free.



THE PYRENE COMPANY LIMITED
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
Telephone: Victoria 8592. Telegrams: "Pyrenextin, Sowest, London."

"ARDENBRITE"

(Registered Trade Mark)

THE PERFECT DECORATIVE MEDIUM FOR
RADIATORS

Can be used in a Spraying Machine, without disconnecting Radiator, in one quarter of the time as compared with Brush Painting.

As used at Africa House, Kingsway.

Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours, dries hard in half an hour, stands heat, will not tarnish, can be washed.

Prices and Colour Card from

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69 Southampton Row
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YORK STONE "SILEX"

NONSLIP, GRANOLITHIC,

MOSAIC TERRAZZO.

JOINTLESS FLOORING

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(HALIFAX)

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**GILLETT & JOHNSTON (THE CROYDON BELL
FOUNDRY, LIMITED)**
CROYDON, SURREY

Makers of the world's largest Carillon—53 bells, weighing 50 tons—for Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City.

Also—now in hand—a similar Carillon for the Canadian Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.

RINGS OF BELLS.—Amongst recent work we have re-cast the peal of 10 for MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL, and have supplied new peals to a large number of Churches in the British Isles.

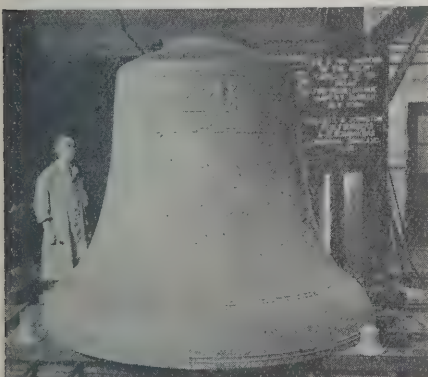
TOWER CLOCKS.—Over 12,000 have been supplied by us to public buildings throughout the world.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—Our Electric Clocks are highly efficient, and give absolute accuracy of time-keeping.

Royal Warrant Holders to H.M. King George V

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Bass Bell of New York Carillon. 9½ tons

**LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS
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OR RAIL

Ex STOCK

ALL BRITISH STANDARD SIZES

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Telephones: THORNTON HEATH 2340, 2341, 2342

(Dept. A)

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

Lead delivered ..	Unit	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		35/-	35/-	35/6	35/6	38/6	38/6
IRON SOIL AND WASTE ..	Per yard run	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
L.O.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution ..		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½	
Bends ..	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Junctions ..	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws ..	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25		50		100		150		200		250	
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
14 gauge ..		26/9	36/7	56/6	67/3	80/12	102/6	115/6	123/6				
12 do. ..		30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/6	123/6					
½ in. plate ..		33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6						
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70						
½ in. plate ..		40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-						
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52	60						
½ in. plate ..		57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6						
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-						

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—		Each				
		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks ..		4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—
Ditto stop cocks ..		4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-
Brass ball valves ..		4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—
Plumbers unions ..		1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—
Boiler screws ..		8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—

Caps and screws ..		Each				
		1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3½ in.	4 in.
		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—						
		1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..		2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.) ..		2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones ..		1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves ..		—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles ..		—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder ..		—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder ..		—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails ..		—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to size in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.				White		Tinted	
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				7½d.		10½d.	
				½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1 ¼ in.
Roller plate glass	..	..	..	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.	9d.
Rough cast glass	..	..	..	—	6½d.	6½d.	—
Wired roller	..	..	..	—	—	9½d.	—
Wired cast	..	..	..	—	—	9½d.	—



Satisfied

Client : Well, I must say I'm more than satisfied. I'm delighted. It's a fine, clean-looking job, and the flat roof is perfect. I congratulate you both.

Architect : Thanks very much.

Builder : Thanks also. But my part was easy. The idea is everything, and I worked from an excellent specification. That VULCANITE roofing is new to me but I like the look of it, and the roofers who laid it were experts. I watched them with interest.

Architect : It's wonderful stuff altogether. Watertight and fire-resisting too. In this case it is covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. tar macadam, though sometimes I specify it to be covered with sand and gravel, which keeps the building beneath at an equable temperature, warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Client : Well—it will need to be tough to stand up to its job as a recreation ground as well as a roof!

Architect : I'm not afraid of VULCANITE letting me down. It never has done, and I've advised it in a great many cases now. I'm always surprised that VULCANITE is so inexpensive. It is the best and least expensive material for flat roof covering.

"VULCANITE" roofing is used under the London Building Act and the Bye-laws, etc., of all Borough and Urban District Councils; and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as an Insurance Tariff Roof

We shall be pleased to have your request for our Illustrated Booklet, and to supply detailed drawings and estimates free.

VULCANITE FLAT ROOFING is supplied and fixed only by

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FLAT ROOFING SPECIALISTS

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WASHABLE
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The FIRST in the Field. The FOREMOST ever since.

FIFTY Years' Experience has stamped

DURESCO

as being the PREMIER Water Paint

Sole Manufacturers: **The Silicate Paint Co. & Co. Ltd.**

CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.



CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high ..	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/6th of the above fees or £1 ls.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearding complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level ..	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load ..	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep 9/6 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 11/- Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- " "
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 29/6 1. 2. 4. 36/6 Holsting 2/6
Concrete in foundations	2/10 2/6
Add if in ground floors	3/- 4/- 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	4 in. 1/11 6 in. 2/10 4 in. 3/- 6 in. 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 620/- Stocks 830/- Blues 1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/- 850/- 1080/-
Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal 10d. Vertical 1/3
Two courses of slates in cement	9d. 1/-
1-in. asphalt	
Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1/3d. 1/3d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super 2 1/2d.
Weather joint in cement	1 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening ..	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost ..	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run
Queins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	1d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1 1/2
Double-lie creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall ..	

PAVIOR.

Cement and sand	1 in. 3/- 1 1/2 in. 3/6 2 in. 3/10 2 1/2 in. 4/8 3 in. 4/6
Granolithic	4/2 4/2 5/3 6/4
Asphalte	7/- — — —
Tarmac	— — — 4/8 5/6

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in holsting and fixing	Per Foot Cube Templates 12/6 Thresholds 16/6 Sills 22/6
Artificial stone	9/- 8/- 11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	To Elevation generally 19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	Per Square Countess 20/- Ladies 72/-
Add for every 1/2 in. additional lap	2/3 3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails ..	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius ..	66 1/2%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—	
Size	Medium Grey Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/- 93/- Per square
20 x 10 in.	95/- 100/- Ditto
16 x 10 in.	85/- 91/- Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/- 86/- Ditto
Green Randems No. 2	115/-
Grey-Green Randems	98/6 Ditto
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6 Ditto
Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Ridge and abutments	Equal 1 foot super. 1/10
Ridge tiling	
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

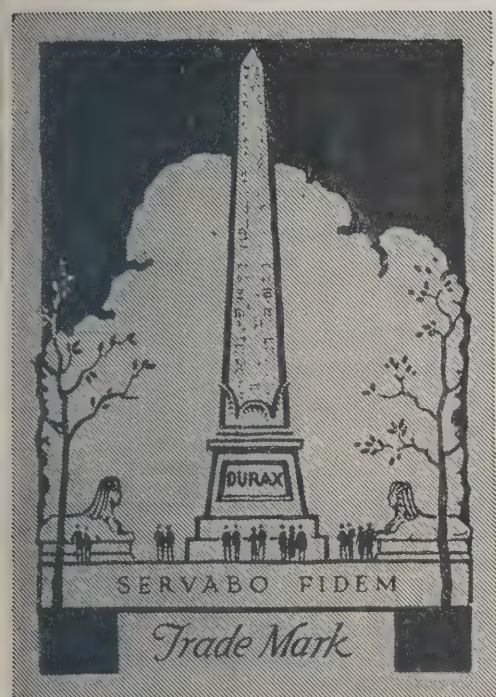
CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 3/9
At per square	1 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 38/- 48/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Deal plain-edged flooring	Per square 1 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	33/- 40/- 50/-
Deal matching	36/- 48/- 58/-
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 2/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ..	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-
Doors, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2 Panel 4 Panel 6 Panel
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4 1/2d. 5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
Staircase	
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal string, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to string, each	9d.

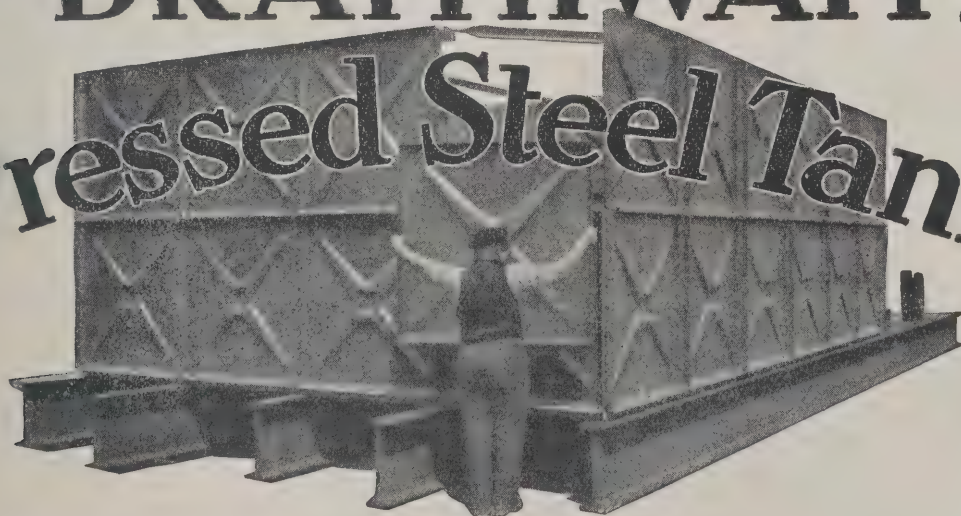
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The BRAITHWAITE Pressed Steel Tank



A standardised product of simple construction, easy to handle and erect, and supplied from stock. The material for this tank is packed for shipment so as to ship as dead weight.



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WORKS — Ypiranga, Sao Paula, BRAZIL

Unit plates 4 feet or 1 metre square give tanks with capacities ranging from 220 to 1,000,000 or more gallons, for the storage of water, fuel oil and other liquids.

Registered Office: 10 BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Telephone : Victoria 8573 (3 lines)

Telegrams : Bromkirk, Sowest, London

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube							
	Very Small	Small	Large					
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-					
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..		1 1/3 in.	1 1/5 in.					
Deal newels, per foot run	2 by 3 1/2	3 1/2 by 3 1/2 1/6	4 by 4 1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.					
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/8					
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8					
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9					
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	8d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1 1/4
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9d.	11 1/2d.	1/0 1/2	1 2/4
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed			6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1/0 1/2	1/1 1/2	1 2/4
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
	Per Foot Run							
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in.	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging				
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.				
Labour and Screws only Fixing								
Barrel Flush	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-
Sash Locks and Furniture	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-
Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-
Fasteners Handles Catches	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Boils and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	2 in.	3 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8
Stop ends	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

					Per Cwt.		Flashings and Gutter					
Milled lead and laying					Soakers 47/-	Flats 56/-	59/-					
Per Foot Run					Each							
Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Bossed Ends to Rolls 6d.		Cesspools 5/6	Soldered Dots 2/-						
					Per Foot Run							
					1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/8	2/8	2/10	3/8	4/-	5/2	—					
Lead waste	1 1/4	1/7	2/-	2/4	2/8 1/2	3/6	—					
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/8	6/3				
					Each							
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/-	6/6				
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	4/-	6/6	7/-				
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—				
Stop ends	2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—				
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3				
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/-	—	—				
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3				
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1				
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8				
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1				
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—				
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—				
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—				
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—				
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3				

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	—	—
Sell, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	—	—
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1/2 in.	Gas 3/4 in.	Gas 1 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete	1/1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run			
	On Walls and Ceilings	Narrow Super	Per Widths	Per Foot Run
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Sirapite	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2	—	—
	Per Foot Run		Per 1 in. Girth	
	Moulding in plaster	0/2	Mitres Equal to Value	Stop Ends Equal to 1rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland	0/3	—	1 foot of	—
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	—	moulding	—
	Partitions		Per Yard Super	
	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering	5/-	5/6	8/-	—

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.	From 100 ft. and over
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.	—	—	—	—
Sheet Glass	21oz.	15oz.	10oz.	7oz.
Figured	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10	0/10 1/2
Cast Glass	1/1 1/2	1/1 1/2	1/1 1/2	2/2
Wired	—	—	—	—
Metal bar	—	—	—	—
Patent Glazing	—	—	—	—

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/2
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours	If on Narrow Width
100%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime				Paint Coats				Stain Size Varnish			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5	2/1	2/3	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/3	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Do. on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2
On large pipes or do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :-												
On Moulded Work	20 per cent.	150 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Enriched Work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Party Colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stippled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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On stairs	1/7	2/1
On ceilings	—	—

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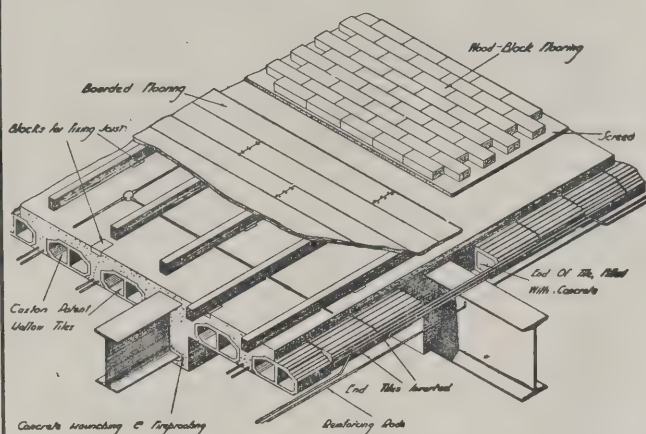
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THE ÆSTHETIC TREATMENT OF CONCRETE

The late nineteenth century protagonists of the Gothic revival were wont to extol the theory of thrust and counter-thrust in the mediæval Cathedral as evidence of the scientific truth in buildings of this particular style; and from this standpoint, some of the more daring were led on to express a limited enthusiasm for the work of the engineer, whose habit was to express scientific truth in stark and uncompromising terms. At that time, the engineer was concerned mainly with expression in steel, which in most buildings was discreetly covered up, or, if nakedly visible, generally took the form of pleasant lattice patterns that even the super-æsthetic could be persuaded to admire. One could always point to the lattice standards of the electric lamps in Nine Elms Goods Yard for delicacy in steel design, or to the massive members of the Forth Bridge as evidence of sheer beauty achieved by solving structural problems in the most economical and direct manner. But one had to select one's examples. It was difficult to raise any enthusiasm for the average gasholder, although it might be, and probably is, the most direct and economical solution of the gas engineer's storage problem. And practically no one had a word to say for Charing Cross Railway Bridge, despite its lattice members, though, being more on the lines of a post and lintel structure, its classic taint naturally put it out of court. Concrete was much used, of course, but was the Cinderella of the engineer's materials, relegated to foundations, retaining walls and such positions.

When the engineer, however, combined his steel and his concrete into a new composite material, the whole situation was changed. Structures in the new reinforced concrete began to rise all over the country, at first mainly confined to strictly utilitarian buildings, such as coal and grain hoppers, tanks, minor bridges, culverts. Later on, factories, warehouses, stores, grand stands, and important bridges came into concrete existence, and it became evident that there were few buildings that did not lend themselves to construction in this new material

the only defects of which, from an æsthetic point of view, were inherent, being bad colour, derived from the cement, and bad texture derived from the inevitable shuttering.

These two defects have held up the development of reinforced concrete for normal architectural work, but we have repeatedly urged that architects should endeavour to find a logical expression for the new material. One or two, notably Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, have made interesting experiments in colour and surface treatment by the use of coloured aggregates and by hammer-marking. The larger problem of design has scarcely been tackled yet in this country, at any rate on the enterprising lines of French architects, such as the brothers Perret. It will not, however, be for lack of encouragement to the younger men, for the Institution of Structural Engineers has announced the foundation of the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship with the object of encouraging "the æsthetic design and artistic development in England of concrete and reinforced concrete." This Scholarship, of £300, has been presented to the Institution by one of the big concrete engineering firms, and will be awarded every three years. The first award will be made this year, and the Institution has issued particulars for competitors, who are limited to its membership. The successful competitor will be required to travel on the Continent for forty-two days. It is probable that the Rules governing the Brenforce Scholarship preclude competition by any but members of the Institution of Structural Engineers, in which case there is no more to be said. We think, however, that in general it is more satisfactory for prizes and scholarships to be awarded in open competition, even if limitations are sometimes imposed in competitions for designs for particular buildings. But in essaying a standard of æsthetics for a new form of construction, one must have a catholic jury and a good deal of publicity. Ideals of beauty hardly carry weight, if they are confined to a few enthusiasts, or represent only the views of one particular organisation.

Notes and Comments

More Trouble about Bridges

The further raid upon the Road Fund, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Monday, is bound to raise the ire of the motoring organisations. Indeed, the Commercial Motor Users' Association had already voiced their objection at their recent dinner, at which the Minister of Transport was present. Their particular grievance, at this function, was, however, what Mr. Shrapnell-Smith described as the action of the railway companies in trying to "bottle up motor transport" by failing or refusing to rebuild or strengthen their weak bridges over railways and canals, motor traffic, consequently, being forced in many cases to make long detours. Colonel Ashley, in reply, admitted that some of the railway bridges were unsatisfactory, but refused to admit that his department were in any way indictable for neglect. He retorted with a long list of new bridge enterprises which his Ministry had under weigh, though whether they will progress as rapidly now that that Ministry is to be abolished is open to question. The motor organisations are sometimes a little unreasonable; it is, for instance, hardly possible to rebuild or widen all the bridges in the country within five years merely to meet the requirements of motor traffic. The supine attitude of the railways is easily explainable. They are already complaining of the unfair competition of motor transport, and, unless forced, are not likely to rebuild their weak bridges to make that competition more effective.

Leasehold Flats

Leasehold flats are an innovation so far as this country is concerned, and the few cases in which this principle has been adopted do not seem to have met with much success. If the *Manchester Guardian* is correct, the latest and most famous example of the leasehold flat system in London seems also likely to misfire, and for a curious reason. For these flats, such exalted figures have been demanded that it was obvious they were designed chiefly for millionaires, the supply of whom is much greater on the other side of the Atlantic than here. Indeed, this important block, constructed on American lines, was generally regarded as intended to provide a *pied à terre* on this side for the tired magnate from Wall Street. But the acquisition of a lease over here apparently invests the Fifth Avenue inhabitant with an English domicile, a matter which immediately makes the owner an object of interest to our Inland Revenue authorities, and, in default of exact data, they proceed to assess him for income tax on the basis of an income reckoned at ten times the rent of his domicile. When so many of our middle class are struggling to pay rents amounting to a third of their incomes, this seems quite a reasonable basis, but the American millionaire, thus faced with income tax on both sides of the Atlantic, is chary of taking up an assessable domicile on this side; hence the difficulty with this new leasehold flat building.

Registration

The Architects' Registration Bill passed its second reading in the Commons, last Friday, without a division, and, on the suggestion of the Home Secretary, was then referred to a Select Committee. This was, undoubtedly, the best course to take, for a perusal of Hansard shows that most Members had very hazy ideas about architecture, and their comments, in consequence, often verged on the ludicrous. Even the Home Secretary, in accepting the principle of registration, inferred that it might favour scientific

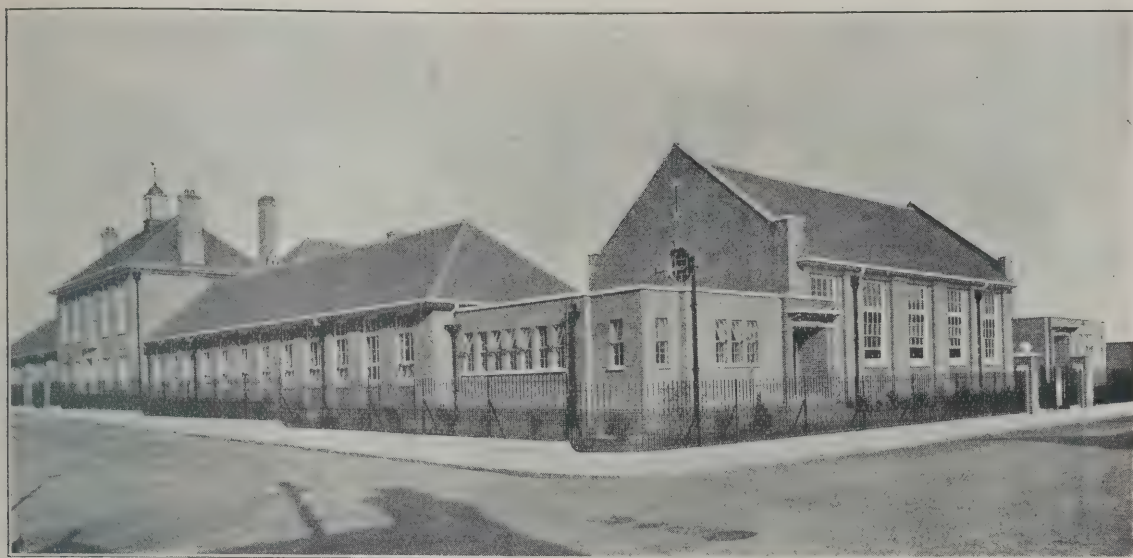
qualifications at the expense of the æsthetic, whereas the great difficulty at the present time is to ensure that candidates have received sufficient training in the æsthetic side of their work. Until the architectural schools came into existence, it was usual for the architectural student to "cram" sufficient scientific and historical data to enable him to pass a qualifying examination; and his training in the vital matter of design was limited to what he could pick up in an office or what a pre-occupied principal could impart mainly by perfunctory criticism of the pupils' efforts on the draughting board. At its worst, the present system favours the man, without any training or æsthetic qualifications whatever, essaying architectural design, relying on the numerous text-books for scientific data to carry him through. We note that Professor Prior's name was advanced in the debate to justify a plea that architects should not be required to give any proof of their ability such as registration would necessarily require. In his earlier days the distinguished Professor graduated at a university, and his degree is a visible proof of his general educational attainments. It is the more difficult to understand then why he objects to some test for architects signifying that, in the future, they have had some acquaintance with the rudiments of the art they follow.

The Aldwych Sites

Rumours have been plentiful as to the future disposition of the two sites in Aldwych, London, which the Bush House Company relinquished some time back, after the completion of their centre block which aligns with Kingsway. A well-known theatrical manager was said to have acquired them for the purpose of erecting four new theatres; and the Indian Government was also supposed to be in treaty for one of them for the London offices of that Dominion. The Press Association has recently confirmed the latter statement, and has announced that building operations will begin this summer. Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., is said to be settling with the High Commissioner for India the final details of the design for the new "India House" to be erected. It is satisfactory to learn that, in general appearance, the new building will not be dissimilar to Bush House, and any jarring break in architecture will be avoided. That evidence of good manners in architecture was, in the circumstances, to be anticipated. It is to be hoped, however, that the London County Council will be equally circumspect when the design for the other vacant area comes up for consideration.

A Record of Old London Remains

The Museum Committee of the City of London Corporation have recently started a scheme for obtaining an accurate record of any structural remains of early London as revealed in the course of modern building operations. For this purpose, they have enlisted the aid of the Society of Antiquaries and the R.I.B.A., and have made an appeal to all architects, who may be cognisant of the finding of any such relics, to assist in the work. Briefly, it is proposed to record on a large scale map of London, which has been prepared by Mr. Charles Goad, details and measurements of all authenticated discoveries as they occur, and before they are removed to make way for the new structures. To this will be added, in time, a large amount of similar information which has appeared in various archaeological journals, so that eventually this survey will provide a vast amount of information about earlier Londons and, particularly, Roman London.



THE PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL, BARKING: VIEW FROM THE WEST SHOWING BOYS' SIDE AND BOYS' ASSEMBLY HALL.
C. J. DAWSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL, BARKING

No branch, probably, of architectural work demands such a receptive mind as the design of schools, for the essential requirements of these buildings have been constantly changed or modified to accord with progressive experience in teaching work or as the result of long-continued medical research into the physical needs and welfare of growing children. It is not surprising, therefore, to read in the report of a recent Parliamentary debate that schools which, but a generation or so ago, were accounted excellent, are now entered on a "black list" of unsuitable buildings, to be replaced as opportunity and financial exigencies permit.

The designer of schools finds it incumbent to keep abreast of the trend of modern thought and research in educational matters; he needs, too, to be well acquainted with new improved materials and equipment suitable for his particular purpose, and he has to keep a watchful eye upon cost, for, apart from the more or less limited effective life of school buildings, the fact that the majority of new schools are erected at public expense calls for economical as well as sound construction. To fulfil all the practical and utilitarian requirements, and yet ensure some measure of aesthetic achievement, is no mean test of a designer's ability.

But, in these days, the more intensive study of child life, of the reaction of the child mind to education, and of the part that all education should play in the training of future citizens, has influenced changes not only in the basic principles of planning and equipment, but in the character of the schools themselves, new types being evolved for particular educational purposes. Of such is the Park Central School at Barking, Essex, here illustrated.

Though not strictly to be classed among the secondary schools, it is designed to be complementary to the Abbey Secondary School, also owned by the Barking Education Authority, and for a curriculum which has a definite vocational bias. In the words of the Minister of Education, who formally opened the building last month, it is intended "to provide a different type of selective education appropriate to those whose bent of mind is more practical and less academic than what is commonly associated with the grammar school."

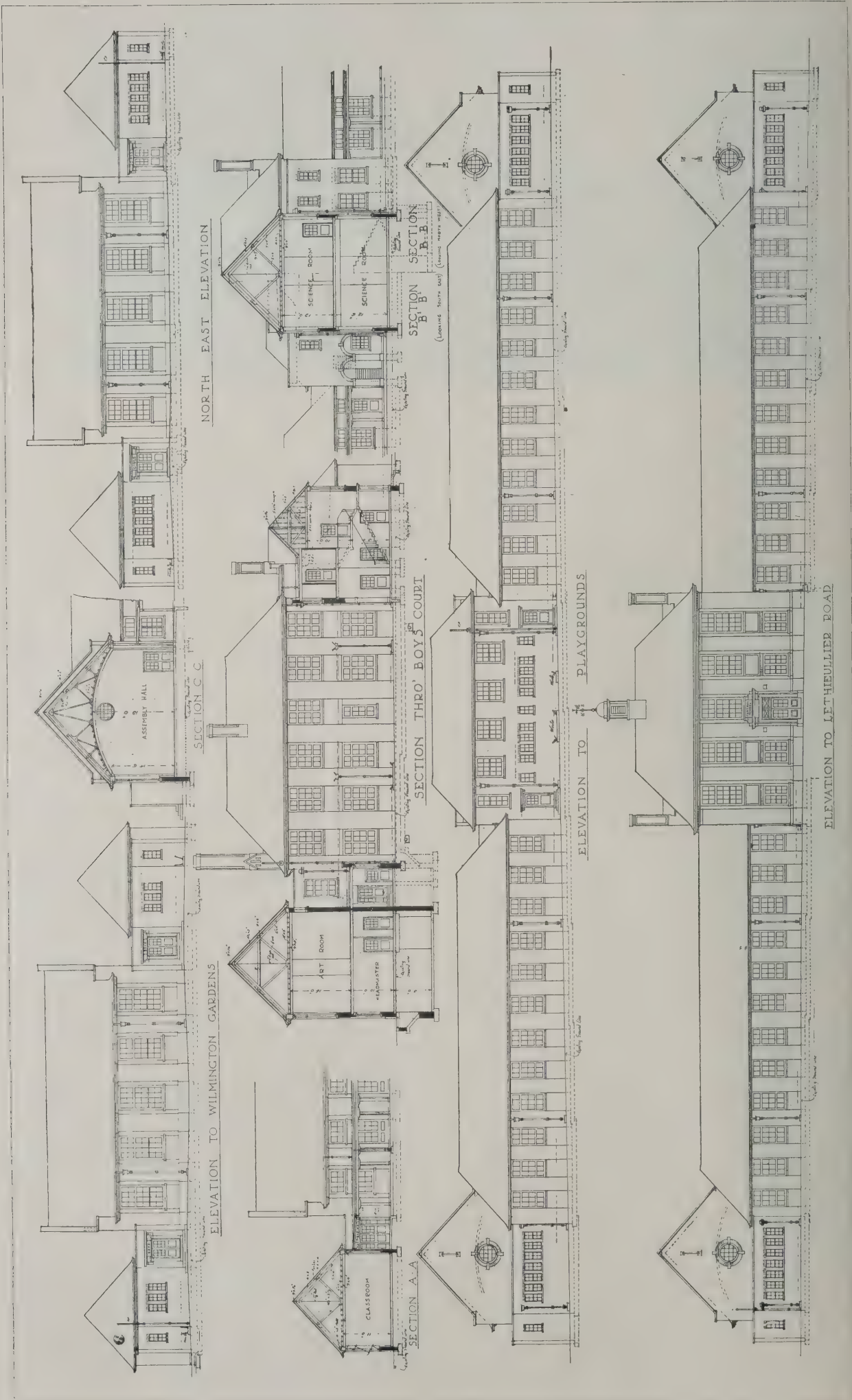
The architect of the new school, Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., has been fortunate in his site, amounting

to four acres, of which the buildings and paved playground have absorbed one-and-a-half acres, leaving two-and-a-half acres for a playing field; and the latter adjoins a new recreation ground of five acres which was laid out last year. This open and ample space has given the opportunity for a symmetrical and well-arranged plan, in which a two-storey block, containing the masters' and mistresses' private rooms and the special subject classrooms, forms a division between two open courts round which the single storey classrooms and assembly halls of the girls' and boys' departments are grouped respectively. There are two entrances for both boys and girls, opening directly to cloakrooms and lavatories, and leading to open verandahs giving access to the classrooms, which are lighted on two sides.

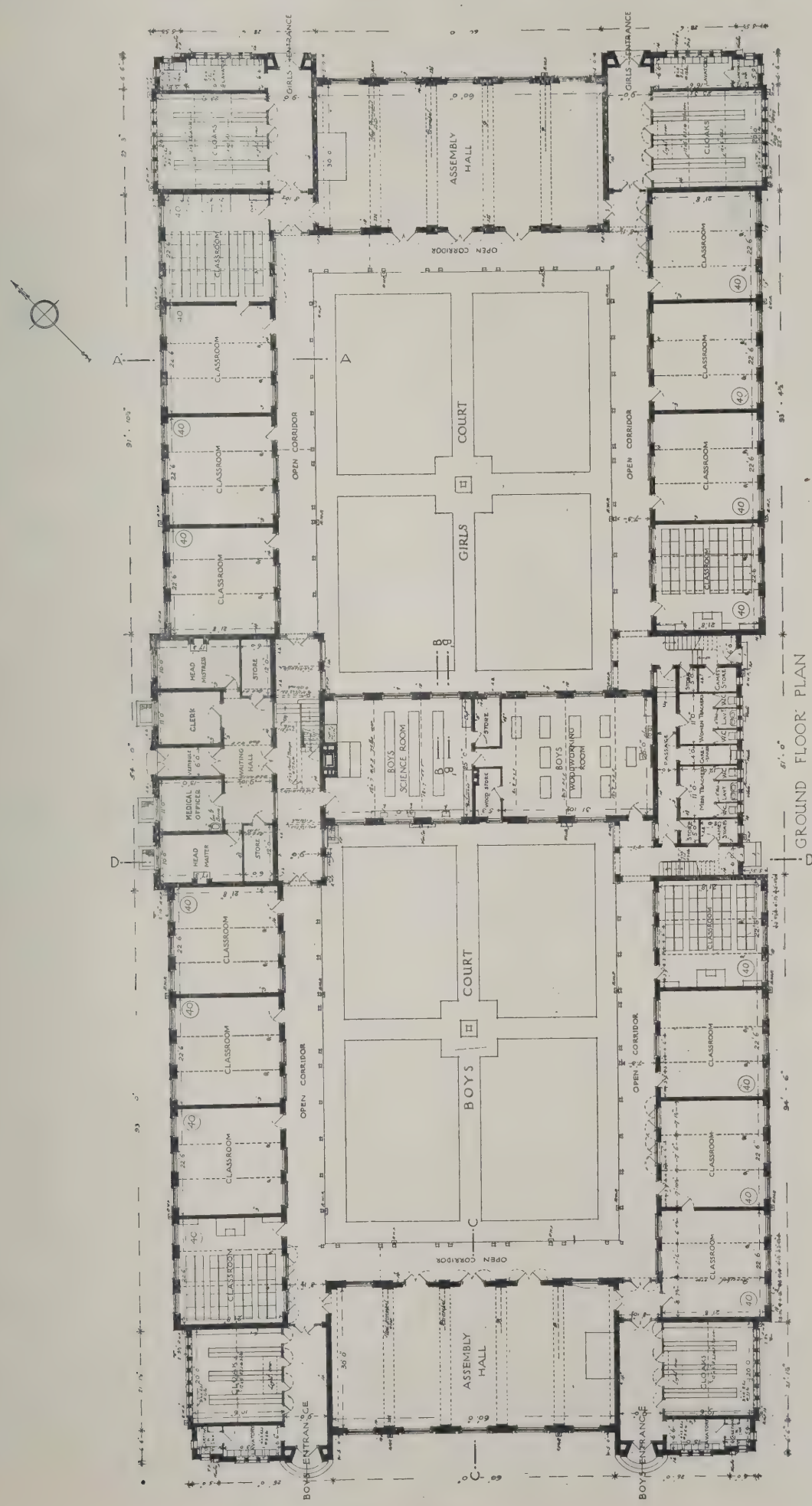
The main entrance from Lethiellier Road, in the centre block, leads to a hall, the private rooms of the head master, head mistress, medical officer and clerk, and a staircase to the upper floor. Below these rooms are the coal stores and heating chamber, and above them the art classroom, which is used by both departments. The centre of this dividing block has the boys' woodworking and science rooms on the ground floor, with the girls' science room and cooking and laundry room above. At the back of this block are other staircases and stores, masters' and mistresses' lavatories, and on the first floor are private rooms for the assistant teaching staff.

Accommodation is provided for 360 boys and 360 girls, and the general aim has been to obtain, as nearly as possible, the conditions of an open-air school, this being facilitated by the arrangement of open verandah corridors and the provision of large windows on either side of the classrooms, so fitted that practically all the window space can be thrown open for the free admission of air.

The buildings are of stock brick with tile roofs, and the elevations, as can be seen from the views, are straightforward and pleasantly proportioned, the centre divisional block forming a dominating feature which knits the whole composition well together. Lord Eustace Percy, at the conclusion of his opening speech, paid a tribute to the planning of the school, which, he added, for the benefit of any hardened economists who were present, was not only architecturally attractive but cheap.



THE PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL, BARKING.
C. I. DAWSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

THE PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL, BARKING.
C. J. DAWSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE ARCHITECTS (REGISTRATION) BILL

The House of Commons, after debating the Architects' (Registration) Bill for nearly five hours, decided, on the suggestion of the Home Secretary, who spoke on behalf of the Government, to refer it to a Select Committee. This means that the Royal Institute of British Architects will be able to appear before the Committee, by counsel if desired, and state their case for the Bill, and that the builders who are opposing it will be enabled to state their arguments against it. It will then rest with the Committee to recommend whether the Bill should be allowed to go further, with the amendments which are considered necessary. As there was an almost unanimous feeling in the House in favour of the principle of registration of architects, it seems probable that the Bill will be proceeded with, but its ultimate fate, when it has at length emerged from the Committee stage, must depend upon whether the Government are willing to give it the necessary facilities.

The debate was opened by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, who moved the second reading. He stated the history of the movement for registration, and pointed out that, while a system of voluntary registration was all very well so far as it went, it failed for lack of statutory authority, and compulsory registration was needed. Great Britain, he said, is one of the few countries where architects are allowed to practice without statutory qualification. He was emphatic in stating that the promoters of the Bill have no desire to make the architects' profession a closed one, and care would be taken that the avenues of entrance for the talented sons of poor parents were kept open. The Bill proposed to do nothing more than to restrict the title "architect," and the use of the term "architectural" to people at present in the profession and to persons who in the future have obtained the requisite qualifications.

A well-reasoned speech was delivered by Lieut.-Colonel Moore, who seconded the motion for the second reading. He said that by admitting the necessity for the registration of barristers and other learned professions we had admitted that such a principle was not restricted to the professions concerned with the life and health of the community, but that it also applied to the professions which were charged with its well-being and culture. Why, therefore, should Parliament neglect to grant this concession to a profession on the efficiency of whose services depends the comfort and security of the population.

The first note of opposition was struck by Mr. A. V. Alexander, a Labour Member, and he moved the rejection of the Bill, but his objections to it did not prove to be formidable. He was specially concerned that the profession should not be closed to the working classes, and that there should be representatives of the working classes upon the advisory body. Colonel Wedgwood's objections were of a more sweeping character. He is himself a naval architect, but he opposed the Bill because he believed its effect would be to limit the number of entrants to the architectural profession and raise architects' fees. If it was desirable that no building should be erected without an architect being employed upon it, the restriction of the profession would lead to more and not fewer buildings being so erected.

On the other hand, the Bill was supported, on certain conditions, by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who declared that nothing was more striking in the artistic and intellectual history of English life than the way in which architecture has progressed in recent years. He mentioned two examples in particular, the buildings of Bristol University and the Rylands Library in Manchester. He believed the Bill was a *bona fide*

who were interested in it, to improve architectural education. Then he came to what he described as "the other side of the picture," and protested strongly against Clause 11, which provides that if a man described himself as an architect without being registered he would be committing a crime. He objected to "this manufacture of various prohibitions which interfere with the ordinary liberty of people who wish to render some useful service and earn an honest livelihood." The prohibition should be limited to the use of the term "registered architect." A man with original ideas might not want to go through a course of study, and why should he be brought into a cast-iron mould? In matters of artistic taste, there should always be absolute freedom. Even Wren, greatest of English architects, might never have got on to the register, and if this Bill had been in force in his time, and he had not been on the register when he built St. Paul's Cathedral, he would have been liable to a fine of £50.

Criticism of the Bill came also from Major Hills. He reminded the House that architecture, as well as being a profession, is an art. To-day, he said, we have some of the finest architects that this country ever possessed. The Cloister at Winchester, the work of Sir Herbert Baker, is one of the most exquisite productions of the human imagination; and Sir Edward Lutyens and (in Scotland) Sir Robert Lorimer are great artists; but alongside of them there are many indifferent architects.

Somewhat unexpected support of the Bill came from a Labour Member, Mr. Gardner, who saw nothing inappropriate in a member of a party who are strong upholders of trade unionism being in favour of the architects having a statutory qualification. He was rather contemptuous of some of the references which had been made to Wren in the course of the debate. If the great designer of St. Paul's had been alive to-day he would not be a registered architect, because he was not trained as such; but the R.I.B.A. would assuredly have recognised him as an architect and elected him a Fellow. The promoters of the Bill, he continued, had agreed that a representative of the National Federation of Building Operatives should be on the board, this being the first occasion on which a professional body had agreed to give Labour such representation.

From the Conservative side, Sir George Berry contributed a reasoned defence of the Bill. After discussing its provisions in relation to the imaginative artist and to those who followed architecture solely as a means of earning a livelihood, he arrived at the conclusion that an education leading to registration can be relied upon to raise the average standard of our architecture and to counteract the worst types of incompetence without hampering the designer whose conceptions are noble, original and elevating.

After further discussion, in the course of which Captain Wallace, on behalf of the promoters of the Bill, intimated that certain concessions would be made to meet objections, the Home Secretary announced that the Council of the R.I.B.A., who had met him a few hours earlier, were willing that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee for examination. He recommended, therefore, that it should be given a second reading, and after the measure has been fully considered by a Select Committee, it might be referred either to a Standing Committee or to a Committee of the whole House.

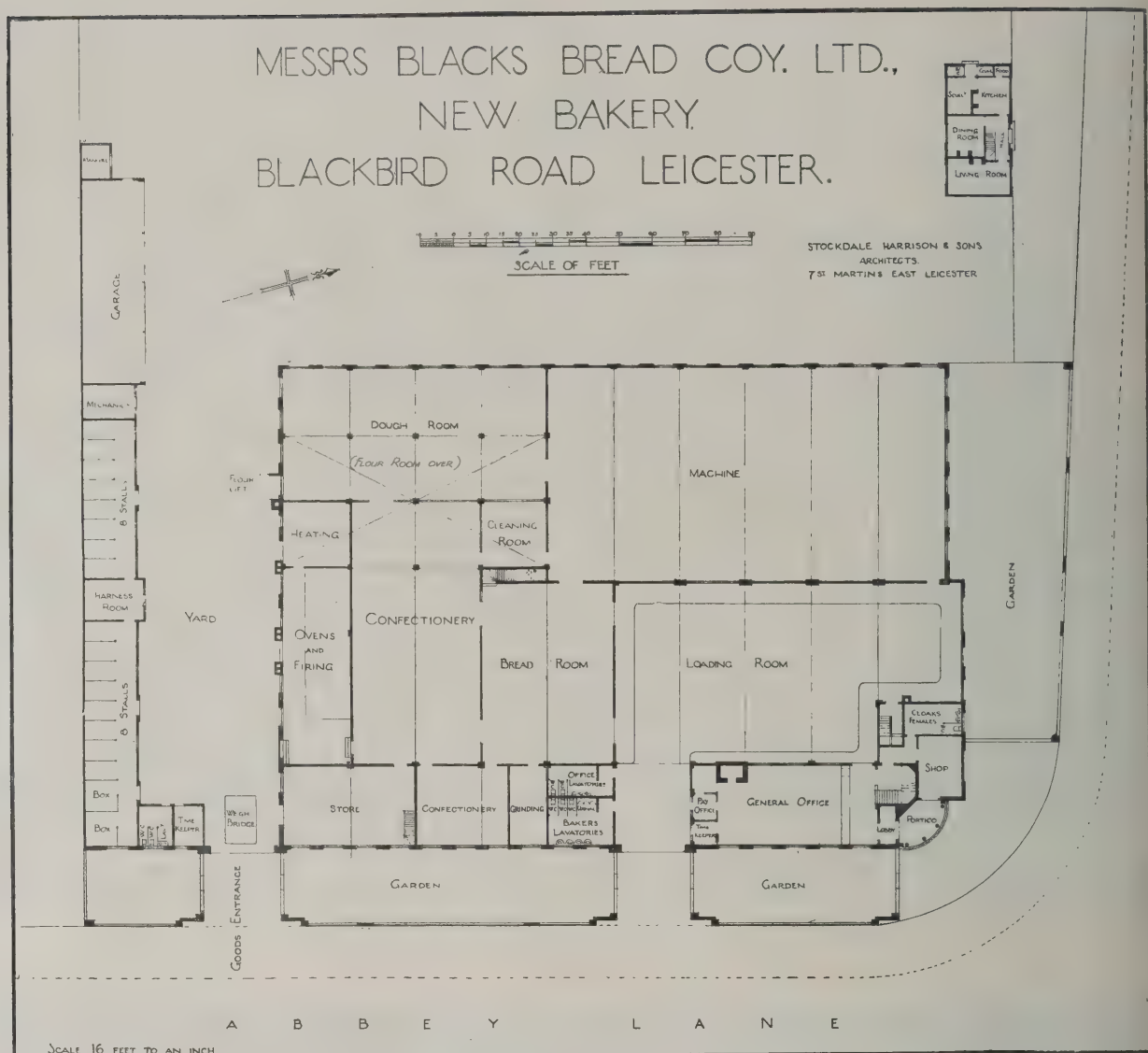
The motion for the rejection of the Bill was then withdrawn, and the second reading was agreed to without a division, as was also the motion to report the measure to a Select Committee.



THE PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL, BARKING: MAIN ENTRANCE BLOCK.
C. J. DAWSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE PARK CENTRAL SCHOOL, BARKING: CORNER OF BOYS' COURT FROM THE OPEN CORRIDOR.
C. J. DAWSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NEW BAKERY, LEICESTER: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

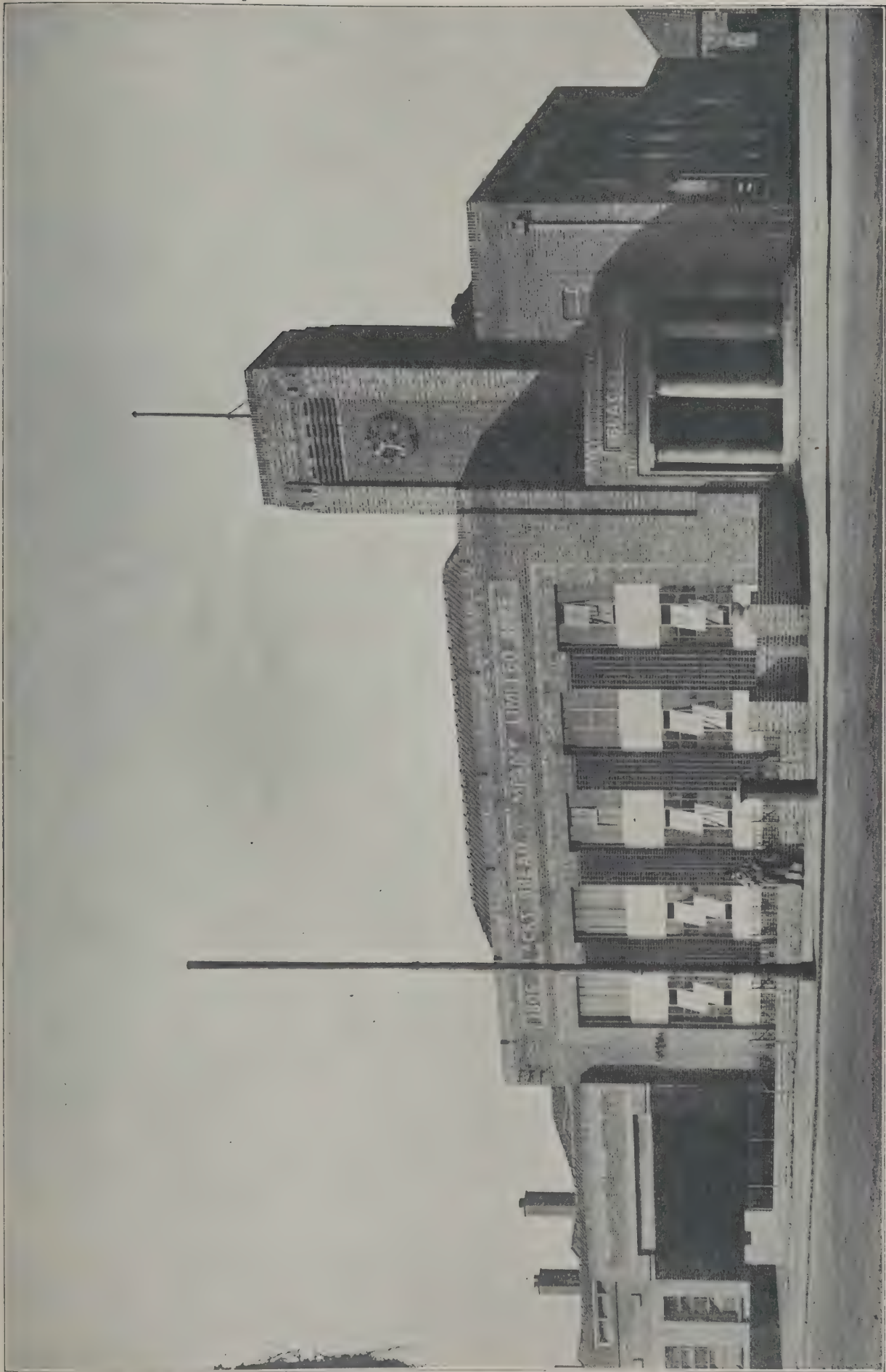
STOCKDALE HARRISON & SONS, Architects.

A MODERN BAKERY AT LEICESTER

The new bakery erected by Messrs. Black's Bread Company, to the designs of Messrs. S. Harrison & Sons, of Leicester, provides evidence that industrial buildings are tending more and more to be brought within the fold of architecture proper. This building is indeed the first bakery of its kind, and it suggests many interesting problems of design. A serious attempt has been made to give to the structure a marked individuality. Whether the building adequately expresses the idea of a bakery is a question easy to put but not so easy to answer, and it is perhaps doubtful if it is a fair question at all. Nowadays factories can seldom express their individual purpose for the simple reason that industrial operations of very many different kinds can be conducted in the same simple shaped big-windowed rectangular apartments. In fact, it is a new architectural phenomenon of our time that factory buildings of a stock pattern are often erected as a speculation, it being established that, provided the lighting and ventilation and the transit facilities are good, there will be little difficulty in letting the premises. In the case of a bakery, if the ovens happened to be of large dimensions and imposing shape and, moreover, could suitably be exposed, a certain architectural effect suggestive of a bakery might have been obtained. But such an arrangement was not feasible to-day because

it was necessary to make the building itself far larger than the ovens, and there was no obvious means of indicating the position of the latter on the elevations. An examination of the plan will reveal the fact that by far the greater part of the area is occupied by machine rooms, loading rooms, bread room and a room for confectionery, and the actual operation of baking does not take up more than a fraction of the space enclosed within the walls. The building owners, however, desired to make the bakery a dignified and imposing structure, and, seeking for an architectural feature which would give it an air of importance they hit upon the tower form, which in this instance is treated with skill and restraint. The clock is made an excuse for the tower, which otherwise might have seemed somewhat superfluous and perhaps also a little too reminiscent of ecclesiastical architecture.

It will be observed that the main part of the building is covered by roofs of the traditional "north light" section, which has never yet received a satisfactory factory architectural treatment. Perhaps the best way after all is to screen the elevation of these roofs by a tall parapet so that the arbitrary and discordant angles which the sloping roofs must necessarily make with the vertical do not obtrude themselves upon one's attention. This, however, is a rather costly process and has the disadvantage that it would obstruct some



NEW BAKERY, LEICESTER. STOCKDALE HARRISON & SONS, Architects.

of the light. In the present instance, however, this unsatisfactory feature is kept away from the elevations towards the street and thus will not give offence.

The principal architectural effort is made in connection with the general office building, of which the façade is given a highly original treatment. The wall is divided into five bays, separated by four vertical members resembling very broad fluted pilasters, which are, however, executed in moulded bricks. The horizontal band of wallage separating the two rows of windows is coloured white. This represents a welcome departure from the type of "vertical emphasis" which results in the grouping of several storeys into one formal entity in which the floor levels are almost entirely ignored. Here the two storeys receive adequate external expression, while at the same time their duality is mitigated by the powerful row of vertical members which unites them. It is a clever composition. The dark brick of the pilasters is repeated in the jambs of the entrance to the loading room, and the approach to the general office and shop is by a portico of elegant design.

The plan shows two main entrances for the works:

(1) For the yard, stables, garages, delivery of flour, coal, etc., the flour being hoisted by an automatic elevator to the store room immediately over the dough room. This entrance controls all the outside men and all goods coming in.

(2) The second entrance is for the bakers and office staff, and for the loading and discharge of the loaded vans.

The design of the plan was carefully considered in relation to the continuous progress of the work from the flour room—over the dough room—to the travelling ovens, coolers, wrapping machines, and discharge of the bread into the waiting vans in the loading yard. Also the close proximity of the draw-plate ovens with the dough room and the confectionery department, all surrounding the bread room, which is a store room for waiting goods to be despatched from the loading yard.

The office block commands the corner of the site, and contains the general office on the ground floor, with paying-in and interview rooms at one end, and a small shop in connection with the trade.

The private offices, board room, laboratory, kitchen and canteen are on the first floor.

Inspection of practically the whole of the works is arranged from both floors of the offices by the heads, as the divisions between the various departments are by glazed screens.

Coming Events

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Saturday, April 16.—Visit to Borthwick Castle.

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, April 22.—Annual General Meeting and Election.

The London Society.—Friday, April 22.—Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., on "London Street Architecture." 18 John Street, Adelphi. 5 p.m. On Wednesday, April 20, two Visits will be paid to The British Museum. 10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

Architectural Association.—Monday, April 25.—Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., on "Regional Planning." 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Monday, April 25.—Mr. W. T. Walsh, M.A., on "The Measurement of Light." John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

London Society.—Monday, April 25.—Visit to Dr. Barnardo's Homes. 3 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Wednesday, April 27.—Mr. George E. Keay, F.C.I.E., on "Fire Waste (Loss of Property by Fire) and its Effects on the Economics

of National Life in Great Britain." John Street, Adelphi. 8 p.m.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 21 to June 3.

Town Planning Institute.—Friday, April 29.—Professor S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Past President), on "Replanning Bloomsbury." Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Building News in Parliament

The Government's Leasehold Bill

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, April 13.

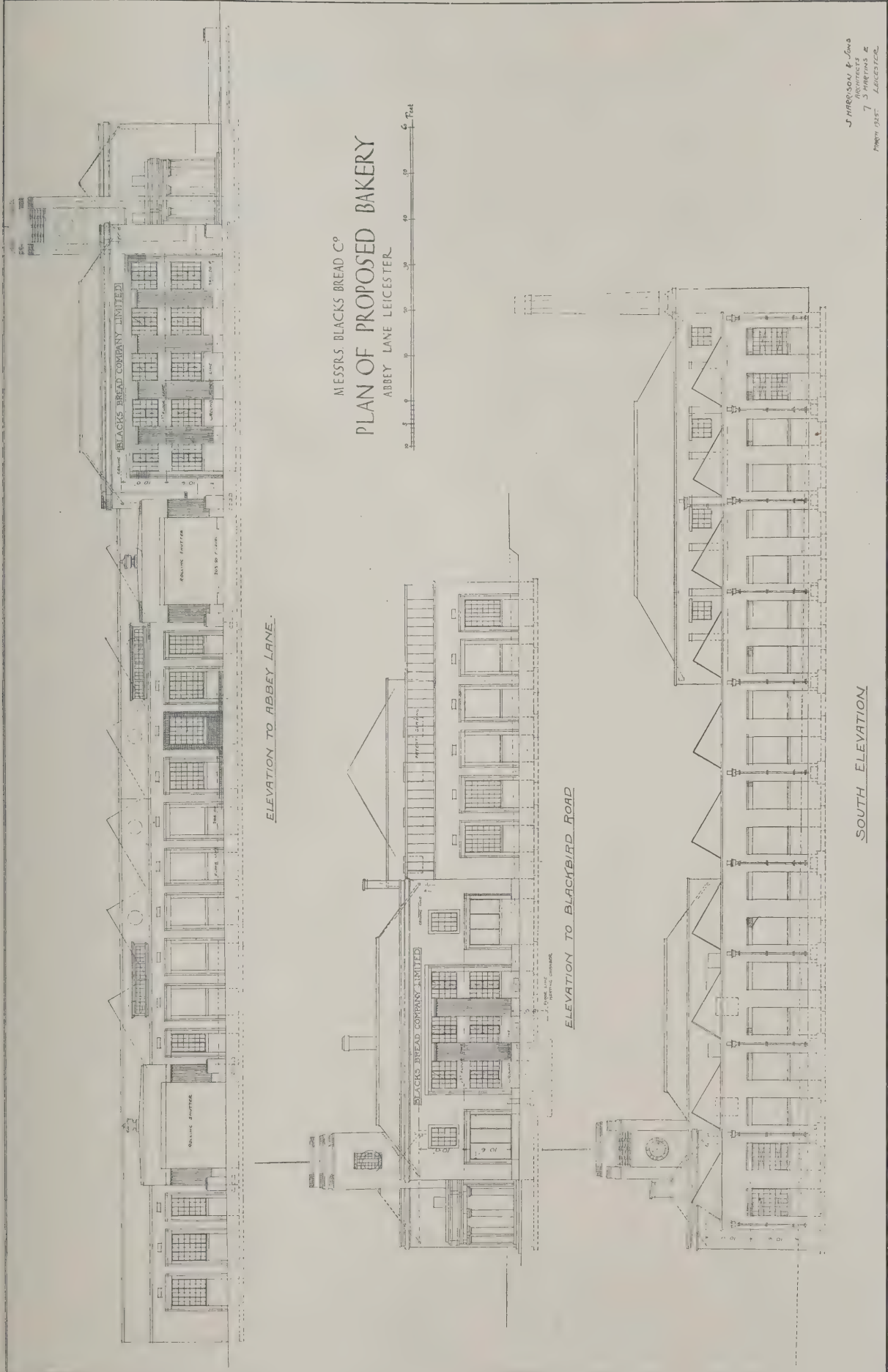
The Government's Bill dealing with leaseholds, officially known as the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, has obtained a second reading, and, after Easter, it will be considered by a Standing Committee. Its provisions are confined to business premises, and are intended, as Sir William Joynson Hicks (Home Secretary) said in moving the second reading, to prevent landlords placing restrictions on the development and improvement of leasehold property, which the Government were of opinion should not be imposed in the 20th century. There are in many leases covenants forbidding structural alterations without the consent of the landlord and power to the landlord to take a fine from the lessee before improvements are permitted.

At present tenants have no right of appeal in such cases; but, under the Bill, they will have a right of appeal to an independent tribunal, who will be empowered to make such allowances to the tenants as are considered fair. The question of goodwill can also be the subject of appeal to the tribunal. The object of the Bill is to protect the tenant against the harsh and unconscionable landlord either in regard to goodwill or improvements or restrictive covenants. Where the tenant has effected certain improvements the capitalised value of these may be awarded to the tenant and the landlords will be required to pay it.

As the Bill now stands, it is proposed that the right to compensation for improvements shall be limited to those made after the passing of the Act. A tenant will not be able to obtain compensation for an improvement which is part of a bargain between him and the landlord, and in respect to which the tenant and the landlord will be required to pay it.

Another part of the Bill deals with compensation for goodwill. A tenant will be given the right to appear before the tribunal and apply either for renewal of his lease or compensation if he is deprived of it. Naturally, everything will depend, in the working of a measure of this kind, upon the character of the tribunal. The Government have adopted the plan of requesting the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution to establish a panel of 20, 30 or 40 independent men with experience of land and houses and business premises. If the parties prefer private arbitration to going before the tribunal, it will be open to them to have their cases dealt with accordingly.

The Home Secretary expressed his confidence in the effect of this Bill, when it passes into law—and they are willing to consider amendments which will improve it—will be to remove grievances which tenants have felt for a great many years. The measure was received favourably by the House, and criticism was largely disarmed by the Government promise to consider on Committee stage any proposals which are made to them. The principal point made by the Opposition was that the Bill ought to be extended to dwelling-houses.



J HARRISON & Sons
Architects
75 MARK LANE
LEICESTER

SOUTH ELEVATION

NEW BAKERY, LEICESTER.
STOCKDALE HARRISON & SONS, Architects.



Fig. 45.—ELEVATION TO ROAD. IN THIS CASE THE FACADE OF THE HOUSE HAS BEEN BROUGHT AS NEAR TO THE ROAD AS POSSIBLE, BUT THE PLAN IS SUCH THAT THIS PROXIMITY DOES NOT IMPAIR THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

XII.—A Detached House. The Problem of the Garage

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

In the last article I gave some plans and elevations of a terrace type of house, especially designed to enable its occupants to live in quietude, even if the terrace were situated on a main traffic route. This problem of noise is one which appears to have caught the architectural profession unawares, for in spite of the fact that the enormous increase in motor traffic is not only making our urban streets unbearable, but is also spoiling the amenities of suburban and even semi-rural roads, very few new houses appear to be so planned that the principal living-rooms face away through the streets. It would, of course, be a regrettable necessity if modern houses, owing to the traffic nuisance, were obliged, somewhat discourteously, to turn their backs upon the streets, but there can be no doubt the time is coming when the street façade will present a certain aloofness, which was foreign to the gracious house frontages characteristic of the more leisurely eighteenth century. Of course, the entrance front will nearly always be situated in the façade facing the street, and if this be sufficiently elaborated, as in the terrace design illustrated in the last article, it cannot be said that the house is treating the public thoroughfare with disdain. In the case of this latter design it may be suggested that the street façade would have expressed more suavity had a certain number of blind windows been introduced, in order to give a symbolic recognition to the fact that the wide expanse of wallage between the entrance recesses belonged to habitable rooms and was not just a screen separating the road from the gardens. Perhaps, however, a visible roof line above the parapet would suffice to establish the existence of a building behind the wall. One of the problems of modern domestic architecture will be the expression of a certain polite aloofness in street façades. Of course, an obvious alternative is to set the houses well back from the road, but this is not always a satisfactory arrangement, for if the size of the plot is limited it reduces the area of the garden at the back of the house while interposing in front of it a dusty and noisy stretch of ground which is of little recreational value to the occu-

pants of the house. A wiser policy, and one which is in accordance with the dictates of economy, is to bring the houses as near to the road as possible, but so to plan them that this proximity does not impair the attractiveness of the principal rooms.

Figs. 45-49 illustrate a type of house which is designed with this very object of enabling it to be placed fairly near a main traffic route. It does not, however, exemplify this point alone, for it also is intended to meet several other requirements of the modern house. It will be observed that whereas the two terraces illustrated in previous articles were of houses suitable for occupation by people of moderate means, this is a large detached house, such as might belong to a family able to afford every convenience which money can supply. The advantage of planning such houses as this is that the standard expressed in them, the example of ample accommodation conveniently arranged, raises the general standard of house planning, inasmuch as it excites new ambitions in the mind of the average householder, who becomes dissatisfied with his own dwelling-place. Such dissatisfaction may appear blameworthy in the eyes of preachers of contentment, but nevertheless it is a great stimulus to architecture when everybody is taught to want a house better than the one he already possesses.

Let us examine some of the special features of this particular house illustrated (see Figs. 48 and 49). In the first instance it will be observed that none of the principal living-rooms, either downstairs or upstairs, face the road, with the exception of the kitchen and the maids' sitting-room. This is in itself a convenience, as it enables the maids to see who is approaching the front door and anticipate the ringing of the bell. The maids' quarters have been arranged as a separate part of the establishment, in which they can enjoy privacy. As is the modern practice, they have a sitting-room to themselves, and in the present plan this room serves the additional purpose of being an intermediate apartment between the hall and the kitchen, thus preventing the odours of cooking



Fig. 47.—END ELEVATION TO GARDEN, SHOWING GABLE END OF MAIN BUILDING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BLOCK CONTAINING THE GARAGE AND CHILDREN'S QUARTERS.



Fig. 46.—THE MAIN GARDEN FRONT. THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THE FACADE IS ARRANGED IN A SYMMETRICAL FORMATION TO WHICH THE WING CONTAINING THE MAIDS' QUARTERS IS SUBSIDIARY.

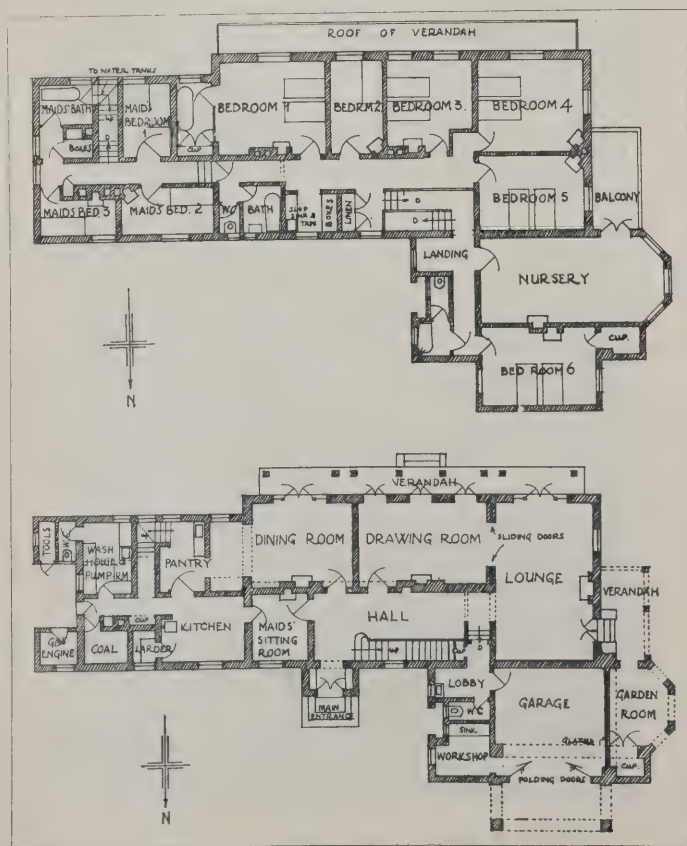
penetrating to the main part of the house. And the kitchen is similarly screened from the dining-room by the pantry. A small back stairs enables the maids to ascend to their bedroom flat with separate bathroom. On the ground floor the hall gives access to the dining-room, drawing-room and lounge, all three of which have French windows opening on to a verandah facing the garden. The dining-room communicates with the kitchen through the pantry, while the drawing-room and lounge can be thrown into one by the operation of sliding doors. From the lounge there is also access to another verandah leading to a garden room.

An important feature in the plan is the relation of the garage to the house. In very many houses built to-day the garage is a separate structure, and people cannot enter it from the house without first going into the open air and possibly in the rain. This is a great inconvenience. One should be able to enter the hall directly from the garage, through a lobby providing lavatory accommodation and room for cloaks. Such an arrangement has so much to commend it that it is surprising it has not been universally adopted in houses built in the present era of motor-cars. Of course, a certain economy may be expected if the garage is placed in a tin shed, but this is not architecture, and the time is now ripe for the garage to take its place as an integral part of the house with proper communication with it. It will be observed that a small workshop and sink have been provided in connection with the garage.

Upstairs, besides the three bedrooms for the maids, there are six other bedrooms, the principal one having a sunk bath. In this particular family it is assumed that there

are several young children, and care has been taken to provide them with quarters somewhat isolated from the rest of the house, so that they may be free to make as much noise as they like without disturbing anybody else. Over the garage is a separate wing containing a large nursery, with two bedrooms and a balcony leading out of it, while the landing gives access to separate bathroom and lavatory accommodation. An advantage of this particular arrangement is that it is suitable to several different kinds of family grouping. For instance, it not infrequently occurs that one or two families or sub-units of a family combine to dwell in the same house. Perhaps a father-in-law or mother-in-law might live in the same house as one of his or her sons or daughters, and yet be provided with a separate suite of rooms, and thus might lead an independent or semi-independent existence.

The elevational treatment is a compromise between the formal and informal. Towards the road (see Fig. 45) the garage is made subordinate to the main entrance, which gain in importance through the portico being the centre of a group of five windows, of which the three uppermost are placed in arched reveals and surmounted by a taller parapet. On the main garden front (see Fig. 46) the principal part of the façade is arranged in a symmetrical formation, to which the wing containing the maids' quarters is subsidiary to this. The end elevation (see Fig. 47), also towards the garden, shows the gable end of the main building in conjunction with the block containing the garage and children's quarters. Lastly, the elevation towards the yard (not here illustrated) is symmetrical, the central feature being the water-tower which encloses a chimney with five flues.



Figs. 48-49.—GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS.



THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON: THE ENTRANCE FRONT, IN WHITE GEORGIA MARBLE.
ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL CRET, Architects.

A HOME FOR THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Pan-American Building, Washington, D.C.

Although nearly twenty years have passed since it was completed, the Pan-American building in Washington has had very little to fear from comparison with later contributions to the monumental architecture of the capital, in spite of the fact that there is no city in the United States which has been better served in the quality of its public buildings.

A happy combination of architectural talent is one explanation of the success of the Pan-American building. Another is the interest of the programme itself, and the beauty of the setting in which the building was to be erected.

The architects were Howard Kelsey and Paul Cret: Kelsey, an American—a travelling scholar of the University of Pennsylvania—Cret, a Frenchman, trained in the Beaux-Arts, and at present teaching at Pennsylvania. Both of these men combined qualities of imagination with a trained technique, and it was a competition assessed by a jury, which included Hornbostel and McKim, which gave them their great opportunity.

The site chosen was a happy one, in a park-like section of Washington in which fine buildings are placed in easy surroundings of lawn and planting; the Pan-American building is on a corner, and there are only two buildings in

close proximity, both of them being of moderate size and finished, like the Pan-American building, in marble.

The programme of the competition must have seemed a very interesting one to the seventy-eight competitors, for not only was it free from irritating restrictions, but both the nature of the accommodation and the requirements of expression gave the fullest scope to imagination and invention.

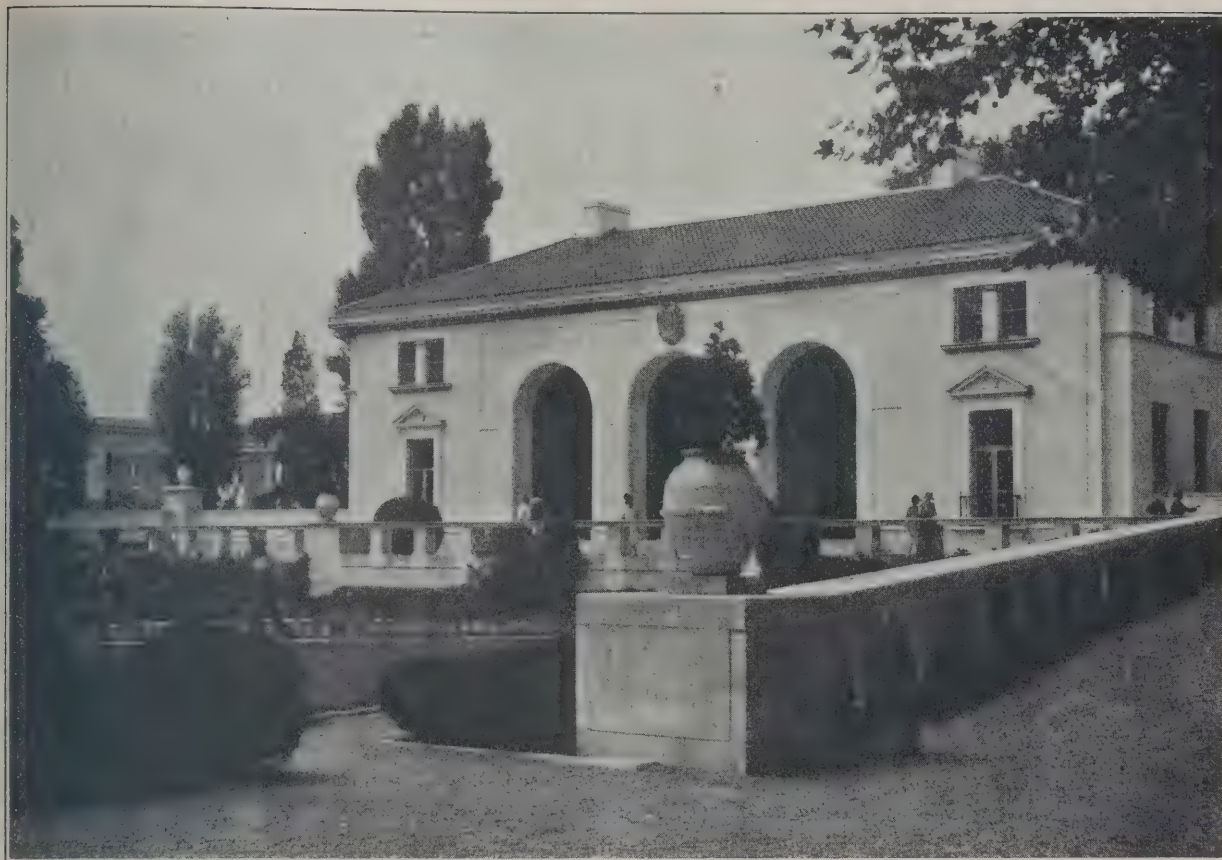
The object of erecting this building was to provide in Washington a home for the Pan-American Union, an organisation maintained voluntarily by the twenty-one American republics for the purpose of developing commercial friendly intercourse, and good understanding among all the American republics.

In the pursuit of these ideals the Union has, of course, to maintain a considerable organisation, for it naturally becomes a centre of information and of interchange of ideas and for this reason the expression of a dignified home for the Union had to be combined with that of what amounts to a combination of office building and conference hall.

Taking the accommodation in detail, the main requirements divided themselves into four sections consisting of the adminis-



THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING: SCULPTURE GROUP REPRESENTING "NORTH AMERICA" BY THE SCULPTOR GUTZON BORGLUM.



ANNEXE TO THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING IN THE GARDEN BEHIND THE MAIN BUILDING.
ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL CRET, Architects.

tration offices, waiting rooms, archives, etc.; the library section, with reading room, stack room, periodical and map rooms, etc.; the assembly section, with the large assembly hall of 6,000 super feet for meetings, the board room, committee rooms, etc.; and lastly, the service section, which included all the plants, storage, caretaker's quarters, and equipment generally. And in addition, a most vital element of the programme, was the suggestion made to competitors that in the design should be incorporated a scheme for a "patio," recalling the courtyard which is such a feature of Latin-American architecture, both monumental and domestic.

The introduction of the patio must have caused great worry to competitors in deciding on a solution, for its situation on the plan was almost bound to be a central one, and in such a position it blocks the main axis and complicates the question of approach to all the other main apartments, since an open courtyard is scarcely practicable as a main avenue of circulation through the centre of the building.

The success of Kelsey and Cret in arriving at a satisfactory compromise between the conflicting elements of the plan secured them the premier award. They managed, by the arrangement which they adopted, to place the assembly hall as the climax of the scheme, to maintain the patio as an important element, and yet to utilise it as an adjunct to the assembly hall approach by linking it up with the monumental staircases, which provide the really outstanding feature of the plan conception.

The staircase in a building of this sort is always a most trying problem; if it is centrally placed it blocks the main axial vista, and if relegated to the two sides it very largely loses its monumental significance.

The solution adopted in the Pan-American building is a very clever compromise. Having decided that the assembly hall was the focal point of the design, the largest and most important single element, its placing in a fine situation overlooking the garden on the first floor became a fairly obvious desideratum. The library and its services demanded the nearest equivalent area of accom-



THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON:
DETAIL OF THE EXTERNAL STEPS LEADING TO THE
"HALL OF AMERICAS" ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

modation, and this fact, coupled with the desirability of a quiet location, determined the architects to place it beneath the assembly hall. Once this arrangement decided upon, the various other elements of the plan fell into a naturally ordered arrangement, the only remaining outstanding difficulty being that of the main staircase.

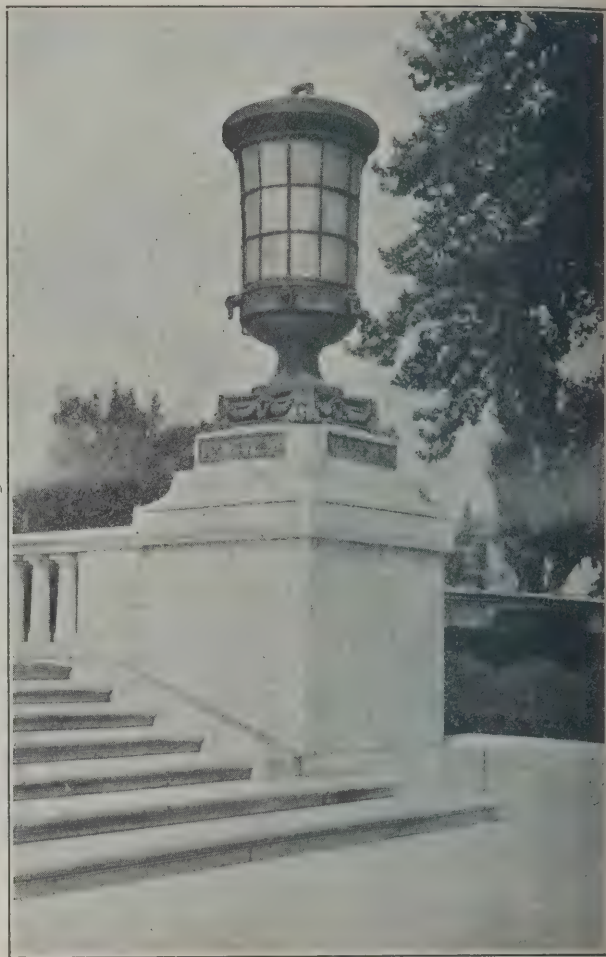
Studies for the final plan show the staircase in all the positions which would occur to a well-trained designer, the chief rival to the final solution being the favourite French arrangement of placing the staircase opposite the entrance on the far side of the vestibule, and rising to right and left from a common approach. This certainly leaves a central bay open to the patio, but it is far from providing the charming open vista which the present planning allows, and there is also insufficient width in the building to provide a really monumental "going" for a broad staircase.

The solution adopted has one grave disadvantage, namely, that the division of the approach to the assembly hall is unsatisfactory from the ceremonial point of view, the fact being that there are two staircases where one broad flight would have been more spectacular, but the provision of a great foyer as a vestibule to the hall brings the approach back to unity as far as any such arrangement can.

One of the most important changes made to the competition drawings during the study for execution was the virtual inclusion in the patio of the two staircases, a suggestion made by Mr. Benard, architect of the Legislative Palace for the City of Mexico. In the competition scheme the patio was cut off from the stairs by a light screen, as indicated on the plan; but as built the wide open bays shown in our illustration of the patio allow the ramp of the staircase and the vista of its ceiling to be clearly seen, resulting in an impression of increased spaciousness. This clever idea has in fact added nearly 40 feet to the apparent width of the patio.



THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON:
A GARDEN DETAIL.
ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL CRET, Architects.



THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON:
DETAIL OF THE GREAT BRONZE LAMP ON THE
ENTRANCE FRONT.
ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL CRET, Architects.

This arrangement of an open staircase would not have been possible if the patio had been an open courtyard in summer and winter, for even in Washington there are a few months of wintry weather, and the patio effect with its southern luxuriance of planting is only truly possible in the summer. Kelsey and Cret managed to overcome this difficulty by a system since adopted in several American cinema buildings, that of providing a sliding glass roof, electrically controlled, and divided into two halves which slide laterally and are invisible from the patio when not in use.

Apart from the conception of the plan, the most characteristic point in the design of the Pan-American building is the interesting variety of influences which are blended into it, for apart from the great assembly hall, which is treated in a free French version of classic, nearly all the detail is tinged with a flavour of Spanish, Portuguese or Mexican. The architects have not merely taken classic elements and covered them with exotic decoration; they have imparted this special Latin character in the broad and open proportions of the structure and maintained it in the use of colour and the wonderful ceramics, such as those which, in the patio pavement, show Mayan and Incan inspiration.

Of purely South American origin is the elaborate tile work of the garden loggia which stands at the end of the site facing the rear of the main building and which is incorporated in what is called the Pan-American annexe. This charming little building is very simple in its white plaster finish, but the loggia itself is a blaze of amazingly rich colours—blues, greens, blue-greens, tans and reds—the details being mostly taken from studies, made by Mr. Dulles Allen



LOGGIA IN THE ANNEXE TO THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING.

ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL CRET, Architects. J. H. DULLES ALLEN Co-operating.

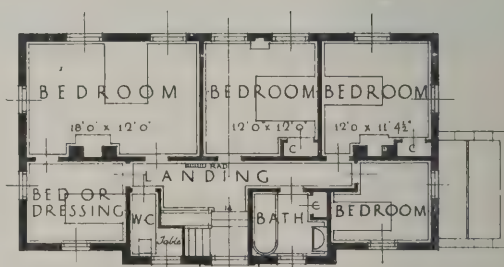
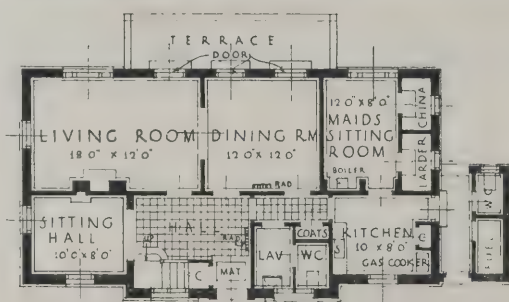
The colour scheme of the lower portion is blue and green, and the frieze of Aztec figures is of tan colour. The remainder of the tile work is a deep rich red.

based on Incan decorative *motifs* and South American sculpture generally.

The garden of the Pan-American building is not the least attractive feature of the whole scheme. It is not large, 400 feet by 500 feet, and the building alone occupies an area of 160 feet by 160 feet; but the detail of its garden architecture is a model of appropriateness and restraint, for there must have been a strong temptation to crowd a great deal too much interest into this comparatively limited space. One of our illustrations shows a section of the lay-out in front of the annexe loggia known as "the blue Aztec garden." It contains a pool lined with blue-green tiles, presided over by the figure of a South American Indian, and a balustrade with rectangular openings, which ultimately it is hoped to fill with panels of

translucent blue faience or other material which can be effectively illuminated at night.

There are, of course, many criticisms which might be made of the Pan-American building, of which perhaps the most serious and controversial is the query whether the grafting on to this dignified little essay in the Renaissance manner of so much foreign and exotic detail has not been a somewhat wasted effort. Whatever influences of Latin-America may be expressed in the carving and ornament, and the profusion of semi-tropical planting, there is always present beneath the surface dressing, the flavour of the academic design, the product of logic rather than of imaginative creation. But it is not too much to prophesy that it will be considered by later generations as one of the classics of its country and period.



HOUSE IN PARKWAY, WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., and C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

These houses belong to the same group as that illustrated in last week's issue, and the materials are similar. The end house of the group is set back to allow south sun to enter the living room of the adjoining house, and to open up the corner of the road. The louvre shutters on the south ends are painted white. The front doorway and window over have wood surrounds.

The trellis porch on the garden side has 2 in. by 2 in. posts and rafters of painted deal with an infilling of 1½ in. by ¾ in. untreated oak battens. The windows are all set back 4½ in. from the wall face in reveals, the brick-on-edge arches being bonded into concrete cast *in situ*.



TWO HOUSES IN PARKWAY, WELWYN GARDEN CITY.
C. M. HENNELL, F.S.I., and C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

THE STAGNANT TRADE

By A LAYMAN.

I have latterly been contemplating the possibility of building a house for myself, and have so been led to a particular interest in the builder and his ways as they appear in the erection of an ordinary dwelling house. I am naturally not concerned with the higher flights of masonry or of steel and concrete construction; but I really am concerned when I watch with a speculative eye the painful processes of the local builders, as with little bits of burnt clay and odd pieces of wood and various slimes and pastes they contrive the bungalows and villas and small country houses of hereabouts. As a result, I am led to express my conviction that, of all the essential trades of to-day, house building is the most hopelessly conservative of its ancient inefficiency. Inefficiency in its means; inefficiency in its ends.

A two-storey house is being built on the Brighton Road. I have noted the excavators with their little spades preparing for the foundations; and one morning, strolling past, I see a cartload of bricks arrive. I stand and watch their unloading. There is a labourer on the cart, another on the path, another a few feet away just inside the plot, and, presumably, if the dump is somewhere at the foot of the back garden—which would hardly surprise me—there is a chain of a dozen more. The man on the cart picks up a couple of bricks and tosses them lightly to the man on the path, who tosses them to the next man, and so along the chain, like a game of "catch-ball." Thus are steamers unloaded by coolies in the benighted tropics; but, then, coolies are paid something less an hour than British labourers. I admire the unflinching dexterity with which the bricks are juggled from hand to hand. I do not admire the intelligence of the employers who can devise no substitute for it. Surely it is not beyond the resources of modern inventiveness. I know that bricks cannot be dumped out like gravel; but would it not be possible, for instance, to fit the cart with an inner lining on small wheels like a trolley—or, if the weight be too great, with two or three smaller trolleys—in which the bricks could be loaded at the yard and which could be slung out or wheeled out at the building site, to remain there till the bricks were used up?

When I next pass that way, I see the beginnings of an archaic contraption of poles and "ledgers" and "putlogs." I stand fascinated to watch the bricklayer at work. I find it easy to shirk any discussion of the rumour that his output is arbitrarily limited by his union, for, as a dispassionate observer, it seems to me that any limitation is quite superfluous, having regard to the limitation already imposed by the complicated manœuvres which are apparently necessary before a nine-inch brick becomes part of a house. A labourer, treading delicately, brings his chief a little parcel of bricks in a hod and deposits them neatly on the scaffolding, what time the latter goes through certain quaint motions with bits of string and pins and plumb rules. Agag departs on the long trail back to the brick dump and the bricklayer stoops to pick up a brick. He looks at it and feels it carefully, to reassure himself against the ever-recurring doubt that he is handling a perfect parallelopiped. Satisfied on that point, he fondles it a little, airily spins it once or twice, and gives it an affectionate tap with his trowel. I half expect him to snuff its bouquet or to crackle it in his ear like a cigar. Then he baptises it, smears it with mortar and deposits it reverently in its destined place, standing for a moment then in admiration of his handiwork.

He checks his rising vanity by a test with his plumb rule and his little bit of string; and assured at last that his brick is well and truly laid, he gives it an admonitory slap with his trowel, as who would say "Be good, fair brick, and presently you shall have a little baby brother." So at length he tears himself away, and stoops for another brick, to recommence the long cycle. And again and again, several hundred times in the day. And his mates do the same. And they go on, day after day, nine inches at a time, and in the fullness of time the necessary thousand of bricks have been carried and picked up and patted and smeared and laid and checked and slapped—and lo, the walls of the house are built!

A wonderful process, beautifully reminiscent of the minute post-mortem activities of the little animals that build the coral reefs, with the same long accumulation of microscopic material resulting by the passage of time in a visible mass. A process, too hallowed by antiquity. Thus were built the first houses of men, when they left their caves and nomads tents and asked for something more permanent than wood and wattle. Thus was built the Tower of Babel, thus toiled the Israelites under the lash of the Egyptian task-master—using just the same little bricks, carried in the same hods, pasted with the same mortar, checked by the same pieces of string, with the same slow care and patient rule of thumb, persisting through the Dark Ages and the Elizabethan revival to culminate in the brickly wastes of London and the other great cities of the nineteenth century.

Stand awhile, say, on Southwark Bridge, and contemplate the piled masses of brickwork on every hand, let your imagination dwell on the millions of millions of nine-inch units of which it is composed, each individually laid in place by the ant-like toil of the sands of wasted lives; grasp, if you can, the overpowering total of the needless effort and time at a cost of which you see the ugly monument; do that and despair of the intelligence of humanity! Can human ingenuity not devise some quicker method of putting up a wall than the niggling collocation of little clay blocks? Is no other and better process feasible for the erection of a dwelling house? In the enlightened twentieth century, is no advance from the methods of our prehistoric ancestors possible in the building trade, alone among the necessary services man? There are obvious economic and sociological answers to these questions to which we may allude later; but considering them now from the simple point of view of mechanical practicability, the answer can only be "Yes" to all of them. Who that has faith in human progress can doubt it?

Let us discuss the great unit of house-building: the common brick. I believe it was standardised in its present size some three hundred years ago; and apparently three hundred years of custom has made its dimensions sacrosanct. But could they not be bettered? Speaking with the confidence of ignorance I should say they could. Supposing, as an extreme example, the standard brick were twice as long, wide and deep as it is at present. I know that its weight—about half a hundredweight, I suppose—would be prohibitive for ordinary handling by the bricklayer. But its weight might be greatly reduced by the use of frogs or some system of perforations, or some simple mechanical device could be substituted for mortar power, as it is in every progressive trade. If that could be done, it would mean that the equivalent of eight bricks would be laid with pretty much the same labour as is now necessary for one. In any case, is not some compromise possible? A brick of only two

the present cubic size would, even if solid, only weigh about fourteen pounds, and would—or should—save about half the labour.

Alternatively, I can imagine large bricks which would be no more than four-sided shells, moulded with suitable keys so that they might be bonded as headers and stretchers and laid without mortar, cement being then poured in the resulting continuous hollow. In other words, they would be connected together by cement internally instead of by mortar externally, and the resulting wall would practically be of cement—reinforced perhaps—with a thin brick facing.

Modification of the unit brick, however, while the most obvious, is not the only, nor probably the best, solution of the problem of simplifying house construction. Looking at the typical house elevation, it is essentially a matter of door and window openings with large blank interspaces of brickwork of varying shapes and sizes. Even more is this the case with the internal partition walls. Why could not these plain sections of featureless surface be separately moulded at the brickyards, or, alternatively, constructed at the builder's works, either as a whole or in pieces as large as is practicable? With suitable plant they could then be erected on the site in one operation, keys, ties or other devices being provided to ensure efficient bonding and stability. Needless to say, I do not propose that these blocks should be moulded solid or constructed of standard bricks, for that would be pointless, and their weight would be prohibitive; but I am imagining the use of some light, homogeneous material to form panels, which would not be called upon to carry the loads of the floors or roof. Such a system would be to some extent an approach to the method of building a half-timbered house; and that suggests that houses built by some modification of that old method could be considerably simpler and cheaper than the ordinary brick-built house. Why not, for instance, a light steel framework, with the panels filled by composition slabs such as are already in use for partitions, rough-cast perhaps on the outside, and plastered on the inside? Developing the idea further, is it not possible to extend to house building, in some simplified form, the principles of the steel and concrete construction used in big contracts?

I may be told that I am whipping a dead donkey, that these suggestions, where they are not crudely absurd, have already been anticipated. I know that experiments *have* been made here and there in steel houses and concrete houses and houses on various patent systems. But they remain experiments only, and presently are forgotten. Usually they are the experiments of engineers; and the "practical" builder, immobile in his ancestral rut, ignores them and clings stolidly to the good old Babylonian brick. He is abetted by the vast majority of architects—for whom, however, there is the excuse, or explanation, that efficiency in building methods is to them of less concern than the æsthetic result. It cannot be denied that the almost imperceptible variation of light and shade and colour of a good brick wall is far more pleasant to look upon than the dead sameness of a cement wall, even when new; still more, when one is mellowed, and the other patched and stained, by age. But that is an argument which does not apply to the very large proportion of bungalows and small houses—with which we are here only concerned—in which the brick walls are ultimately hidden by rough-cast, which I suppose could be as easily applied to a cement wall. In any case, it is an argument which could be met by a little ingenuity in devising methods of finishing surfaces other than brick in some way which would at least approach the same æsthetic conditions.

Much of the unwillingness of architects to abandon brick for small house building is to be explained by

the unredeemed ugliness of the various experiments which have been made in other mediums. This quite unnecessary ugliness has resulted largely from the fact that many of these experiments have been the work of engineers rather than of architects, and have been designed on utilitarian lines with a complete disregard of art, very much as the same engineers would design a cooling tower or a gasometer. But also it is accounted for by the fact that, even when an architect is found with the initiative to depart from old building traditions, almost invariably he seems to consider it necessary also to depart from all traditions of English house design; and in the fervour of his revolutionary zeal he handicaps an experiment in building materials by linking it with a quite unnecessary and usually disastrous experiment in architectural art. I have in mind a large country house built in concrete, photographs of which appeared some months ago in the architectural reviews: a pretentious slab-sided barn, a gaunt mausoleum, monument to dead taste. Such Teutonic monstrosities set in a lovely English countryside are insults to nature; and they are injuries to progress, serving—so needlessly—as awful object lessons to check in architects and builders any faint stirrings towards originality. But such horrid examples are really no proof that novel materials demand novelty in design; or even if they do, that novelty must inevitably take the uncouth forms of cubist fantasy. No more are they proof that our search for the simple and beautiful in house building must always bring us up against a brick wall!

When next I passed that way the carpenters had finished a complex wooden framework of rafters and purlins and what not, supporting a petty reticulation of battens on which the tiler was imitating the bricklayer's thousandfold repetition of a cycle of curious contrivances. Presently his insect industry would inch its way to the ridge, covering piecemeal the wide, unbroken surfaces of the roof clamouring to the intelligence, even more than did the walls, for wholesale treatment.

I conceive that the main purpose of a roof is to keep out the weather, and that the only essential strains it has to bear are those due to wind and snow, but in practice its own weight of heavy tiles, slates, or stone slabs seems to exceed any possible weather stress. If these could be replaced by sheets of thin weatherproof material, not only would the actual roofing be simplified, but the massive framework itself could, presumably, be replaced by a much lighter and more open construction, whether of wood or metal. One would hesitate, however, to champion the merits of a roof of corrugated iron or tarred felt; nor can one candidly claim that the crude red smoothness of artificial tiles is any improvement on the natural article, which at least will age to beauty. For the present, then, let us leave tiler and slater to their patient patchwork, until some genius bring us roofing material in sheets which will have the variegated charm of the old mediums, with a quarter of their weight.

The clumsy wooden framework of the floors strikes the eye of the inquiring layman as being almost as open to criticism as that of the roof. I believe the floors of dwelling-houses are built to carry a load of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per square foot. The first instinct of an engineer confronted with such a load would be to use a steel framework. There are no doubt practical objections to that, when the floor itself must be of wood; but then the engineer, still following his instinct, would at least attempt to remove the objections by devising some substitute for boarding.

(To be concluded)

London Building Notes

BARNET.—New casual wards and other buildings are to be erected at the Barnet Union Institution in West End Lane for the B.G. The contractors are Messrs. John Willmott & Son (Hornsey), Ltd., 40 Tottenham Lane, N.8, whose tender amounted to £7,930. Messrs. Trant Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., 332 High Street, Kilburn, N.W.6, are the architects.

BURLINGTON GARDENS.—The Hotel Bristol in Cork Street, W.1, and No. 5 Burlington Gardens, W.1, are to be converted into a block of shops, showrooms and offices. The architect is Mr. H. Kempson Dyson, 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

CHEAPSIDE.—Foundations are being constructed for a block of offices and shops, to be erected on a site at the junction of Cheapside and Lawrence Lane, E.C.2. The builders are Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., 21 Pantons Street, W.1. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1.

FINCHLEY.—Work has started upon the first section of a block of buildings, which will eventually total 29 shops with flats over, upon a corner site in Finchley Road, N.W. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. D. Morris & Son, Ltd., 57 Charing Cross, S.W.1, and the building work will be carried out by Messrs. West & Brooks (Leyton), Ltd., 59 First Avenue, Leyton, E.17.

GOLDERS GREEN.—A picture theatre is to be built on a site in Golders Green Road, N.W. The architect is Mr. Clifford Aish, 22 Bedford Street, W.C.

HANOVER SQUARE.—A site at the corner of Hanover Square and Brook Street, W.1, is to be developed by the erection of a building consisting of shops, etc. The new premises have been designed by Mr. S. Gordon Jeeves, 14 Hanover Square, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd., 254 High Road, N.W.6.

HOUNSDITCH.—New premises are to be built on a site at the corner of Houndsditch and Goring Street, E.1, for Messrs. Henry Marks & Co., Ltd., merchants. The architects are Messrs. Lewis Solomon and Son, 21 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. The builders are Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

KILBURN.—New shops are to be erected in Kilburn High Street, N.W., to the plans of Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 45 Bedford Row, W.C. The builders are Messrs. T. H. Adamson & Sons, 145 High Street, Putney, S.W.15.

LEIGHAM COURT ROAD.—It is proposed to lay out the Elmfield Estate, Streatham, S.E., for building purposes, and to erect a number of residences. The plans have been prepared

by Mr. Dudley P. Hayworth, 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.4.

MITCHAM.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, The Cedars, Common Side, Mitcham, has purchased a property facing Mitcham Common, and is making arrangements for the erection of a cottage hospital on the site.

NEW CAVENDISH STREET.—The block of property in New Cavendish Street, W.1, known as Nos. 8, 10 and 12, and also Nos. 29-51 Hallam Street, W.1, is to be pulled down to make way for a block of flats. The new block has been designed by Mr. W. S. Huxley, F.R.I.B.A., 100 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

NORTHCOTE ROAD.—New premises are to be erected on the site of Nos. 35-37 Northcote Road, S.W., for the directors of the Westminster Bank, Ltd. Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. T. Lee, 9 West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W., and the contract has been placed with Messrs. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Portland Works, Portland Place North, Battersea, S.W.8.

PECKHAM.—A block of departmental stores in Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E., is to be erected as a local branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Mr. L. G. Elkins, F.R.I.B.A., 99 Leman Street, E.1, is the architect.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.—A site in Denman Street and Sherwood Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.1, has been let on building lease by Messrs. William Grogan & Boyd, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, W., for the purpose of the erection of a new theatre. The owner is Mr. Edward Laurillard, who has instructed Mr. Bertie Crewe, 75 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1, and Mr. E. A. Stone, 20 Berkeley Street, W.1, to co-operate in the preparation of plans for the building, the cost of which is estimated at £120,000.

SLOUGH.—The directors of the Slough Estates, Ltd., propose to erect four additional factories. Work will be commenced within the next few weeks. The general manager of the company is Mr. E. H. Duley.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Work will shortly be put in hand in connection with the extension of the South Kensington Natural History Museum in Exhibition Road, S.W. The cost is estimated at £100,000, and the buildings will probably be erected under the supervision of H.M. Office of Works.

ST. MARYLEBONE.—The St. Marylebone Housing Society, Ltd., has acquired a site in Lisson Grove, W., which it is proposed to rebuild and make into self-contained flats. The first portion of the scheme, which will be carried out in sections, is to cost £12,000. One of the members of the advisory board is Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., 18 Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W.1; the hon. secretary is Mr. F. Herbert Davies, 4a, Langford Place, N.W.8.

STRATFORD.—A cinema is to be erected in Tramways Avenue, Stratford, E., the cost of the building being estimated at approximately £100,000. The architect is Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

WESTMINSTER.—At a recent meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England it was reported that debentures had been issued to the value of over £163,000 for the provision of funds for the building of the proposed new White-lands Training College at Putney, and the Warrington Training College at Liverpool. Building operations are to be commenced on both sites at an early date. The architect for the White-lands College is Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C., whilst the architect for the Warrington College is Mr. A. H. Moberley, F.R.I.B.A., 46 Berners Street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Work has commenced upon the erection of the Courtauld Institute of Bio-chemistry, in Cleveland Street, S.W.1, which forms part of the rebuilding scheme of Middlesex Hospital. The contractors are Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 256 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. The architect is Mr. A. W. Hall, 17 Southampton Street, W.C.

WESTMINSTER.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board have decided to build new boiler houses, etc., at Caterham Mental Hospital, at a cost of £38,600. The building work will involve about £15,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., the engineer-in-chief, and quantities will be prepared by Mr. H. W. Biggs, 623 Ely Place, E.C.1.

Lead Paint Act

The Home Secretary desires to draw the attention of all master painters, master builders and others employing persons in painting buildings to the provision in the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act 1926, which came into force on January 1, requiring every person who employs other persons in painting buildings—whether he uses lead paint in his work or not—to send to the Factory Inspector for the district in which his office is situated a written notice stating his name and the address of his office. This requirement was mentioned in announcements published in the Press in December last, but so far only a comparatively small proportion of the employers appear to have registered. Failure to register is punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding three pounds. If the employer does not know and cannot readily obtain the Inspector's name and address, the notice may be sent under cover to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

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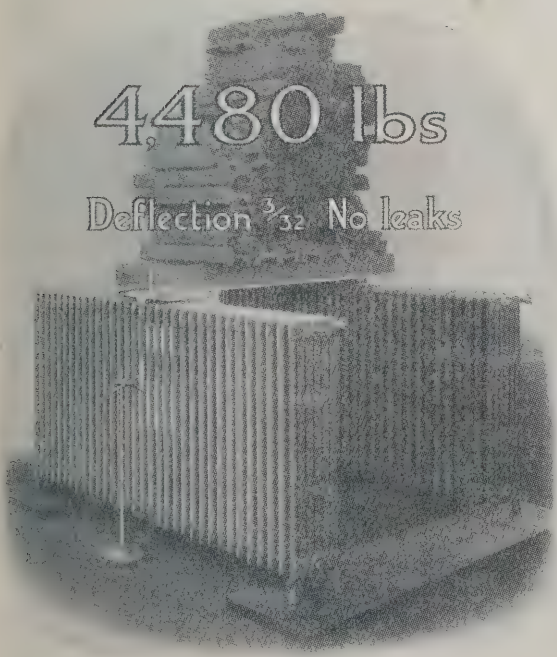
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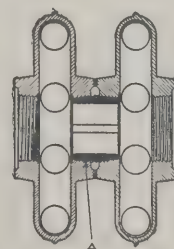


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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ADELAIDE.—Messrs. S. A. Allgemeiner & R. Strauss are to erect an entertainment hall in Flinders Street, Adelaide.

BIRMINGHAM.—The committee of the Birmingham Cripples' Union and Royal Orthopaedic Hospital are to extend "Woodlands" by the addition of new open-air wards on a site adjoining the existing building. The cost of this work is estimated at £40,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation have placed a contract with Messrs. Moffatt & Sons, of Birmingham, for the erection of the first public wash-house at Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans passed: 26 houses, Goldsboro' Avenue, by Hall Estate Building Co.; 42 houses, Boardman Drive, by Messrs. Hawksworth; 16 houses, Higham Road, by J. Greenwood; cinema theatre, Waterloo Road, by A. Hall.

BRADFORD.—Messrs. William Whitaker & Co., Ltd., are to reconstruct the Blue Lion Hotel, Manchester Road, Bradford.

BRADFORD.—In connection with the central area improvement scheme, the Street Improvement Committee recommend the erection of a block of buildings on that part of area bounded by Leeds Road, Hall Ings and Bridge Street, in accordance with plans and elevations submitted by the city architect, at an estimated cost of £230,000. The buildings are to be six storeys high, the elevations being faced up to the first floor with granite and above with ashlar stone; the whole of the ground floor frontages is to be utilised for shops and the upper floors as show-rooms and offices, the latter probably for municipal purposes.

BRAINTREE.—The U.C. have instructed their architect to prepare plans for the erection of 56 houses on the Cressing Road site.

CHELSEA.—The B.C. have appointed Mr. Archibald S. Souter, 8 King William Street, Strand, as architect for the improvement scheme to be carried out in the World's End Passage area.

CROYDON.—Nalder and Collyer's Brewery Co., Ltd., are to rebuild the "New Inn" on another site at South End, Croydon.

CROYDON.—The Adiscombe Cinema, Ltd., 46 High Street, Croydon, have prepared plans for the erection of a cinema at Lower Addiscombe Road.

DAGENHAM.—Essex E.C. have passed revised plans for the erection of a seventh elementary school on the estate, at a cost of £35,000.

DARRINGTON.—Spread Eagle Hotel improvements are estimated to cost £1,500. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Garside & Pennington, Ropergate, Pontefract.

FINCHLEY.—A new church hall is to be built for St. Barnabas Church, Gainsborough Road, North Finchley. Mr. R. Edwin Clarke is the architect, and Messrs. Turner & Payne are the builders.

FULHAM.—The B.C. have agreed to the amended plans submitted by the architects, Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners, of 29 Roland Gardens, S.W.7, for the erection of a new Conservative club in the Fulham Palace Road.

GLASGOW.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the new housing scheme at Bilsland Drive, including 340 houses of three apartments, 168 of four apartments, and 12 shops.

GLOSSOP.—Turn Lee and Dover Paper Mills at Glossop are to be improved at a cost of £100,000.

GUILDFORD.—Messrs. Hodgson, Lunn & Co. are to build 50 houses on the Paddocks Estate, Burpham, Guildford.

HAMMERSMITH.—The L.C.C. Education Committee are to re-erect iron buildings on a site adjoining Wormholt School, Hammersmith, at a cost of £2,568.

LEICESTER.—Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge have submitted to the Corporation a section of the lay-out of Braunstone Estate, which has been prepared in conjunction with the housing architect, Mr. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A. The first section to be developed is that lying between Fosse Road South and Hincley Road and Braunstone Park and the L.M.S. Railway (Burton branch), 222 acres in extent, providing accommodation for approximately 1,200 houses.

LEICESTER.—The Corporation are to erect a building for artificial light treatment at Groby Road Sanatorium, in accordance with plans prepared by Messrs. Symington & Prince, at a cost of £2,000.

LETCHWORTH.—Mr. Cecil H. Hignett, F.R.I.B.A., of Letchworth, is the architect and Messrs. Pettengell & Clark, of Hitchin, the builders of the additions to the British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., factory at Letchworth.

LEYLAND.—Extensions are to be made to the Leyland Motor Works, near Preston. The plans have been prepared by the architectural department of the Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., of Leyland, who are also the general contractors for the work.

LIVERPOOL.—Subject to the approval of the B.E., the Education Committee have adopted (1) the plans prepared by the land steward and surveyor for the public elementary school to be erected on the Pinehurst Road site, at an estimated cost of £23,000; and (2) the sketch plans prepared by the land steward and surveyor for the erection of a public elementary school on the Strawberry Lane site.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., 5 Portland Street, Manchester, are proposing to undertake a scheme for the reconstruction of their premises, which is estimated to cost £45,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Arthur Clayton, L.R.I.B.A., of Duchy Chambers, Clarence Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Swears & Wells, Ltd., Oxford Street, London, W.1, have acquired premises at 2 Oldham Street, Manchester, which they propose to adapt for a new branch. The work will be executed by Messrs. Haskins & Bros., Ltd., Walthamstow, London, E.17.

MANCHESTER.—The Blackley Co-operative Society, Ltd., Market Street, Blackley, Manchester, have acquired a site with frontages to Victoria Avenue, Blackley, where they propose to erect a new branch. The plans are being prepared by Mr. A. H. Walsingham, 62 Market Street, Manchester.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—The U.D.C. have instructed Mr. H. G. Coales, architect, to prepare plans for 36 non-parlour houses to be erected on the Council's estate.

MARYLEBONE.—Messrs. Marshall & Snelgrove have had plans prepared for the reconstruction of their premises in Oxford Street, Henrietta Street, Vere Street and Marylebone Lane.

MARYLEBONE.—Plans have been passed by the B.C. for the erection of a block of flats on the site of 73 Portland Place.

MERTON.—The committee of the Nelson Hospital propose carrying out extensions to the hospital at an estimated cost of £20,000.

NORTHWICH.—The Housing and Town-planning Committee has approved the lay-out of the Hartford Hill Estate by Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co., comprising 239 houses and 28 bungalows. The Council has approved plans for 209 of these dwellings, all of which will be completed before September 30.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans for 14 houses at Firecroft Road, Peverell, have been approved for Mr. W. H. Webb-Millhouse Plymouth. Mr. Lionel F. Vanstone, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth, is the architect. Plans have been prepared for a garage for 50 cars, with a show-room, workshop, stores, etc., for Messrs. Lewis Motors, 28 Tavistock Road, Plymouth. Mr. Lionel F. Vanstone, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth is the architect.

PORTSTEWART.—The U.D.C. have approved plans for the erection of a new clubhouse for the Portstewart Golf Club, estimated to cost £3,000.

SABDEN.—The Sabden Industrial Co-operative Society, Every Street, Sabden, Blackburn, propose erecting a co-operative hall over the present shop premises in Whalley Road, Sabden. The total cost is estimated at £2,000.

SALFORD.—Plans passed: A baker's at 53 Leicester Road, Broughton, for Messrs. A. V. Roberts, architects, 11 Great Cheetham Street West; 2 houses at Josslyn Road, for Mr. J. L. Gourley, builder, 7 Bradshaw Street Shudehill, Manchester; church, Langworthy Road, Pendleton, for which Mr. J. Hazlewood, Swinton College, Swinton, is the architect.

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ALDRIDGE
STUDIO

SHEFFIELD.—Additions are to be made to the Cutlers Hall, Sheffield, by the building of a third storey, containing a library and museum, and a Council chamber which will be used both by the Cutlers Company and the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.

SHEFFIELD.—The E.C. have obtained a site on the Longley housing estate for the erection of an elementary school.

SOUTHFIELDS.—Penguin Laundries, Ltd., are to erect 14 non-parlour type houses in Brathway Road, on the Southfields Housing Estate.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Corporation have asked Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, of 3 South View Terrace, South Shields, to prepare plans for the proposed new fire station.

STEPNEY.—Messrs. T. R. Ring & Frederick Higley are to provide a public Roman Catholic elementary central school in Lucas Street, Stepney.

STRETFORD.—The U.D.C. have called for the preparation of plans for new public baths in Trafford Park, at an estimated cost of £10,000.

WADDON.—Southern Foundries, Ltd., of Stafford Road, are to build 23 houses and 24 flats in Stafford Road, adjoining the site of their factory.

WARWICK.—The Housing Committee recommend the erection of a further 100 houses of the non-parlour or similar type and that plans be obtained from other authorities in order that a suitable scheme may be arrived at.

WEXFORD.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a new county sanatorium for the Wexford County Health Board, at an estimated cost of £3,818. Mr. H. Flood is the architect.

WORCESTER.—The B.G. have approved sketch plans of a new home for nurses, estimated to cost between £11,000 and £12,000.

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BARKING.—For the erection of headquarters for the 156th A.A. Battery. The Secretary, Essex Territorial Army Association, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

BARKING.—May 3.—For the erection of a refreshment pavilion in Longbridge Park for the U.D.C. Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, Barking. Deposit £5.

BARKING.—May 3.—For the erection of electricity showroom in Ripple Road for the U.D.C. Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, Barking. Deposit £5.

BEDFORD.—April 25.—For the erection of 12 cottages at Cotton End. The Surveyor, Mr. F. R. Chapman. Deposit £2 2s.

BINGLEY.—April 25.—For erection of a police station at Bingley for the West Riding Standing Joint Committee. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

BOLTON-ON-DEARNE.—April 26.—For the erection of 20 dwelling-houses, two dwelling-houses and shops, and dwelling-house and Post Office buildings at Goldthorpe for the U.D.C. Mr. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices, Bolton-on-Dearne. Tenders in one contract or three sections. Deposit £1 1s.

BRATTON.—April 22.—For a new elementary school at Bratton. Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Trowbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIERLEY HILL.—April 20.—For the erection of 18 houses on the Brettell Lane site, and 50 houses on the Terrace Street site. Mr. John Yorke, M.Inst.M.&Cy.E., Town Hall, Brierley Hill. Deposit £2 2s.

CARDIFF.—April 26.—For the erection of 12 parlour houses at Cardiff Road, Dinas Powis. Office of the Clerk to the Council, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CARMARTHEN.—April 28.—For the erection of 26 non-parlour type houses on the Morgan Arms housing estate. Mr. G. L. Ovens, Borough Surveyor, Carmarthen. Deposit £2.

CHELMSFORD.—April 18.—For the erection of six pairs of cottages at Writtle for the R.D.C. Mr. J. Dewhurst, Council Offices, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.

CHICHESTER.—April 26.—For the erection of a new secondary school for boys at Kingsham Road, Chichester, for the West Sussex C.C. The County Architect, 46 Westgate, Chichester. Deposit £2 2s.

COLESHILL.—April 25.—For the erection of 40 houses at Colehill and Water Orton, 6 houses at Nether Whitacre, and 10 at Castle Bromwich. Mr. H. Pickering, Surveyor, Meriden R.D.C., Town Hall, Colehill.

DUDLEY.—The Office of Works are inviting tenders from builders in the Dudley area for the erection of new Unemployment and Telephone Exchanges. The scheme will cost approximately between £20,000 and £25,000.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with the alterations and extension to the High Spon Boys Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with alterations and extensions for the following: Leadgate Council School, Sacriston Council School, Jarrow Secondary School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

FRIMLEY.—For the erection of 30 pairs of semi-detached cottages adjoining Frimley Road and Park Road, Camberley. The Council's Architect, W. H. Tucker, Ayston, Firwood Drive, Camberley. Deposit £3 3s.

GARFORTH.—April 26.—For the erection of 10 houses on the housing estate at Garforth. Mr. C. Castlow A.R.I.B.A., 10 Park Row, Leeds. Deposit £2 2s.

GOLDTHORPE.—April 26.—For the erection of stores and office accommodation at Goldthorpe, for the Dearne District Electricity Board. Messrs. Ravenshaw & Dyer, Hallgate, Doncaster. No deposit.

GUISELEY.—April 20.—New school for the West Riding E.C. at Guiseley. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

JEDBURGH.—April 18.—For the mason, plumber, joiner, slater, plaster and painter works in connection with the erection of seven blocks of houses, 28 in all, forming part of the Friars Mount housing scheme. Mr. Alexander C. Miller, Surveyor, Jedburgh.

LEEDS.—April 28.—For the erection of 68 houses on the Meanwood housing estate and 50 houses on the York and Selby Road housing estate. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LETCHWORTH.—April 20.—For the erection of 67 houses. Mr. Cecil H. Hignett, architect, The Council Offices, Broadway Chambers, Letchworth. Deposit £2 2s.

LONDON.—Applications are invited for places on the Council's prescribed lists of persons and firms to be invited to tender for various works in connection with the Councils educational institutions. The following are the lists referred to, viz.: 1, new buildings, etc.; 2, structural alterations; 3, cleaning and painting, including minor repairs; 4, heating. The Architect to the London County Council, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

MERIDEN.—April 25.—For the erection of: (1) Ten parlour houses and 10 non-parlour type houses at Coleshill; (2) 10 parlour houses and 10 non-parlour houses at Water Orton; (3) 2 parlour houses and 4 non-parlour houses at Nether Whitacre; (4) 6 parlour houses and 4 non-parlour houses at Castle Bromwich. Mr. H. Pickering, Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Coleshill. Deposit £2 2s.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.—April 20.—For: (1) New verandahs at Brook Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E.18; (2) extension of stables, etc., at Belmont Laboratories, Stanley Road, Belmont, Surrey; (3) laundry alterations at The Hostel, Little Gray's Inn Lane, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1. The Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

MITCHAM.—April 23.—For additions to "Woodlands" Maternity Home, Devonshire Road, Mitcham. Messrs. Chart, Son & Reading, architects, Union Bank Chambers, Croydon. Deposit £1.

HY-RIB

The Combined Reinforcement and Centering



MESSRS. CHIESMANS' RE-BUILDING SCHEME, HIGH STREET, LEWISHAM.

Hy-Rib floors have been laid throughout.

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Hy-Rib provides in itself the centering and reinforcement for the concrete, and thus greatly reduces the cost, simplifies the construction, and saves time in erection.

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RAINHAM.—May 4.—For the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Rainham for the Commissioners of H.M. Works. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

REDRUTH.—April 21.—For the erection of a Lecture hall and additions to the West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital, Redruth. Mr. Leonard Winn, L.R.I.B.A., Truro.

REIGATE.—April 23.—For the erection of four blocks of four parlour type houses in Lyndhurst Road and seven blocks of four non-parlour type houses in Apley Road, South Park, Reigate. Mr. Fred T. Clayton, the Borough Surveyor, at his Office, Municipal Buildings, Reigate. Deposit £3 3s.

SHEFFIELD.—April 21.—For the erection of a public abattoir and wholesale meat market in Cricket Inn Road, Sheffield. The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2 2s. Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., Architects; Factory House, 80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

SHEFFIELD.—May 3.—For the erection of the South-Western District Sorting Office, Sheffield. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

SHERBURN.—For extensions and alterations to Sherburn Hospital, John Street, Sunderland. Joseph Potts & Son, Architects. Deposit £5 5s.

TIVERTON.—April 22.—For the erection of a public slaughter-house on a site adjoining Blundell's Road, Tiverton. Mr. A. M. Kinnison, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Tiverton. Deposit £1 1s.

WAKEFIELD.—April 25.—For the erection of new County Offices at Wood Street, Wakefield. The West Riding County Council Architect, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

WALLASEY.—April 23.—For alterations and extensions to the offices, Sea View Road, Wallasey. The Borough Electrical Engineer's Office, Sea View Road.

WARWICK.—April 20.—For the erection of a school room at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, near Warwick, for the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis. Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee, 27 Binswood Avenue, Leamington Spa. Deposit £2 2s.

WEDNESBURY.—April 16.—For the erection of 24 non-parlour type houses on the Welleroff Street site. Mr. Arthur Booth, M.Inst.M.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Wednesbury. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST RIDING.—April 25.—For the erection of a police station at Bingley. Mr. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County House, Wakefield.

WOODSEATS.—For the erection of a working men's club at Woodseats. Mr. Henry Webster, architect, Norfolk Row, Sheffield. No date. Deposit £1 1s.

WORCESTER.—April 23.—For the erection of a school for 360 girls, for the Corporation. Mr. William Ran-

som, M.I.C.E., City Surveyor, Guildhall, Worcester.

YORK.—April 21.—For the erection of two school departments, together with assembly hall and special rooms, on the Tang Hall Estate, Heworth. Mr. F. T. Penty, architect, Yorkshire Penny Bank Chambers, Coney Street, York. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders

BARNSTAPLE.—For the erection of 22 houses for the T.C., the following tenders have been accepted: Block A, Messrs. Norrish & Son, £3,360; Block B, Messrs. W. Slee & Son, £2,477; Block C, Messrs. J. Cater & Son, £3,296.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Public Works and Town Planning Committee are to consider tenders for the erection of 28 parlour type houses, 161 non-parlour type houses, and 514 small non-parlour type houses (all with three bedrooms), in Fox Hollies Estate, Acock's Green.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. Alec Dickinson for the erection of 46 houses at Harrowgate Road, Eccleshill, including street works and sewers, at £21,852.

CAMDEN TOWN.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., Norwood (£1,180), for alterations at the Camden Town fire station.

DEWSBURY.—The Dewsbury Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. S. Johnson & Sons (Mirfield), Ltd., for construction of the Ravens-thorpe Sewage Works, at a cost of £58,153.

DUNMOW.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. A. H. Wright (£3,080) for the erection of 8 houses at Hatfield Broad Oak.

FINSBURY.—For the erection of a pavilion at the running track; Smart & Smart, Ltd., Brixton, £1,042; Marchant, Hirst & Co., Highgate, £1,119.

HAMMERSMITH.—For modernising St. Hubert's School: Triggs & Co., Lambourn Works, Mackay Road, S.W.4, £3,994.

HULL.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. F. Hall & Sons, £1,260, for the erection of a pumping station at Bilton.

LIVERPOOL.—The Housing Committee of the Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Jones & Sons (Woolton), Ltd., of Hillfoot Road, Woolton, Liverpool, to erect an additional 58 parlour-type houses on the Springwood Estate, at the price of £510 per house.

MILE END.—For the erection of new elementary schools at Cephas Street (Mile End) and Wellington Road (Bow and Bromley): A. E. Symes, Carpenters Road, Stratford, E.15, £37,176 (accepted); Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, £37,279; F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs, £37,999 9s.9d.; Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield, £39,315; J. Garrett & Son, Balham Hill, £39,600; W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd., Warwick Lane, £39,725; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Haymarket, £39,974; Chessums, Ltd., Tottenham, £40,309; Galbraith Brothers, Ltd., Camberwell, £40,400; Patman &

Fotheringham, Ltd., Islington, £40,711; A. Monk, Lower Edmonton, £40,760; Griggs & Son, Victoria Street, £41,236; L. H. & R. Roberts, Lower Clapton Road, £41,994; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., Finsbury Square, £42,170; W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, £42,250.

PERSHORE (WORCS.).—Erection of houses in various parishes, for the R.D.C.: Messrs. Broads, Ltd., Malvern, for erection of 6 houses at Defford, £2,760; 6 houses at Birlingham, £2,748; 8 houses at Wyre Piddle, £3,490; 6 houses at Upton Snodsbury, £2,759; 6 houses at Hill and Moor, £2,748; and 8 houses at Crophorne, £3,719.

POPLAR.—For the enlargement of Woolmore Street School: W. Simms, 591 Commercial Road, Stepney, E.1, £3,318.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Charlesworth, Ltd., £2,704, for the erection of a pavilion in Graves Park.

SKIBBEREEN.—For the erection of a new district hospital at Skibberreen, the West Cork Board of Public Assistance has accepted the tender of Robert Kelly, Bantry, at £8,013.

STRETTFORD.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. Peter Hodgkinson, £8,616, for the erection of an elementary school at King's Road.

TANFIELD.—For the erection of 66 houses at Tanfield, for the Tanfield U.D.C., at £31,704. J. R. Heslop, P.A.S.I., architect. Mr. P. Heel, contractor, Stanley, Co. Durham.

WESTMINSTER.—The City Council Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd., £30,670, for the erection of a block of working-class dwellings in Willow Street and Greencoat Place.

Brickmakers' Wages

Brickmakers are asking for an advance of wages. The joint committee of employers and workpeople has considered the application, and has failed to reach agreement. The executives of the unions will now review the position with a view to concerted action. The unions contend that wages in the industry are low, and that the industry is able to pay more. Their claim is for increases of 4s. per week for adult male time-workers, 3s. for males between 18 and 21 years of age, 2s. for youths under 18, 3s. for females over 18, and 2s. for girls under 18, pieceworkers to receive proportionate increases.

A New Paris Hotel

An important addition to the hotel accommodation of Paris has been made by the completion of the Hôtel Ambassador. It is situated in the new section of the Boulevard Haussmann, where it occupies the whole frontage of the northern side between the Rue Taitbout and the Rue Lafitte. In point of capacity it will be the second largest hotel in Paris. It contains 600 bedrooms, each of which is equipped with a bathroom and telephone. Among the special features devised to attract the American visitor is a quick-lunch restaurant.

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Feather from the Pelican
Plucked by WHEATH ROBINSON.

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CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocrete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/10	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

Material.	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3 2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9 6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4 5/- 9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3 20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6 5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4 9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6 1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3 2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3 36/3 111/3	ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/- 10/-	ditto	

Material.	Prices.	Unit.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gully and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Material.	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
SLATES—				
Bangor or Portmadoc slates	24 x 12 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
F.O.R. London	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
22 x 12 in. ..	29 7 11		16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6
22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2		16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0		16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0		14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11		14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11		14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size				
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	Green ..	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6		Ditto
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9		Ditto
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3		Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 2 9		Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9		Ditto
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9		Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Unit.	Cost.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	Per 1,000	
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Kine sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—													
Per standard delivered													
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.							
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21							
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—													
4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.							
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45							

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/4 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	—	25/-	31/-
Matchboarding ditto	—	—	—	31/-	34/-

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cw
Scotch glue	60/- cw

HARDWOODS—

Oak.	Austrian ..	Japanese ..	American ..	English ..	Mahogany, Honduras ..	Cuban ..	Teak Eng. ..	Moulmein ..
	17/-	15/-	14/-	12/-	17/-	26/-	10/-	14/-

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses ..	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	2 in.
Qualities ..	AA A	B AA A	B AA A	B AA A	B AA A	B AA A
Birch ..	4 3	2 5	4 3	7 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2
Alder ..	3 1/2	2 5	4 3	6 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2
Oregon Pine ..	5 4	—	5 1/2	—	—	—
Gaboon Mahogany ..	4 3	3 6 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2
Figured Oak (1 side) ..	8 1/2	7	10 8	11 1/2	—	1 1/2
Plain Oak (1 side) ..	6 1/2	6	7 1/2	9 1/2	—	1 1/2

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot) ..	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Elbows square (each) ..	10d.	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	2 1/2	2 7/8	4 3/8
Elbows round (each) ..	11d.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/4	2 10/8	4 1/8
Tees (each) ..	1/-	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	2 1/4	3 1/4	5 1/4
Crosses (each) ..	2/2	2 1/2	3 1/3	4 1/4	5 1/8	6 1/8	10 1/8
Sockets diminished (each) ..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1 1/4	2 1/2
Discounts off above—							
Gas ..	—45%						
Water ..	—40%						
Steam ..	—35%						
Tubes ..	—42 1/2%						
Fittings ..	—37 1/2%						
Galvanized Tubes ..	—30%						
Galvanized Fittings ..	—25%						

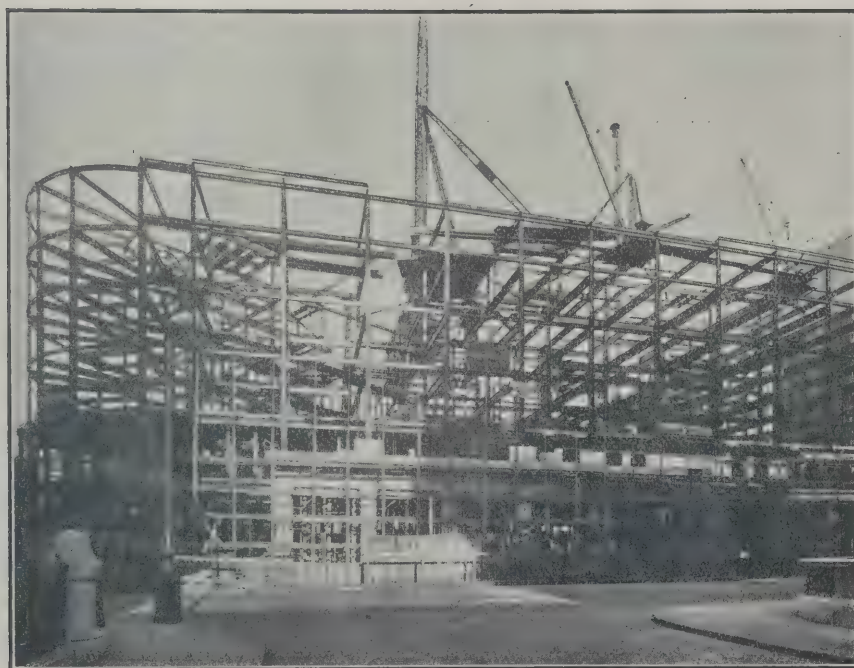
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1 11/12	2 2/12	2 7/12	3 1/12	3 7/12	5 9/12
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2 10/12	3 4/12	3 10/12	6 1/12
Shoes (each) ..	1 1/12	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Bends (each) ..	1/4	1/6	1 10/12	2/3	2/3	4/1
Heads (each) ..	1 10/12	2 1/12	2/6	3/1	3 1/4	5 1/8
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/5	2/3	2/7	3/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2	2/5	2 10/12	3/6	4 3/8	6 1/8
Single junction ..	1 1/12	2/4	2 10/12	3/3	4/-	6 1/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard ..	—	—	1/4	1 5/12	1 6 1/12	1 1/12
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	—	—	1/6	1 7/12	1 8 1/12	2 2/12
Angles and nozzles ..	—	—	1/1	1 1/2	1 4/12	1 7/12
Stop ends ..	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter ..	—	—	1 1/9	1 1/9	1 11/12	2 6/12
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	—	—	1 1/12	1 1/12	2 1/12	2 8/12
Angles and nozzles ..	—	—	1/5	1 1/5	1 6/12	2 1/12
Stop ends ..	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	80/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :

Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :

Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	MANCHESTER Trafford Park.	EDINBURGH St. Andrew Steel Works.	GLASGOW Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	BIRMINGHAM Office: 47 Temple Row.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Office: Milburn House.
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Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	Unit	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		35/-	35/-	35/6	35/6	38/6	38/6
Lead delivered ..	Per yard run	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
IRON SOIL AND WASTE L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution ..		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths ..	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½	
Bends ..	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Ditto 9 in. ditto ..	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-	
Junctions ..	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws ..	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-	

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25	50	100	150	200	250
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
14 gauge ..	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6	
12 do. ..	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-	
1 in. plate ..	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	125/6	
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
½ in. plate ..	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-	
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52	60
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
½ in. plate ..	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6	
	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-	

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks ..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves ..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions ..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws ..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Caps and screws ..	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-	
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.) ..	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6	
Rubber cones ..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—	
Brass sleeves ..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9	
Ditto thimbles ..	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6	
Plumber's solder ..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.	
Tiaman's solder ..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.	
Copper nails ..	—	—	—	2/-	Do.	

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.		White	Timber
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	7½d.	7½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass ..	½ in.	½ in.	½ in.
Rough cast glass ..	4½d.	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled ..	—	—	—
Wired cast ..	—	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding		Feet super					
Ordinary substance Polished		1	3	6	12	20	45
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.		1/3½	2/-2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last ..		2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½	—
Embossing ..		Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shaded	6/9		

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint ..	25/-	Gallon.
Driers ..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable ..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white ..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English ..	2/9	Book.
Gold size ..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead ..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled ..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw ..	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint ..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty ..	16/-	Cwt.
Size ..	3/6	Firkin.
Tar ..	1/-	Gallon.
Terebinte ..	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine ..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak ..	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal ..	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat ..	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gliders ..	3/-	Cwt.

Legal Notes

Architects' Claim for Fees

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in the King's Bench Division recently began the hearing of an action by Mr. George Ernest Nield and Mr. Clifford Robert Davy, formerly carrying on business at Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, as architects, against Mr. Hyam Joseph, solicitor, High Holborn, London. Plaintiffs claimed fees for work done as architects.

Mr. Mitchell Banks, K.C., and Mr. Blanco White were for plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Pritt for defendants.

Mr. Banks stated that plaintiffs were Fellows of the Institute of British Architects. On March 10, 1925, defendant verbally engaged plaintiffs to act as architects and surveyors in connection with a proposed building scheme on the site of the Blue Coat School, near Snowhill Station, Birmingham. On April 7, 1925, defendant verbally confirmed and agreed with plaintiffs that he personally would pay their fees, and in July, 1925, agreed that the fees should be in accordance with the scale of the R.I.B.A. The scale applicable in a case like this in which the scheme was abandoned was 1½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the works. The estimated cost in this case was £170,000. Mr. Joseph explained that Sir David Davies, a solicitor in Birmingham, was interested in the scheme. The idea was to erect upon the site a large building to be used as offices, shops and chambers, and to promote a company to carry out the work. It was arranged that plaintiffs should go to Birmingham and inspect the site and see Sir David Davies. This was done in company with Mr. Joseph. At that time there had not been a discussion as to what fees were to be charged. The general instructions to plaintiffs were to get along with the scheme

and prepare plans. After the visit to Birmingham plaintiffs proceeded to get out preliminary plans. Discussions and correspondence followed. Plaintiff personally put in 358 hours on the work, their chief assistant put in 128 hours, and his assistant 20 hours. Plaintiffs were now asking as remuneration for the work a sum of £1,000.

Mr. Nield and Mr. Davy gave evidence in support of their claim.

On Wednesday, after a consultation between the parties, Sir Henry Maddocks, for the defendant, said that his lordship and the jury would not be troubled further with the case. Plaintiffs were good enough to appreciate that there might be some misunderstanding, and undoubtedly there was a misunderstanding so far as his (Sir Henry's) client was concerned.

Having heard the evidence of Mr. Nield, it was quite obvious on his evidence that it was a misunderstanding on the defendant's part that the plaintiffs' fees should be borne by the company when formed. In these circumstances terms had been agreed, and endorsed on counsels' briefs.

Mr. Blanco White, for the plaintiffs, said his client thought there might be a misunderstanding, and that it was essentially a matter for a compromise. The defendant had agreed to a compromise, which involved an order from his lordship if his lordship approved of the terms.

The Judge: Very good. I am glad to know that the parties have arrived at satisfactory terms.

Sir Henry Maddocks: It is very pleasant to see that there has not been the slightest allegation of bad faith on either side.

The Judge (to Sir Henry Maddocks): I think you cross-examined the plaintiffs in a way that showed you recognised their ability, their integrity and honesty.



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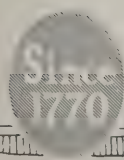
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They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/6th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearthing complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities In considerable quantities 6d. 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	4 in. 1/11	6 in. 2/10	4 in. 3/- 6 in. 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course			
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.		1/3
1-in. asphalt	9d.		1/-
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.	1d.	plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)			Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement			2 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening			1 1/2d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run
Keels, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	1d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1 1/2
Double-tille creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	

PAVING.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	6/4
Asphalt	7/-				
Tarmac					4/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	14/6
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character		
Bath stone ditto		

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Per Square
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3	3/-
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/-
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers		
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		
Add for vertical work		
Add for circular on face in elevation		
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randems No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randems		98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Ridges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super
Ridge tiling	Equal 1 foot super
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super			
Centering to beams, per yard super			
Centres to arches, per foot super			
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/-	Floor 6/-	Roofs 5/10
At per square			
Deal plain-edged flooring	1 in. 31/-	1 in. 38/-	
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super			

JOINER.

Per square	1 in. 31/-	1 in. 38/-	
Deal plain-edged flooring	10/-	11/-	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	12/- to 20/-		
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6
Sashes, per foot super			1 1/2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares			1/10
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal casement frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6
Doors, per foot super	2 in. Panel	4 in. Panel	4 in. Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4 1/2d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as exclusive of polishing.			
Staircase			
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super			
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super			
Housing steps to strings each			

SLATES SLATES SLATES

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JOINER—Continued.

				Per Foot Cube				
				Very Small	Small	Large		
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/-	69/-	53/-		
Add if ramped .. .. .	..	..	..	120/-	100/-	80/-		
Add if wreathed .. .. .	..	..	..	240/-	200/-	160/-		
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each				1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.		
Deal newels, per foot run				3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4		
				1/2	1/6	1/9		
Deal Super, Sundries				1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.		
Deal shelves or divisions				1/-	1/2	1/4		
Deal shelves cross-tongued				1/2	1/4	1/6		
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds				1/4	1/6	1/8		
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings				1/5	1/7	1/9		
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.								
				Section Area				
Fillets, rails and frames.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	8d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1 1/2
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9d.	11 1/2d.	1/0 1/2	1 1/2
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..	..	..	6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1/0 1/2	1/1 1/2	1 1/2
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								
CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.								
				Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Bounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging	
				1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.	
Labour only to								
Labour and Screws only Fixing								
Barrel Flush Sash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip	Spring				
Belts	Belts	Fasteners	Rim Mortice	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches	
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	Light	Medium Heavy
Rolled steel joists ..	15/6	17/6		
Compound girders ..	18/6	20/6		
Stanchions ..	20/6	22/6		
Cast-iron columns ..	16/6	18/6		
Steel roof trusses ..	32/6	30/-		
Chimney bars ..	36/-	34/-		
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	47/6	45/-		
Bolts and nuts ..	45/-	40/-		
Handrail and balusters ..	55/-	50/-		
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6		
	Per Foot Run			
	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	
Rain water Goods ..	1/1	1/4	1/9	
Pipes fixed with pipe nails ..	1/6	2/-	2/9	
Bends or shoes, each ..	2/3	3/-	4/1	
Junctions, each ..	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	
Gutters fixed with brackets ..	1/4	1/8	2/1	
Outlets and angles ..	2/1	2/9	3/5	
Stop ends ..	10d.	1/-	1/1	

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings	Gutter
Milled lead and laying ..	47/-	56/-	59/-	
	Per Foot Run			
	Copper Nailing 4d.	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welded Joint 4d.	Each Bossed Ends to Rolls 6d.
Lead service ..	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8
Lead waste ..	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/-	2/4
Lead soil ..	—	—	—	5/8
	Per Foot Run			
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 1/2 in.
Egg joints ..	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-
Branch joints ..	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-
Stop ends ..	2d.	1/-	1/3	1/9
Bends ..	—	—	—	2/-
Beaded ends ..	—	—	—	10d.
Single tacks ..	—	—	—	1/1
Double tacks ..	—	—	—	1/2
Brass sleeves ..	—	—	—	7/3
Lead traps ..	—	—	—	8/9
Boiler screw ..	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7
Bib cocks ..	7/-	9/6	13/6	—
Stop cocks ..	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-
Ball cocks ..	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-
Wire balloons ..	—	—	—	9d.

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run			
	Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	caulked joints ..	Extra for bends ..
Extra for junctions ..	2 1/2	2 1/2	7/5	11

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run			
	Gas 1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run			
	On Walls and Ceilings	Narrow Super	Yard per Foot	Rounded
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Sawn lathing ..	1/5	0/3	—	—
Metal lathing ..	1/10	0/3 1/2	—	—
Screeding in Portland ..	2/1	0/4 1/2	—	—
	Per 1 in. Girth			
	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop End
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to Value	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	moulding	moulding	moulding
	Per Yard Sup			
	Partitions	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	5/6
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	5/6	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 ft.	From 50 ft.	to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed ..	4/4	4/9	4/9	4/9
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.				
Sheet Glass ..	0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9
Figured ..	0/10 1/2	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Cast Glass ..	0/10 1/2	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Wired ..	0/10 1/2	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Patent Glass ..	0/10 1/2	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours ..	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/9
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/10
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	1/1
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Large Panels
100% ..	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime			
	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super ..	0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5	2/1
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-
Do. on large do., each ..	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6
Do. on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8
Do. on large do., do. ..	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run ..	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1	0/1 1/2
On large pipes or do. ..	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—				
On Moulded Work ..	20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	2d.

PAPERHANGER.

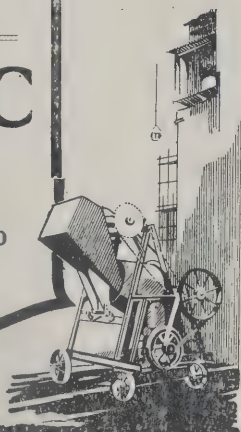
	Per Foot Super			
	Hanging only	On walls	On stairs	On ceilings
On walls ..	1/5	1/10	1/7	1/7
On stairs ..	1/5	1/10	1/7	1/7
On ceilings ..	1/5	1/10	1/7	1/7

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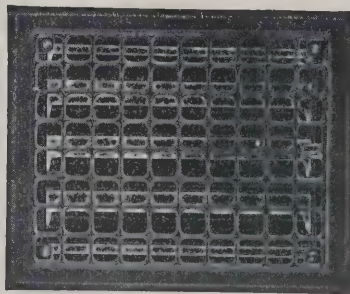
Oxide of Manganese	-	Trace
Silica Soluble	-	21.68%
Insoluble Residue	-	0.37%
Alumina	-	1.15%
Oxide of Iron	-	0.36%
Lime	-	67.90%
Magnesia	-	1.55%
Sulphuric Anhydride	-	0.34%
Total Loss on Ignition	}	6.48%
Carbon Dioxide		
Water		
Alkalies (by difference)	-	0.17%
		100.00%

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Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are:—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	B2
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A2
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Gorleston	B1	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stourmarket	B3
Alton	C1	Chichester	B3	Gosport	B	Lewes	B3	Portsmouth	B	Stratford-on-Avon	A3
Altrincham	A	*Chippenhams	B3	Grantham	A3	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	B1
Andover	B3	Chipping Norton	B3	Gravesend	A1	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	A	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	*Cirencester	B2	Great Yarmouth	B1	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A	Sutton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Cleethorpes	A	Grimsby	A	Liskeard	B3	Prestwich	A	*Swanage	B2
Ascot	B	Clacton	B1	Guildford	B1	Liss	C1	Princetown	B1	Swansea Valley	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Coalville	A	Gullsborough	B2	Littlehampton	B2	Pudsey	A	Swanwick	A
Ashstead	A3	Cobham	A3	Hadleigh	C1	Llandudno	B1	Pulborough	B3	Swanwick	A
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cockermouth	B2	Hailsham	B3	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A	*Swindon	B
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A	Colchester	B1	Hallifax	C1	Loughborough	A				
Aylesbury	B3	Colne Valley	A	Haltwhistle	B2	Louth	A3				
Bagshot	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Halton Park	B2	Lowestoft	B1	Ramsgate	B3	Taunton	B1
Banbury	B3	Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Luton	B	Raunds	B1	*Tavistock (Town)	C
Bangor	B2	Coventry	A	Harpenden	B1	Macclesfield	A1	Rawtenstall	A	Teeside District	B2
Barnsley	A	Cranbrook	C1	Harrogate	A	Maldenhead	B	Reading	B	Tenterden	B3
Barnstaple	B1	Crawley	B3	Hartlepool	A	Maldstone	B1	Redcar	A	Thame	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Crewe	A3	Hartley Wintney	C1	Malvern	A3	Redditch	A2	Thetford	B3
Barry	A	Cromer	B3	Harwich	B2	Manchester	A	Redhill	B1	Thirsk	B3
Basinstoke	B3	Crowborough	B2	Hastings	B3	Mansfield	A	Redruth and Cam-borne	B3	Thornton	A
Bath	B	Darlington	A	Hatfield	B1	Margate	B3	Relgate	B1	Tonbridge	B1
Beaconsfield	B	*Dartmouth	A2	Havant	C1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhonda Valley	A	Torquay	A2
Beebles	B3	Daventry	B3	Hawthurst	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Rhyl	B1	*Totnes	B2
Bedford	B	Deal	B3	Hayling Island	C1	Marlborough	A3	Rhymney Valley	A	Towcester	B3
Berkhamsted	B3	Denbigh	B1	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Constable	A1	Ripon	A3	Tring	B2
Berwick	A2	Derby	A	Heathfield	B3	Melton Mowbray	C2	Rochdale	A	*Trowbridge	B3
Bettws-y-Coed	B1	*Devizes	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merionethshire	B2	Rochester	B1	Tunbridge Wells	B1
Bexhill	B2	Dewsbury	A	Henley	B	Merthyr Tydfil	A	Romney	C1	Uckfield	B3
Bideford	B1	Didsbury	B	*Hereford	B	Middlewich	A3	*Ross-on-Wye	B	Uttoxeter	B1
Birmingham	A	Doncaster	A	Herne Bay	B3	Middlewich	A3	Rotherham	A		
Bishops Auckland	A	*Doncaster	B3	Hertford	B1	Mildhurst	B3	Ruabon	A1	Wakefield	A
Bishops Stortford	B3	Dorking	B1	Heywood	A	Milford Haven	B	Rugby	A	Walsend-on-Tyne	A
Blackburn	A	Dover	B3	Hitchin	B1	Milton-under Wychwood	B3	Rugby	A3	Walmer	B3
Blackheath	A	Dovercourt	B2	*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C1	Minehead	C	Runcorn	A	Walsall	A1
Blackpool	A	Droitwich	A3	Holyhead	B	Monmouth	B2	Rushden	B1	Wantage	B3
Bognor	B3	Dudley	A1	Hornsea	A3	Morecambe	A1	Saffron Walden	C1	Ware	B1
Bolton	A	Dunstable	B3	Horsham	B2	Morpeth	A	St. Albans	A3	Warrington	A
Boston	C1	Durham	A	Horwich	A	Nantwich	A3	St. Anne	A	Watton	C1
Bournemouth	B	Eastbourne	B	Huddersfield	A	Newark	A3	St. Helens	A	Warwick	A3
Boxford	C1	East Dereham	C	Hull	A	Newburn-on-Tyne	A	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3	Wednesbury	A1
Bradford	A	East Glam and Mon Valley	B2	Hunstanton	B3	Newbury	B3	Salford	A	Wellington	B
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	East Grinstead	B2	Huntingdon	B2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	Saltburn	A	Wells (Somerset)	C
Braintree	B1	Eastwood	A	Hythe (Kent)	B3	Newcastle-under-Lyne	A	Sandgate	B3	Welwyn	B1
Brecon	B	Ebbw Vale	A	Ifracombe	B2	Lyne	A	Scarborough	A1	Welwyn Garden City	A3
Brentwood	A3	Eccles	A	Ilkeston	A	New Forest	B2	Seaford	C1	Wendover	B3
Bridnorth	B2	Edenbridge	B3	Ilkley	A	Newmarket	B2	Seaham Harbour	A	West Bromwich	A
Bridgwater	B2	Egremont	A3	Immingham	A	Newport (Mon.)	A	Selby	A	Westcliffe-on-Sea	B1
Bristol	A	Ely	B3	Ipswich	B	Newport Pagnell	B3	Sevenoaks	B1	Westgate	B3
Broadstairs	B3	Evesham	B2	Isle of Wight	C	Newquay	B3	Sheerness	B3	Westerham	B2
Bromsgrove	A2	*Exeter	A2	Ivy Bridge	C	Normanton	A	Sheffield	A	West Hartlepool	A
Buckingham	B3	Exmouth	B2	Jarrow	A	Northallerton	B3	Shepton Mallett	C	Weston-super-Mare	B
*Budeleigh Salterton	B2	Fairford (Glos.)	C	Jesmond	A	Northampton	A2	Sheringham	B3	Weybridge	A3
Burgess Hill	B3	Falmouth	B2	Keighley	A	Northfleet	A1	Shipley	A	*Weymouth	B2
Burnley	A	Fareham	B2	Kendal	B2	North Shields	A	Shrewsbury	A3	Whitby	A2
Burslem	A	Farnborough	C1	Kenilworth	A	Northwich	A3	Sirhowy Valley	A	Whitechurch	A3
Bureto	B3	Farnham	B3	Kewick	B2	Norwich	B	Sittingbourne	B3	Whitehaven	A3
Burton-on-Trent	A	Faversham	B3	Kettering	B	Nottingham	A	Skegness	A3	Whitstable	B3
Bury	A	Felixstowe	B	Kidderminster	A2	Nuneaton	A	Skipton	A2	Widnes	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3	Flint	A3	Kings Lynn	B2	Oakham	B1	Slough	B	Wigan	A
Buxton	A1	Fleetwood	A	Kirkby Stephen	B3	Oldbury	A	Soham	C1	Wimborne	B
Byfleet	B1	Flint	A3	Knutsford	A3	Oldham	A	Souhampton	B1	Windsor	B2
Calder Valley	A	Folkestone	B3	Lambourne	B3	Ongar	B	Southend-on-Sea	B1	Wisbech	B3
Cambridge	B	Frinton and Walton	B1	Lancaster	A	Ormskirk	A	Southport	A	Witney	B3
Canterbury	B3	Frodsham	A	Langley Park	A	Oswestry	A3	South Shields	A	Woking	B1
Cardiff	A	Frome	B3	Langport	C	Oundle	B1	Sheringham	B3	Wolverhampton	A
Carlisle	A	Gainsborough	A3	Laverstock	B3	Oxford	B	Shirehampton	A	Woodstock	B3
Carmarthen	B	Gateshead	A	Leamington	A3	Paignton	A2	Spen Valley	A	Worcester	A3
Carnarvon	B2	Gerrards Cross	B	Leatherhead	A3	Pangbourne	B3	Stafford	A2	Workshop	A3
Catherham	A3	Gillingham	B1	Leeds	A	Penrith	B2	*Stalbridge	C	Worthing	B2
Chalfonts	B	Glastonbury and Street	B3	Leek	A	Penzance	B3	Staines	B	Wycombe	B
Chatham	B1	*Gloucester	B	Leicester	A	Petersborough	A3	Stamford	A3		
*Cheddar	B3			Leigh (Lancs.)	A	Petersfield	C1	Stockbridge	C1	Yeovil	A
Chelmsford	B1					Petworth	B3	Stockport	A	York	A

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		Carnoustie	A2	Dunfermline	A	Hawick	A2	Leith	A	Selkirk	A2
Ballafranca	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dunoon and District	A	Inverness	B	Lockerbie	A2	Strirling	A
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A					Melrose	A2	Strathaven	A
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2					Midlothian	A		
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A					Montrose	A2		
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A					Muirkirk	A		
Barrhead	A	Coldstream	A2								
Berwick	A2	Craighies	A2	East Lothian	A2						
Blairadam	A	Crieff	A2	Ecclefechan	A2	Jamestown	A				
Blair Athol	A2	Culross	A	Edinburgh and District	A	Jedburgh	A2				
								Newport	A		

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THE DISCRIMINATING CLIENT

The British sense of equity has long conceded the principle that he who pays the piper has the right to call the tune—but not the power to compel others to dance to it. And as dancing is a gregarious pastime, this is a real disability, for there can be but little satisfaction in selecting a melody if one is left to execute a *pas seul* to it before an unappreciative audience. Which persiflage leads to the more serious conclusion that in other arts besides music, a patron can only effectively exercise his theoretical right if he has the approval, or, at least, the tacit consent, of his fellow men. Like the unfortunate student of irregular verbs, it is not until we have learnt the rule that we are confounded by the numerous exceptions to it. The records do not enlighten us, for instance, on possible procedure if the piper has a soul above cacophony or is obdurate on the subject of syncopation.

There is, for example, the patron of the architectural piper. Mr. T. R. Kimball was moved to consider him at a recent Club meeting at Omaha. And to the Nebraskan professional men present he had a few trenchant things to say about that individual. As a preliminary, he thought "that localities and communities confess their intelligence, or lack of it, through the architectural message spoken by buildings and physical appearance." He averred that "in most American cities the methods in vogue, almost from the beginning, have resulted in distributing the designing of buildings and monuments and planning of cities in a way for ever to preclude the accrual of any credit for intelligence to those who did the distributing. Pretty much all through European history, the architectural record is one of a struggle between intelligence and the lack of it, with the hand of scandal touching many of the masters." Even Michaelangelo is suspect for depriving St. Peter's of either of the finer domes designed by San Gallo and Bramante.

If we follow Mr. Kimball aright, "pull," either social or political or both, is the chief factor affecting the distribution of architectural patronage to-day, "the result in nearly all cases being hopeless," and the fact that the United States does possess some

fine buildings would seem to be due to the fact that "pull" and ability are sometimes effectively conjoined. His chief concern was to circumvent the operation of "pull" and to light upon "some safer and saner way of selecting architects," assuming that there are intelligent patrons who desire guidance upon the subject. But he has no love for the competitive method, which we have come to rely upon largely in this country; and we are afraid that his suggestion of direct selection, after long investigation into past performance, would be found too tedious by the average client, even if he were competent to assess on respective merit, which would seldom be the case. The machinery of the competitive method may be as cumbersome as Mr. Kimball believes, but we think it is far less onerous and much more certain in result than the complicated procedure he puts forward.

Conditions here, however, differ in some respects from those in the States. One hears occasionally of "pull" in connection with some local governing authority; but the Mother of Parliaments has too little interest in the Mother of the Arts to raise a breath of suspicion in that quarter. Our chief difficulty is the insistence of the private payee to call his individual tune, of which the eternal discord in our streets is the inevitable outcome. For that evil, there seems no speedier cure than the slow processes of education in the duties of disinterested citizenship. Collectively, our citizens are less inclined to dogmatism, less trustful, perhaps, of their personal inclinations and possibly more apprehensive when the cost of the tune has to be defrayed from the public purse. Certainly, there is an increasing tendency on the part of public bodies to seek competent advice and to consider favourably the competitive method of selection.

Mr. Kimball, in dismissing the competitive method as "wholly undesirable," ignores its efficacy in the encouragement of youthful prowess. The baneful influence of "pull" on the other side of the Atlantic is, apparently, largely responsible for the discouragement of youth in the minor American cities and towns; so that the talented purveyor of "frozen music" is driven into the larger centres of

population to find a more appreciative environment, with the result that the smaller communities lose "all that is promising in the new crop of architects" and suffer degradation in their buildings and consequent injury to both local taste and pride.

Civic pride is hardly, as yet, a conspicuous virtue in this country, but it exists and is growing. The increasing adoption of town planning schemes, the promotion of civic societies, the call for protection of existing amenities, the outcry against slums, the demand for open spaces and recreation grounds, the inauguration of the C.P.R.E. with the Premier's blessing, the existence of the Architecture Club, the

London Society and similar bodies, may be but straws, but they serve to show which way the current of feeling is running, and that there is a growing desire to improve upon the unfortunate results of the early industrial era. The individual patron is somewhat of a stumbling block but, though still imbued with piper and tune theory, he is beginning to react to the educative influences around him. We have faith that he will develop into a discriminating client, even though hardened professional opinion inclines to the dictum of a celebrated Dickens character that "there aint no sich person."

Notes and Comments

Lambeth Bridge

An announcement at a recent L.C.C. meeting that the rebuilding of Lambeth Bridge was to be proceeded with, and that tenders had been invited, which, by this time, have been received, has raised once again a question whether the value of the new bridge from a traffic standpoint is commensurate with the cost. The old bridge has been closed to vehicular traffic for many years, without, apparently, making the absence of its facilities felt; but, apart from this fact, the lack of suitable direct approaches on either side of the river gives cause for reasonable doubt whether money spent on rebuilding the bridge could not be expended to better advantage in other directions. We have an object lesson in this respect in Southwark Bridge, where the absence of proper approaches has left it practically unused. Not to profit by the moral of Southwark Bridge argues a singular obtuseness on the part of the County authority. But when, as an excuse for this sudden activity, it is explained that the rebuilding scheme is not to be delayed on account of the report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic, a body appointed years after Lambeth Bridge was closed, the project assumes a farcical aspect.

Public Control of Buildings

From time to time one hears of powers obtained by public authorities to secure not only constructional and sanitary soundness, but also the æsthetic qualities, of buildings in their district. One applauds this wider recognition of the responsibilities of public authorities, and wishes that others would come into line. We should, perhaps, be more enthusiastic if we could be assured that the powers so obtained were duly exercised. But rumour reaches us that the arbitrators or tribunals which are to administer these matters have not as yet been appointed; and the assumption that the cause of better building is being actively advanced is not, therefore, well founded. The obvious deduction would be that all new buildings rising in Bath and Ruislip are so far beyond reproach that no occasion has arisen for a decision on their æsthetic merits, but we can hardly suppose that to be true.

"Wet Time"

Loss due to "wet time" in building operations has produced its own crop of trouble in the industry; and the problem still constitutes one of the chief hindrances to friendly understanding and co-operation between masters and men. It has also given Mr. A. C. Bossom an opportunity for criticising building methods in our uncertain climate and for contrasting our somewhat supine methods in face of the weather with those which obtain in the United States,

where, apparently, he is accustomed to carry on in conditions far worse than are usually experienced on this side. A 23-storey building in Buffalo was finished in less than 15 months by the simple expedient of protecting the incomplete structure from frost and snow by tarpaulins; and as the building was 260 feet long, this waterproof coating was no small affair. In rainy weather, the workmen were also provided with mackintoshes, long rubber boots and sou'wester hats, "and they went on laying bricks." Unfortunately our principal building line just now is housing, and the expense of weather protection for these comparatively small structures might prove greater than their total value, or, alternatively, might add so greatly to the cost that housing would become an even greater problem than we are finding it at present.

The Wen

A manifesto, issued by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, questions the ultimate utility of the bridge improvements proposed for London. "London," it is stated, "is still spreading in all directions as a solid unbroken urban mass. Its suburbs are added in continuous rings. Its central buildings are getting loftier and more crowded. Longer and longer daily journeys and increasing discomforts are forced upon its working population." All this is true enough, and it means an ever-increasing "waste of time and loss of leisure." The Association's remedy is decentralisation on the Garden City plan, and it calls for a new policy which, in effect, means limiting the further expansion of the Metropolis. Whether such a policy is a feasible proposition remains to be seen. For good or ill, London decided in the dim past on a policy of separate dwellings for individual families, or, in other words, lateral expansion. It has never really been able to achieve that ideal, for overcrowding is more or less rife in most districts; and it is now apparent that the individual dwelling is an unworkable system with immense and increasing populations. By all means set a limit to London proper; Mr. Topham Forrest detailed a possible scheme for this some time ago, and it appears to be the first and most necessary move. The redevelopment of the area so contained under proper zoning laws, and the substitution of well-built blocks of flats for the square miles of slum villas erected during the last century would be the next step and would go far to reduce the waste of time, leisure and money to which the Association refers. But unless a definite limit is set up, it is difficult to see how you could select sites for new garden cities that would not eventually come within the orbit of an ever-growing Metropolis, and we doubt whether any narrow strip of open land would save such new centres of population from ultimate absorption.



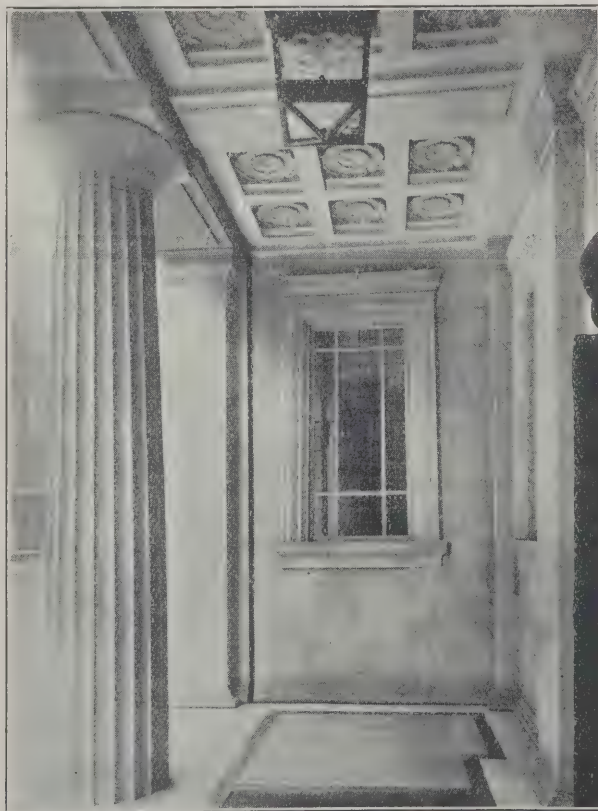
MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON:
MAIN ENTRANCE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND FRONT.
L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., Consulting Engineer.

MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES

Although the City of London has meritorious modern buildings, they are mostly lost amid the jungle of undistinguished commercial erections of the last fifty years, and to detect them amid this welter is rather like searching for the proverbial needle in the figurative bottle of hay. The newer City of London has, like the suburbs, been largely built up by the speculator who, assessing everyone's taste by his own, or being incapable of realising that any better standard exists, has endowed the City with more "teased and worried" street fronts than can be seen in a square mile of any other capital in the world. Indeed, a walk through the City streets induces a conviction that the speculator conceives architecture as merely superficial adornment to be stuck on to buildings of any size, character and purpose: the more ornament applied — quality and suitability being negligible considerations — the greater the architectural achievement. No other hypothesis will serve to explain the evident pas-

sion for covering every square foot of possible and needed plain surface with pattern of some kind; or for whittling away the emphasis of main structural members with the distractions of sunk panels, lozenges, cartouches, chases and superfluous mouldings, devised, one presumes, to lead up to the crowning glory of a useless dome or turret, which, insecurely to the eye, is usually perched on one corner.

The leaven of architectural merit, however, if somewhat hidden amid the bulk of structures produced on the speculative recipe, is, perhaps, all the more forcibly emphasised by its immediate surroundings when one does come across it in the City's comparatively narrow streets. The new building of Messrs. Courtaulds, Ltd., which has been erected on part of the old General Post Office site in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is a case in point. After passing the banalities of Newgate Street, one meets this new note in City architecture with something of a shock.



MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES: ENTRANCE LOGGIA.
L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., Consulting Engineer.



MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES,
ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON: FOSTER LANE FRONT.
L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., Consulting Engineer.



MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON: ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND FRONT.
L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., Consulting Engineer.

The correct expression for a steel-structure building will, doubtless, provide discussion and opportunity for designers for several generations to come. Twenty years ago, the purist, despite the obvious risks from fire and erosion, was demanding that the steel should be patently exposed. By-laws over-ruled him, and probably gave rise to the belief, not controverted by the designers of American skyscrapers, that if compelled to encase your steel, you were justified in ignoring it. Only of recent years have there been tentative attempts to express on the façades of a building the fact that a framework of steel really upholds it.

This principle in architectural design has its critics and it cannot be said to have yet reached its final and most logical expression. On the analogy of the human skeleton, there are those who deny the necessity for this truthful expression; but whatever views may be held on the main question, the new movement has given us some interesting buildings, of which the Courtauld building is not the least notable example. The problem is no easy one. Stern truthfulness would present a rather formidable conglomeration of awkward oblongs and attenuated ribs, defiant of seemly composition. It is not surprising, therefore, that expression in such essays as we have seen has been conventionalised or made symbolical, the vertical members being over-asserted at the expense of the equally important, structurally speaking, horizontal ones.

Such is the convention adopted in the Courtauld building, as in one or two others before it, but Mr. Sullivan's essay is very direct in expression and gains, we think, aesthetically on that account.

Confronted with this new note of verticality in modern commercial architecture, more than one layman of our acquaintance has dubbed it "Egyptian"; doubtless the batter of Adelaide House fathered the idea. But while lay slogans on art matters must be

duly discounted, the façade of the Courtauld building is broadly reminiscent of the Egyptian reed motif, with the tying-in at the fifth floor, and the feather wave of the cornice above. Which, again, is an instance of how modern art in any branch, when seeking out some new motif for expression, so often stumbles upon some derivative from archaic form.

If the new note in the Courtauld building stops short at the façades, we must not complain. The business man wants little in a commercial building but light and floor space; the opportunities for individual or even artistic treatment in the interior are, consequently, limited. Moreover, the floor area in the majority of commercial structures must lend itself to easy sub-division for almost any commercial purpose, so that, apart from lifts and staircases, the interior arrangement is seldom drawn up by the original architect. In this respect, the Courtauld building is more blessed than most, because it represents a complete scheme of accommodation for one firm, comprising offices, showrooms and warehouse space, sample and despatching rooms, staff accommodation, and some special rooms for the board of directors. As will be seen from the illustrations, the interiors have been treated on conventional lines appropriate to the particular functions of the various apartments, the decoration, mainly confined to the ceilings and chimney-pieces, being conceived on simple 18th-century lines.

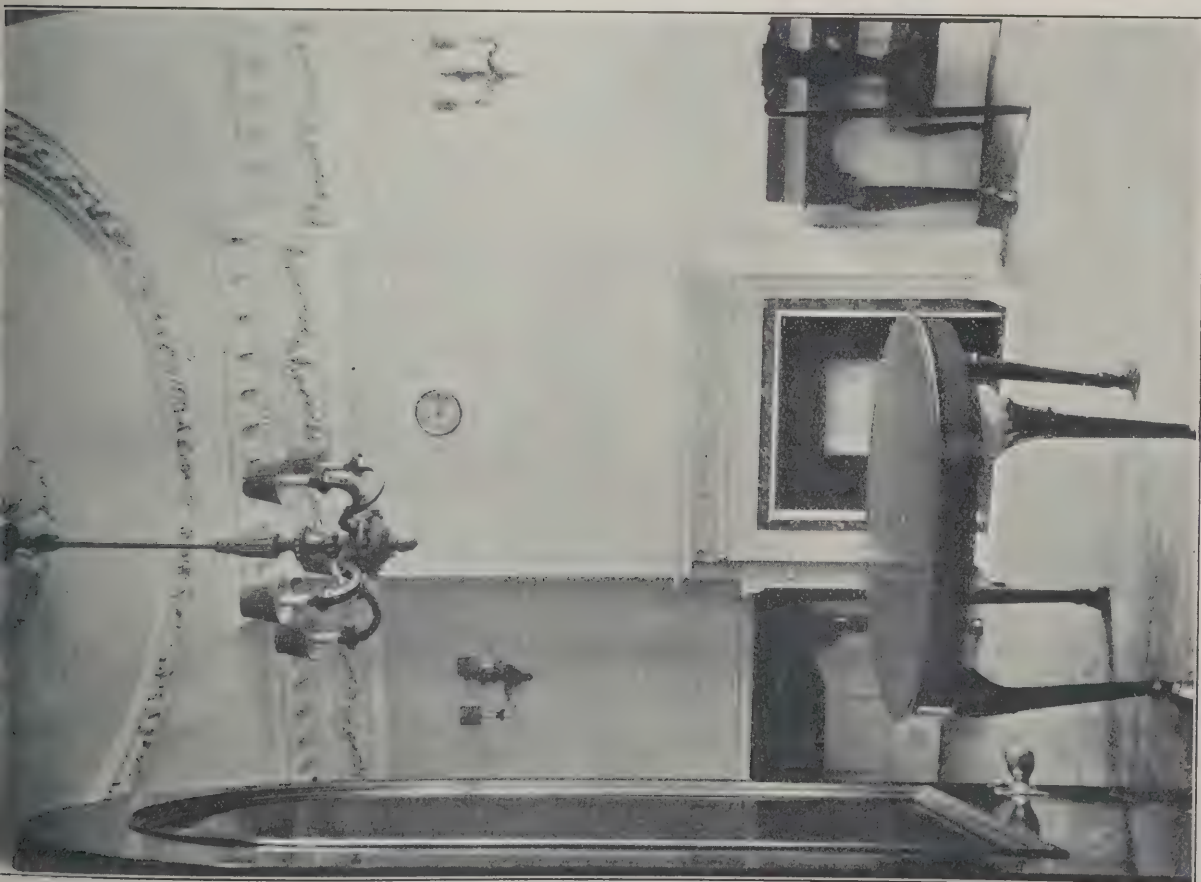
One's chief impression of the Courtauld building is that it is a fine upstanding structure, which arrests attention and compels admiration by its simplicity of treatment; for that desirable result Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, the architect, and his co-adjutors, Dr. Oscar Faber, the consulting engineer, and the contractors, Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., are to be credited. For our part we rejoice that another Triton has appeared among the City's swarm of architectural minnows.



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON:

L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect DR. OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., Consulting Engineer.



SMALL LUNCHEON ROOM, FOURTH FLOOR

FLUES: THEIR VIRTUES AND FAULTS

By AN INVESTIGATOR.

The theory of flues depends on a particular application of the general laws of ventilation and draught, which concern themselves with the facility with which air can be moved, rarified, and condensed. With the air in a chimney or flue, the warmed air rises only because the cold air is heavier, and the actual draught depends on the difference between the density of the rarified or less dense column inside the chimney and that of an equal column of the external atmosphere. This can be expressed as the difference in height of the two columns of air reduced to the same standard of density, and the velocity of the current is found by calculating that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of the two aerial columns; the amount of draught produced is thus seen to depend upon the degree of rarification that takes place, the height of the chimney, and the temperature of the outside air.

These factors are expressed in the well-known formulæ $V^2=2gh$, where g is the acceleration due to gravity (32 feet per second), which gives us $V=8\sqrt{h}$ feet per second; and $h=Ht \times .002$ (the amount of increase of volume for every 1° Fahr.), where H equals the height of the column of heated air above the level of the fresh-air intake, and ' t ' is the excess in degrees Fahr. of heated air over the external or incoming cold air. We should be justified in expecting working formulæ to obviate failures by their practical application. Indeed, if we deduce formulæ to explain what the old builders did entirely by instinct and traditional experience, we must be careful to apply them continually in our own practice. For a formula supplants the fruits of tradition, and instinct always deserts us as soon as we bring in science to solve our problems. Nowadays inefficient flues either result from our relying on an instinct for doing the right thing that we no longer possess, or from failure to apply formulæ correctly. A formula must refer to all possible cases, or it becomes worse than useless. Local conditions have always to be reckoned with, for no two cases are identical, and in a climate like ours the conditions may be continually changing for any given case. Unless we know *all* the conditions, formulæ cannot help us to obtain satisfactory results.

Failure of the upward current leads to the evil of a smoky chimney, or a reverse draught, the cause of which is often so obscure that "down-draught" sometimes seems to be the manifestation of an original sin in building that all our science has not succeeded in eradicating. Even if the flue itself is properly constructed, trouble may arise from the position of its discharge, which may be too low, too near other exits, or adversely influenced by adjacent wall or roof faces. Most of the devices for curing smoky chimneys are attempts to make amends for errors in the termination of a flue, by the use of which after-thoughts the architectural sky-line becomes an eyesore. From the incongruous shapes met with one would imagine that each different chimney-top required a different type of device to deal with its smoke, and too often the roof of a fine piece of architecture has to carry the confession of the ignorance of circumstances in the original design and planning of the flues and flue-stacks.

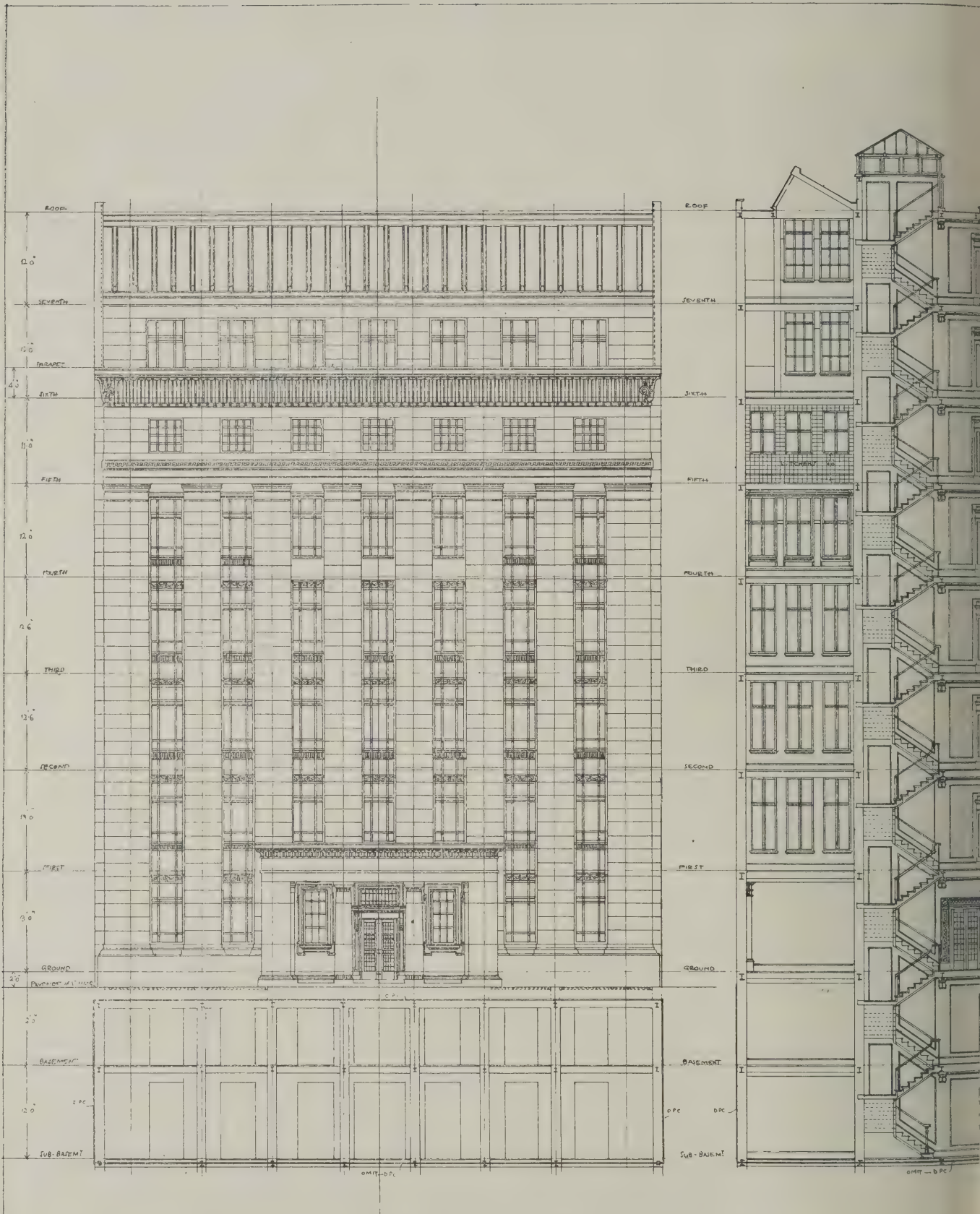
The specification clause to "turn" chimneys does little to convey the real skill required in flue construc-

tion, and leaves much to the initiative of the workman. Above the fireplace the work must be gathered over to conduct the smoke into the smaller section where the flue proper starts, and it is essential that the smoke-conducting capacity should not vary in different parts. Clear runs from fireplace to sky-hole must be avoided, but bends must be made in uniform gradients that will not only offer the least possible resistance to the up-draught, but will suffice to intercept down-draughts. It is generally held that in practice the up-draught is increased by a contraction of the flue towards its exit, but the reverse has more to recommend it on scientific grounds.

The pargetting or internal lining of a flue is an all-important particular, the one indeed on which the old builders would seem to have relied most for obtaining a good draught. There are instances of old flues that have lost their action simply through the perishing of the original pargetting. The old use of cow dung and lime for this purpose, though it still continues to be specified in text-books, has now been almost entirely given up by consent, and it may be questioned whether we ever sufficiently appreciated the virtues of the old practice. Its application required experienced hands, for the material had to be spread in a thin, even coat; when applied thick it shrinks and cracks, falls off, and causes obstructions, which may end in making the chimney "smoke." When properly used, the sweeping of the flues is expedited. The liability of cement-stucco to crack with heat makes one doubt whether the modern builder's rendering can be quite so satisfactory as the traditional pargetting.

In badly constructed flues the chief faults found are long ramps, shallow gradients, awkward bends, and short vertical branches, all of which features greatly retard the up-draught and tend to make the chimney "dead." Very often the design of the fireplace opening is at fault, its form providing large air spaces on each side which allow too big a volume of air to mix with the hot air from the grate, which reduces the velocity of the up-draught in its very first stages. The leakages that occur in many old flues, often quite unsuspected, are also a serious check to what would otherwise be a perfectly good draught, besides being a constant source of danger from fire.

Persistent shortcomings are always largely due to indifference. If the domestic chimney were designed as carefully as the tall factory chimney, where the products of combustion have to be effectively removed, a smoky house would become a thing of the obsolete past. This is, in fact, an aspect of housing that calls for special research, the results of which can be available for all. The house originated in the hearth, and the evolution of the chimney must always be the most interesting study in the history of domestic architecture. If our troubles appear light in comparison with what our forefathers had to put up with in those dim days before the smoke of the Hall began to be "strangely conveyed," to Leland's wonder, by actual flues in the walls instead of through louvres in the roof, we still tolerate nuisances that need abating, and this can only be done by continued research work. If this article suggests no practical means for preventing rather than curing faulty flues, it may be useful in showing where improvement is to be looked for, and it will not have been written in vain if it elicit from those who have succeeded in overcoming difficult conditions of draught, authoritative contributions to the study of the house chimney.



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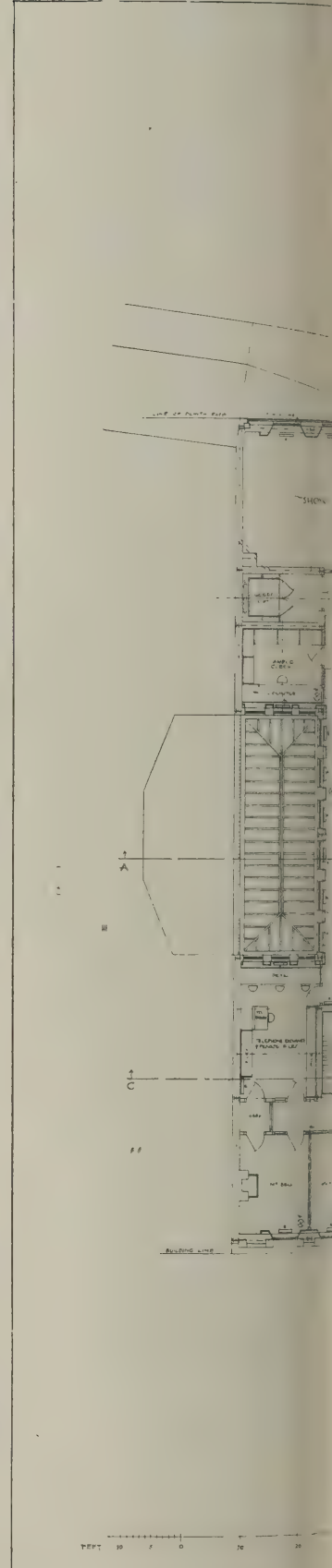
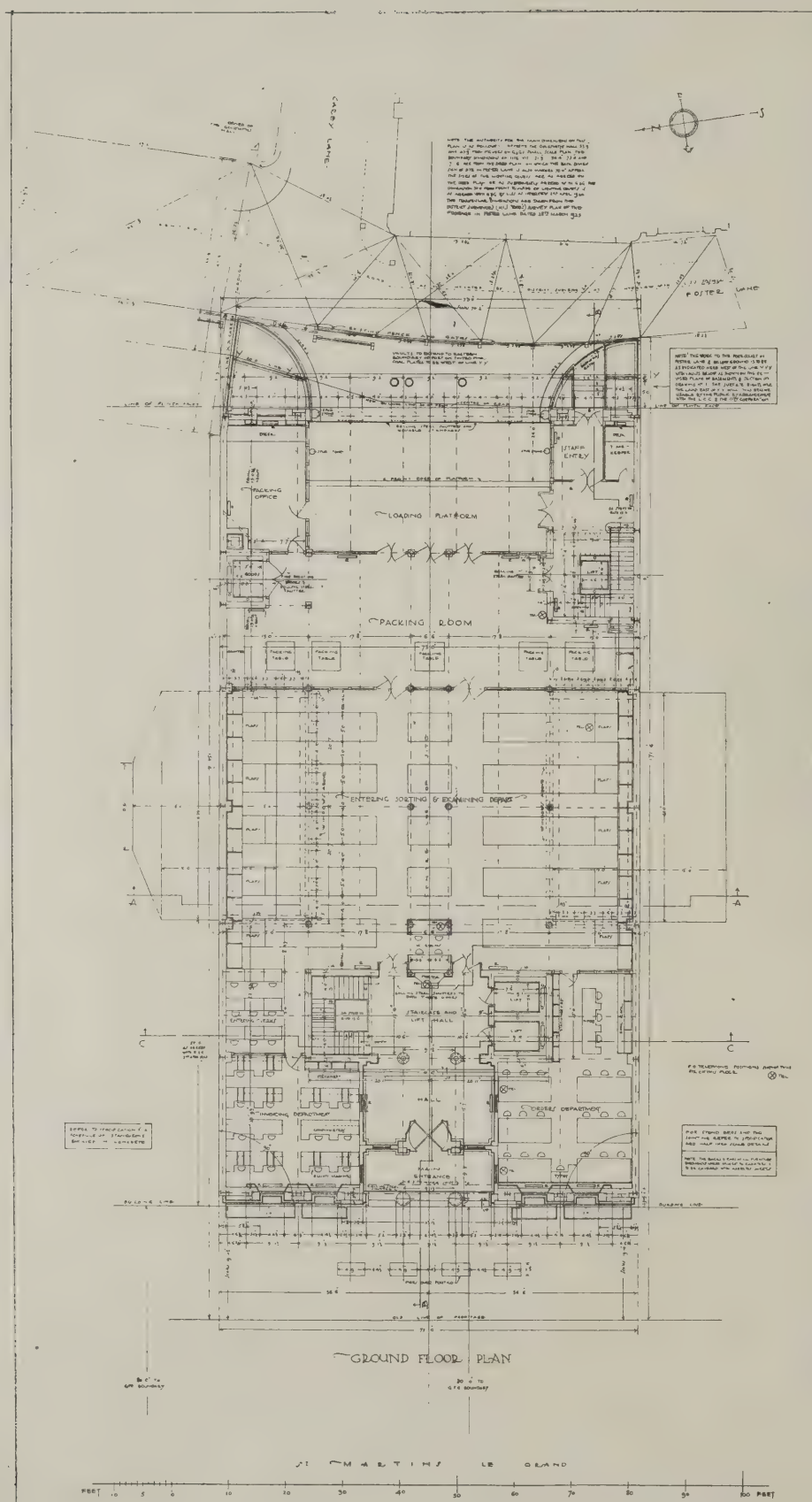
MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON



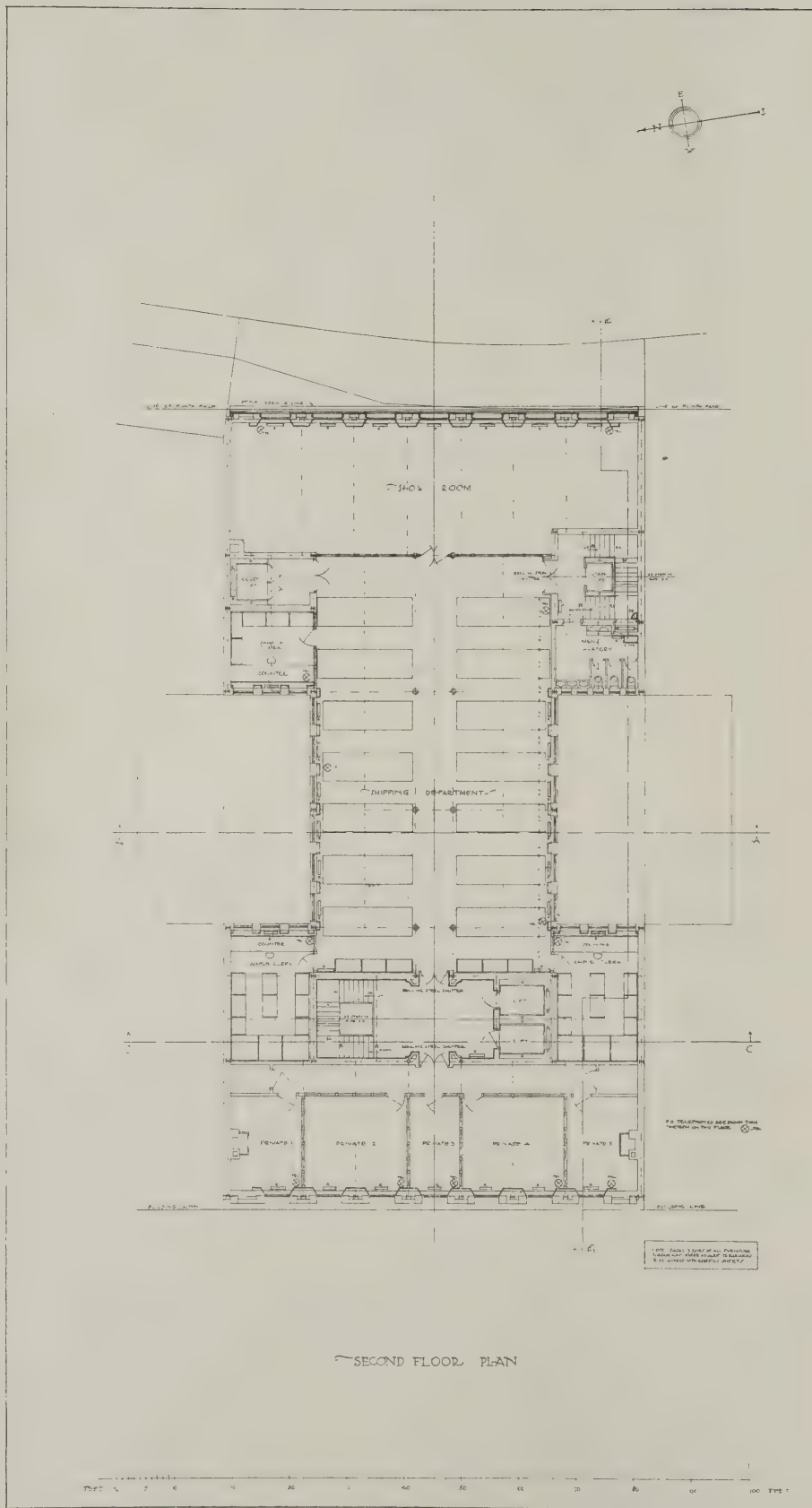
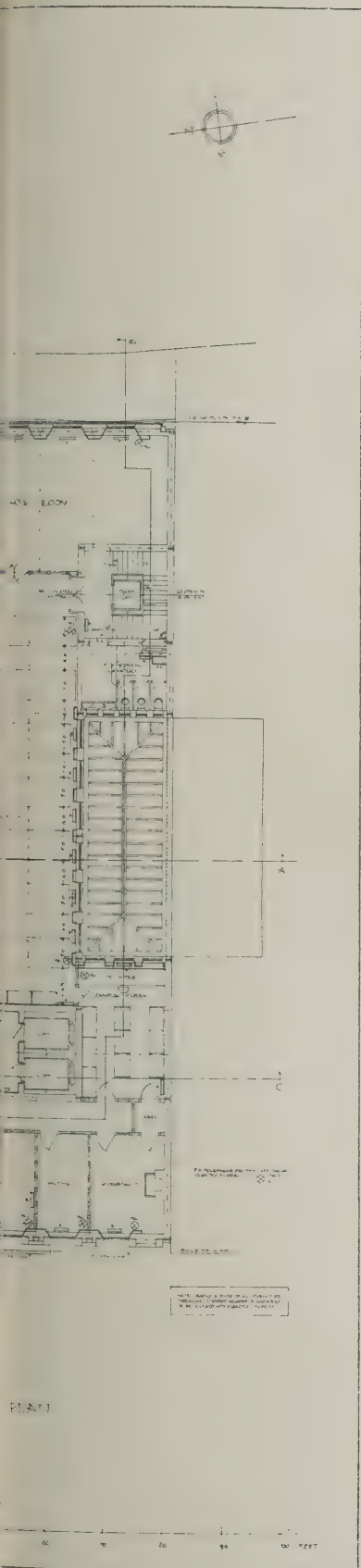
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MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON



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MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON:
LUNCHEON ROOM, FOURTH FLOOR.
L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. DR. OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., Consulting Engineer.



MESSRS. COURTAULDS' NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON:
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THE ÆSTHETIC CONTROL OF ARCHITECTURE

By A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

An extempore address to the Manchester Society of Architects upon the subject of the Æsthetic Control of Architecture is the occasion of my attempting to set down a few of the considerations which with advantage may be borne in mind by legislators and others committed to the task of safeguarding our architectural amenities.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE FUNCTION OF CONTROL MUST PRECEDE ITS ORGANISATION

Can there be an æsthetic control of architecture and, if so, by whom is the control to be administered? It is far more important to know in what manner this control is to be used when once it is acquired than to attempt at this stage to elaborate the organisation fitted to carry it out. Moreover, the public, before it agrees to hand over to any particular committees such very great influence over our architectural destinies will want to know very precisely how such committees will exercise their powers. In fact, the representatives of the public are inclined to say to the "æsthetic controllers," "You tell us what you want to do when you are in the saddle; and then, and then only, can we decide what powers, if any, we are ready to confer upon you." Thus it is quite useless for well-meaning reformers to suggest the framing of organisation to effect æsthetic control, when they are not yet clear in their own mind what standards of taste they wish to enforce.

THE DEMANDS FOR ÆSTHETIC CONTROL OVER ARCHITECTURE

The measure of support which has been given to the Society for the Preservation of Rural England is evidence that certain things are happening to the country-side which, in the opinion of many, ought to be prevented. The evil, which is most particularly an architectural one, has not been very exactly diagnosed. To some the single word "bungalow" has power to crystallise their resentment, and they imagine that the builders of bungalows are the chief offenders against the amenities of rural England. Other critics are more concerned with what is happening in the towns, and affirm that our streets are being ruined, that masterpieces of civic architecture are being ruthlessly demolished and the new buildings erected in their stead are for the most part lacking in the attractive qualities which marked the old. While in the ranks of architects themselves there are to-day many distinguished practitioners capable of designing buildings which would adorn our towns, the fact remains that three-quarters of the new structures erected are not the work of architects at all. As each new atrocity is committed, a certain number of people angrily exclaim, "Such offences ought not to be allowed; they ought to be stopped by law."

THE NATURE OF THE OFFENCES TO BE CONTROLLED

What kind of offences am I referring to, and what kind of law could be framed capable of preventing their occurrence? Here I must leave the comfortable intellectual domain of generalisation and enter the thorny path which commits me to the task of specifying particular types of architectural misdemeanour. I shall make specific reference, therefore, to some of the modern architectural tendencies which need to be checked if we are to preserve such beauty and dignity as our towns still possess. Even at the risk of appearing dogmatic, it is necessary to develop the argument by means of illustrations, because no matter what body may be appointed to exercise æsthetic control over buildings, there must come a time when its

members are called upon to give definite judgments about designs submitted to them, and it is by the character of these judgments that their own competence as critics will be appraised.

THE SCOPE OF CONTROL.

Until a certain confidence has been established in the impartiality of the members of such committees of control, it is premature to assign to them their precise organisation. No matter whether the tribunal consists of persons apparently so well qualified for their office as are the members of the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, or whether it be a flourishing civic society or a committee of an Urban or Rural District authority, consisting, perhaps, in some country place, of the mayor, the vicar and the art master of the village school, there is sure to be some body who will cavil at their decisions and ask whether their taste is necessarily better than his taste. The initial step, of course, is to determine the scope of control and to make it have reference to principles already enjoying a large measure of public approval. In the first place, it may reasonably be laid down that a committee of control need not bother themselves very much with the internal designs and planning, for their principal concern should be with the outsides of buildings, for this is a matter of public importance. Again, all questions of style, formal composition of buildings, and its type of decoration, and in fact all aspects of design which may be described as "technical" might very well be excluded from its province and be left to the professional critics. But the social aspect of architecture is everybody's concern, and everybody gifted with general intelligence is entitled to express his opinion about it. And as most of the worst offences committed in the world of architecture are primarily social offences, faults not of technique but of manners, we may with confidence affirm that a measure of control directed in the first instance to the elimination of unsocial architectural acts will not only be immediately beneficial but comparatively easy to exercise, for we are here making use of a standard of criticism which none will dispute.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF A SOCIAL STANDARD IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

The social standard in architecture finds its expression in the observance of certain relationships between public and private buildings, and between buildings of one class and others of the same class which may happen to be in their vicinity. The concept of rank and the concept of sociability should between them have a governing influence over civic architecture, and it is only where these concepts are neglected that we have the chaos and vulgarity so characteristic of much modern building. And these same ideas should also regulate the development of the country-side. It is nothing but the extreme lack of sociability in the new houses and bungalows erected near our suburbs and villages which causes such displeasure to all those who value the amenities of the country-side.

In the great creative periods of architecture buildings were held to represent an addition to the beauty of landscape, and it is nothing but a modern corruption of taste which has caused so many people to affirm a contrary opinion. The average householder regards with the utmost horror the prospect of new buildings being erected near his own home. He is afraid the houses will not "behave themselves." It is this ideal of "good behaviour" in building which the æsthetic controllers will need to enforce.



Fig. 2.

BERTHELOT'S SHOE SHOP IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. HONORÉ. THE FRONT IS IN YELLOW MARBLE, WITH BLACK SURROUNDS, BASE, AND TYMPANA.

“THE MODERN SHOP FRONT DE LUXE”

Some Recent Examples from Paris

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

The method of design which is so charmingly appropriate to these modest little shop fronts which are put together with a little wood or plaster, a bar or two of hammered iron, and a splash of gold or green paint, is no longer adequate in dealing with the shop front de luxe.

Paris abounds in examples of the former category. Every little modiste's or novelty shop has its brave square of frontage in gay colour, always with characteristic lettering, obviously designed by someone with taste and skill, and often the window itself has some particular little trick of illumination or display which gives it a personal distinction.

These shops are nearly all feminine in character. Here is an excellent *motif* for Mr. Trystan Edwards, “The sex problem in architectural design”; but, unfortunately, investigation shows that the most dainty and feminine of these light-hearted bits of street gaiety are the work of male decorators, no doubt the kind of Frenchman who wears one of those luxuriant Assyrian beards.

When, however, the designer tackles the problem of the more elaborate shop front, it is obvious that expression must become more sedate. In the same way that the man of wealth is apt to assume a gravity in keeping with the importance of his station and bank roll, so does the wealthy shop-keeper desire to find his activities framed by a setting from which dignity and a hint of opulence will not be lacking. The small pastry and hat shops with the gay colours are the errand boys of shop front architecture, whistling and cheerful, and occasionally impudent. But the shops of rich dealers in the quarters of the Avenue de l'Opéra and the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix, are more pretentious and staid. Sleek

and opulent, they are, nevertheless, good-humoured and affable. But one cannot forget that they are the well-dressed shops, the gentry of commercial building, having their human parallel in the wearer of the silk hat, the Ascot tie, and the pearly pin.

The saving grace in these more ambitious designs is that same lightness of touch which pervades the simpler shops. But here, instead of a tendency to flippancy, the form and detail is more restrained and more enduring in its appeal of interest. It is all very well to express a passing mood in design, or even to perpetuate a mild architectural joke. But it is not safe to do so in the finest and most permanent materials, for the joke of which one will never weary has to be a very good joke indeed.

It is not an easy task to suggest in the façade treatment of a shop the type of goods which the windows are to display. A simple way would be to put up a sign, or to embody somewhere in the decoration an image of a glove, or a scent bottle, or whatever was the object giving the clue to the type of trade, and this method would probably be adopted in countries like Sweden, where the shop sign is a very popular feature of street architecture. But the French designer seems to prefer something more abstract in the way of suggestion, and it must be acknowledged that he is very successful in his results. Examine, for a moment, the “Parfums d'Orsay” shop in the Rue de la Paix (Fig. 1). Here is the scent shop de luxe, beautifully equipped within, and suggesting without that mixture of luxury and ease which cannot exist without a background of financial and social stability. There is opulence suggested, but not in any vulgar way. The richness of the material is in keeping with substance and security, but there



Fig. 3.

SINGER'S SHOP IN THE AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA. THE NAME IS ON A PROJECTING PANEL OF WROUGHT IRON, LIT FROM BEHIND BY A GLASS PANEL.

BARMANN & ARNOULD, Architects.

is no desire to overwhelm, and the customer feels comforted and flattered rather than intimidated. In the quarter in which it stands, and for the purpose which it serves, this design of Sue and Mare is in every way admirable, and from the purely architectural standpoint it is interesting in technique, colour, and detail. The tone of sienna and gilt gesso over the window apertures blends with the deep brown velvet curtains which form the backing to the goods display, and the window terminates at pavement level with very amusingly designed vent openings. Altogether a design of distinctive character and originality.

Less happy in its fenestration—no doubt imposed on the designer of the shop—in the front for Berthelot's, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré (Fig. 2), where shoes are sold. Here the main note is supplied by colour: the marble is yellow, and the base, window surrounds and tympana are in a black marble veined with yellow. The awnings are of orange canvas, and the draperies to the windows are of a reddish orange, the whole effect being rich without overpowering the display of goods.

The shop for Singer's, in the Avenue l'Opéra (Fig. 3), is an example on fairly conventional lines, with the favourite *motif* of the architrave type of surround and a centre doorway. The white marble is richly veined, and all the ironwork, including the well designed over-door panel, is painted black. The colour scheme of this shop is more brilliant than would appear from the photograph, for the interior is lined with what appears to be a light yellow artificial marble or stuc. The name sign is handled in an original and effective way, projecting in front of the marble face in a panel of scrolled ironwork, behind which is an illuminated

background of glass. The effect, both in day time and at night, is very good.

Isabey's scent shop (Fig. 4) is one of those which introduces wrought iron. It is a little clumsy, but its colour (sienna and some green marble) helps one to forget the thin jambs and the rather heavy fascia, which is no doubt emphasised to avoid the awkward scale which would be set up were the shop window and the arch above to be linked into one *motif*.

Very Oriental and a trifle sugary is the luxuriant ironwork which decorates the voids of Girault's, the coiffeur of the Boulevard des Capucines (Fig. 5). The wax ladies in the window come as a faint disappointment in a setting where one would have expected to find some rich *objet d'art* detached against a background of flattering damask. The ladies are so crudely realistic with their fashionable expressions of simulated interest. For a moment one forgets that they are merely busts.

Suggesting in its blaze of glass a kind of radiant activity is the shop of Boler (Fig. 6), in the Rue de Castiglione, vendors of many articles, ranging from lighting fixtures to trunks. Here the colour is black, with the name in aluminium on the fascia; but the main effect is from the glass, which covers the stanchions and radiates in a kind of crazy quilt of white and grey tones over the band which marks the mezzanine. It is a clever treatment, capable of endless variations and possibilities; but, like all such novel ideas, it would soon lose in value if overdone, for the glass is too emphatic to treat in big surfaces as texture, and not of sufficient interest to be considered on a large scale as ornament. Boler's shop, like many of the Paris examples, suffers in its form from being grafted on to an old building; but it is full of ideas, fresh, confident, and stimulating.



Fig. 4.

A SCENT SHOP IN WHICH WROUGHT IRON IS COMBINED WITH MARBLE. THE FRONTAGE IS ABOUT 14 FEET.

PAUL GARDENNE, Architect.



Fig. 1.
THE RUE DE LA PAIX FAÇADE OF THE D'ORSAY PERFUME SHOP. THE FRONTAGE IS ABOUT 21 FEET.
SUE ET MARE, Decorators.



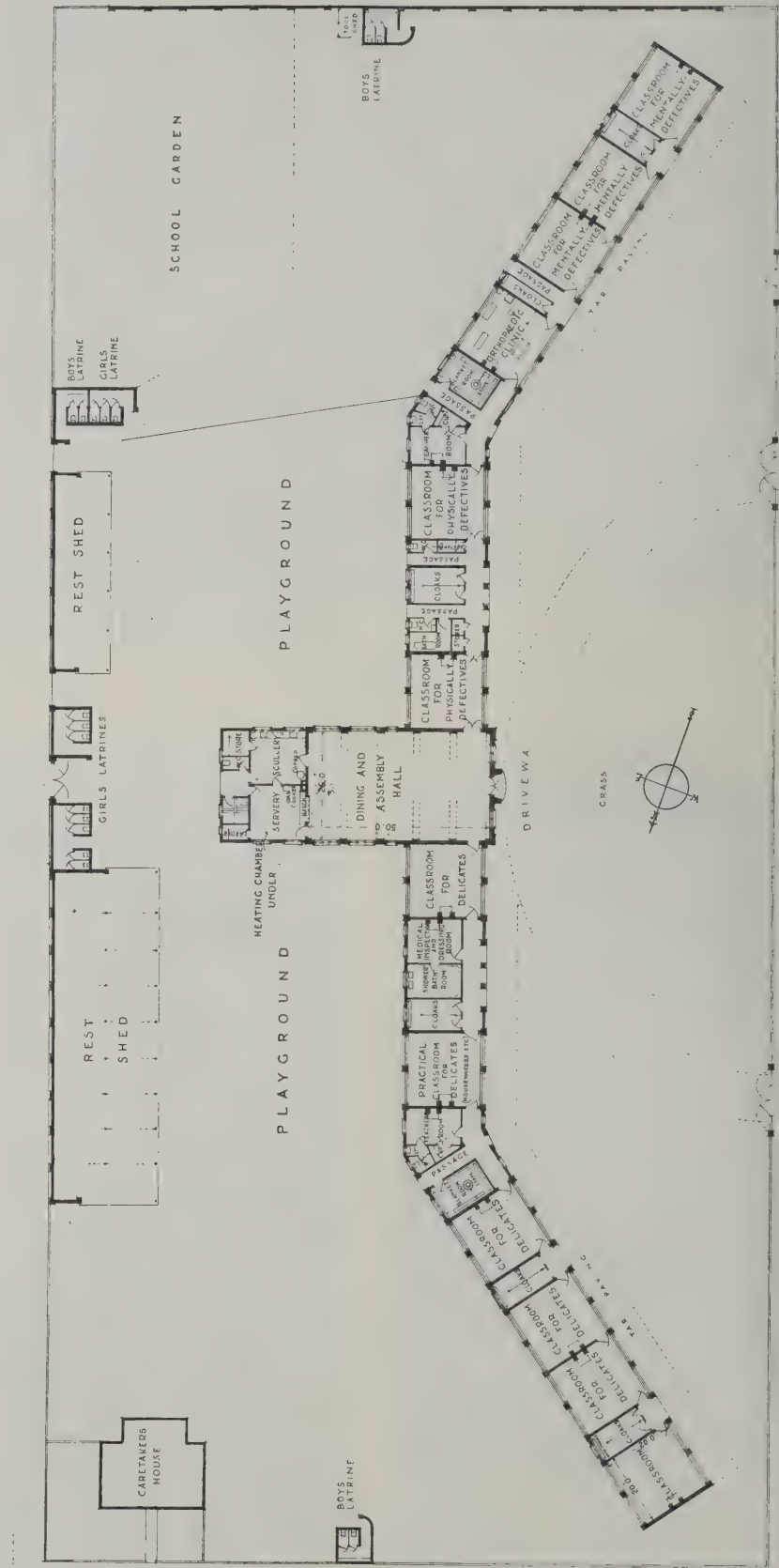
Fig. 6.
A SHOP FRONT WHICH MAKES EFFECTIVE USE OF GLASS. NOTE THE WALL SIGN ON THE EXTREME LEFT. THE GENERAL COLOUR SCHEME IS BLACK AND ALUMINIUM.



Fig. 5.
A COIFFEUR'S ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, WITH AN ELABORATE WROUGHT-IRON TREATMENT IN A FRAMEWORK OF ROMAN STONE.
AZEMA, EDREI & HARDY, Architects.

BARKING EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
FAIRCROSS SPECIAL SCHOOL.

SCALE OF 1" = 50' 0" FEET



C. J. PARKER, A.C.E., R.I.
CLERK, BARKING EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BARKING, 1926

FAIRCROSS SPECIAL SCHOOL, BARKING.
C. J. DAWSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Fig. 50.—ELEVATION TOWARDS ROAD OF AN ISOLATED PAIR OF COTTAGES IN A RURAL DISTRICT.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HOUSE

XIII.—A Pair of Semi-detached Cottages

In design it is always well to tackle the most difficult problems with the intention of solving them in the simplest manner. This simplicity, however, which is one of the hallmarks of architectural excellence, becomes ever more and more difficult to attain in the façades of houses and cottages. The reason for this is that the standard of modern housing demands the provision of many conveniences, small subsidiary apartments which were lacking in the old-fashioned plan with its few rooms of fairly equal size. In the case of larger houses, it has been found that a convenient method of giving to these small domestic offices a simple and dignified exterior is by the "recess." This device, however, involves a certain additional expense, and thus cannot always be employed in dwellings in which economy of cost is the first consideration. Various alternative methods may be suggested which help to mitigate the architectural crudity resulting from the "truthful" expression of the domestic office. Fig. 54, which is an actual example of a pair of cottages erected a few years ago, shows what utter chaos may result when modern standards of planning are complied with by designers who have nevertheless allowed the elevations "to look after themselves." To see one such façade is disagreeable enough, but when the same deplorable cottage backs are repeated a hundred times or more in a large housing scheme one has a right to question whether, in the matter of cottage design, there has as yet been established that *minimum* standard of architectural decency which, far more than individual excellence here and there, expresses a national accomplishment in the art of building. But before condemning the design of this pair of cottages, let us consider the influences which have brought it about, for it must be acknowledged that this and similar types represent a serious attempt on

the part of housing reformers to make a departure from a still worse type of house which was erected in large numbers in the mid-Victorian and late Victorian periods. I refer to the "bye-law" cottages put up by speculative builders who, at a time of great housing shortage, were content to supply the minimum accommodation considered requisite for families of small means in long dreary rows of repetitive design. A notable feature of these houses was their very narrow street frontage, their back addition which obscured the light, and the absence of even the pretence of an entrance hall, it being usual for the stairs to ascend either from the living-room or from an entrance lobby of not more than three feet square. It would, of course, have been quite possible while retaining the terrace formation, to have introduced considerable improvements, both in the planning and in the elevations of such cottages; but, on the other hand, one can well appreciate the motive of those housing reformers who were so determined to get away from the "bye-law" type of street terrace. detached houses seemed to them to be the only kind worthy of commendation. But although the detached house has certain advantages over the terrace house, that of cheapness is not one of them; and in the case of small cottages the housing reformers thought it desirable to compromise and admit into their ideal village and "garden suburbs" very large numbers of cottages which were only *semi-detached*. These pairs of cottages undoubtedly represented an improvement on the "bye-law" type, inasmuch as they lay-out admitted each dwelling to have the advantage of three external walls which could be utilised for windows, and thus there was no excuse for any of the rooms being not thoroughly well lit and ventilated. Moreover, the problem of the secondary access was settled in a satisfactory manner, for the back door

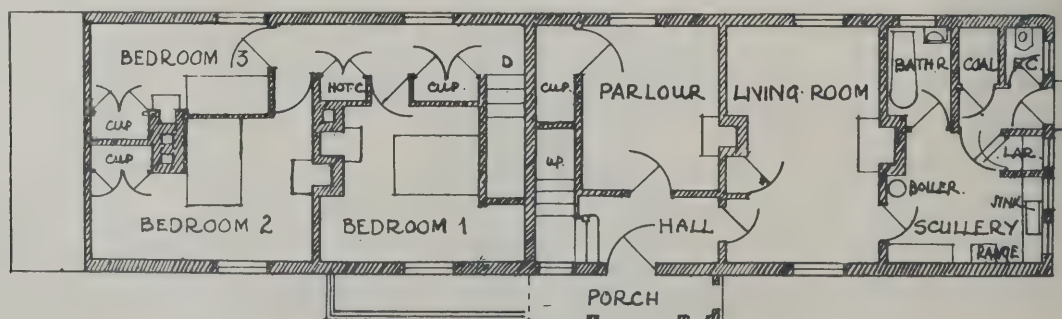


Fig. 52.—PLAN.

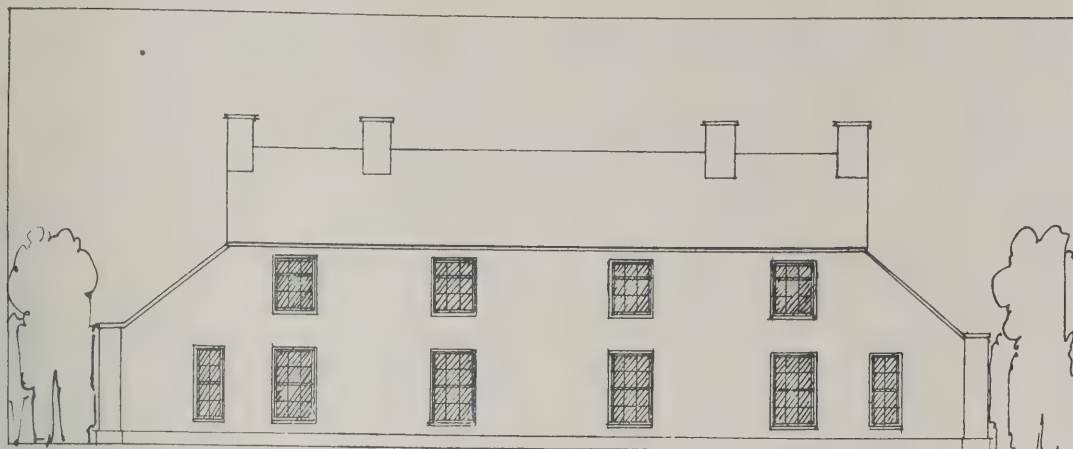


Fig. 51.—BACK ELEVATION. THIS CLEARLY SHOWS THE ADVANTAGE OF MAKING THE WINDOWS OF DOMESTIC OFFICES FAIRLY LARGE. THEY DO NOT DECLARE THEIR POSITION AND PURPOSE WITH UNNECESSARY INSISTENCE.

could conveniently be placed at the side of the house, and the necessity for an expensive "back road" was obviated. Again, the semi-detached formation naturally commended itself to those who were intent upon decreasing the density of houses and upon providing each house with a garden. The movement in favour of "open development" was further strengthened by the support of people whose pride was gratified when their dwellings were given some of the privileges of detachment, an architectural quality which had hitherto been characteristic of the houses inhabited by those more fortunate than themselves. The idea, however, that people who live in a terrace are less aristocratically housed than the occupants of detached "villas" is not worthy of unqualified acceptance, for while most detached houses are preferable to the by-law street, there are well-designed terraces which are just as conveniently planned and far more pleasing to look at than the majority of the villas and the semi-detached cottages which are being erected to-day.

And unfortunately the degree of detachment permissible in the small suburban house is worth very little, because the cost of street work is so great, the frontage on the road must necessarily be limited, and it may almost be said that the occupants of these pairs of semi-detached cottages have even less privacy than those who dwell in terraces. The end façades are close to each other, and people can often look into each other's bathrooms across an intervening distance of not more than ten feet. Moreover, it must be insisted that the detached house or detached block of

houses needs to be of a certain size before it can be made into an effective architectural composition, and people are not possessed of a dignified abode if the configuration of their dwelling suggests a primitive hut or a doll's house.

Figs. 50 and 53 illustrate a pair of semi-detached cottages having certain qualities of design which are perhaps worthy of examination. In the first instance it is assumed that this is an isolated pair of cottages in a rural district, and the type is not repeated in a row of similar pairs on either side of it. Thus the block is really entitled to its isolation, and is not merely pretending a country domesticity when it is in point of fact urban. In this instance we assumed that the houses have not the advantage of public sewerage, and earth closets are shown on the ground floor. The plan is simple, and provides for parlour, living-room, kitchen, scullery, larder, bathroom and coal store on the ground floor, and three bedrooms on the first floor. It will be observed that there is a small hall with space for a perambulator or bicycle, while the stairs are of easy gradient. It may be contended that the hall space on the ground floor represents "extravagant" planning, as does also the passage on the first floor, but it should be borne in mind that even this diminutive hall performs an important social and æsthetic function, inasmuch as it immediately lifts the house above the class of mean and poky dwellings so commonly built in the past; while the passage not only gives access to three bedrooms but also to two cupboards. This additional



Fig. 54.—TYPE OF BACK ELEVATION TO BE AVOIDED. THIS FAÇADE, TAKEN FROM AN ACTUAL HOUSING SCHEME, SHOWS HOW THE PATTERN OF THE FENESTRATION MAY BE DESTROYED BY THE INSISTENCE OF THE WINDOWS OF THE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

cupboard space immediately justifies the passage and enables us to regard it as a long linen-room and box-room, which, however, serves the additional purpose of a well lit and ventilated upper landing. Elevationally the design represents an attempt to solve two special problems, one of which is common to all domestic architecture, while the other specially belongs to the semi-detached cottage. The former problem concerns the proper treatment of the domestic offices. In this instance I have not resorted to a "recess," but have been content with grouping scullery, larder and closet windows in a single row of equal apertures which form an orderly pattern. The bathroom window, also, is given a vertical dimension equal to that of the other windows, and is thus inconspicuous. A comparison between the back elevation shown in Fig. 51 and the façade taken from an actual housing scheme (see Fig. 54) is sufficient to prove the advantage of making the windows of the domestic offices fairly large. When they become mere "peepholes," as in Fig. 54, they not only destroy the pattern of the fenestration, but declare their position and purpose with a quite unnecessary insistence.

The other problem presented in the design of semi-detached cottages is a very difficult one to solve. When two equal dwellings are united in a single composition, it is easy to fall into one of two errors: either the two portions are so intimately joined together and subordinated to a central architectural feature, with the result that the houses have lost their independent identity and falsely given the impression that they are one house; or else the duality of the houses is so emphatically expressed that the composition of the block is so lacking in unity as to violate one of the cardinal principles of design. In the present instance I have attempted to tread the middle path, and while grouping the two front doors under a single porch, have allowed the pattern of the windows to be obviously divisible into two equal portions.

In the twentieth century house there may be degrees of size and varieties of accommodation but the idea of social grade cannot find expression in it, for when once the æsthetic aspect of domestic architecture is understood, and when hygiene is properly subordinated to manners, all houses, both large and small, in an equal degree express the character of aristocracy.

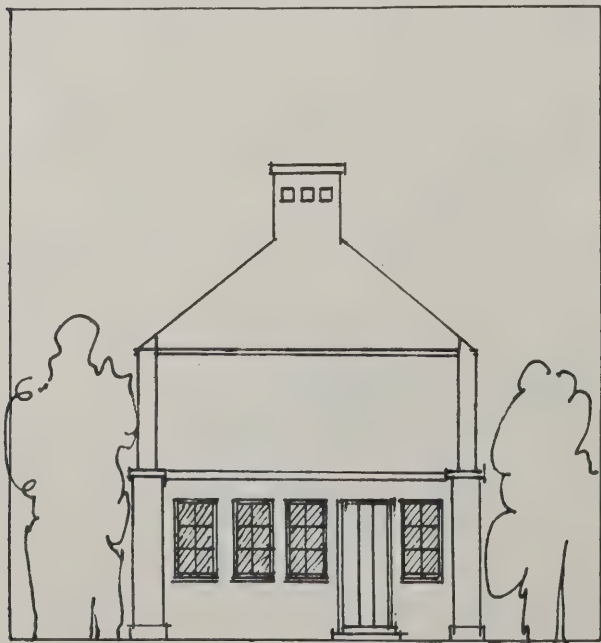


Fig. 53.—SIDE ELEVATION.

Competition Notes

Margate General Hospital

A limited competition for plans for a New General Hospital at the corner of Victoria Road and Thanet Road, resulted in Messrs. Adams, Holder & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, S.W., securing first place. The cost is estimated at £50,000. Negotiations as to a suitable site are occupying the attention of the Building Committee.

Reading Cemetery Chapel

The Corporation invite architects residing or practising in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire or Oxfordshire to submit competitive designs for a chapel which it is proposed to erect in a new cemetery. Premiums: First, 50 guineas; second 25 guineas. Particulars (after May 1) from the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit of £2 2s. Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., assessor, to whom designs, endorsed "Design for Chapel," are to be delivered at 13 Ashburn Gardens, London, S.W.7, not later than July 1.

Municipal Technical College, Rotherham

Designs are invited for a proposed new Municipal Technical College and School of Art at Rotherham. Premiums; First £200; second, £100; third, £50. Professor S. D. Adshead, assessor. Particulars can be obtained, not later than April 30, from Mr. J. A. Mair, Secretary for Education, Education Offices, Rotherham. Deposit of £1 1s.

Municipal Offices, Beckenham

Architects are invited by the Beckenham Urban District Council to submit designs and preliminary sketches for proposed new Municipal Offices. A limited number of such designs will be selected by the assessor, Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., and their authors invited to take part in a final competition. A premium of £100 will be paid to each competitor in the final competition. Conditions can be obtained, before April 27, from the Surveyor, Council Offices, Beckenham.

Ramsgate Station Site

A recommendation has been made by the Subcommittee that the Town Council should invite competitive designs for the lay-out and development of the old Ramsgate Harbour Station site, and that prizes of £300, £200 and £100 should be offered respectively.

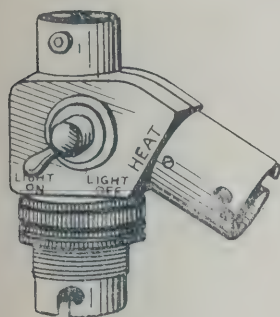
Competition of Industrial Designs

By permission of the Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute, this year's Competition will be held in the Indian Pavilion of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. Full particulars of the Scholarships and Prizes offered in connection with the Competition can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Applications for forms of entry, labels, and instructions must be sent to the Secretary between May 2 and 15. Designs entered for the Competition are to be forwarded to the Imperial Institute between June 20 and 22.

An exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture is being arranged by the Architectural Association, to be held in the hall of The Art Workers' Guild, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. The exhibition will be opened on May 23 by His Excellency Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Danish Minister in London, and will remain open to the public for two weeks. Further details will be announced later.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



The "Magnet" Two-Way Adaptor.
(The General Electric Co., Ltd.)

A Useful Electrical Fitting

An adaptor which can be attached to any existing lampholder in order to give two outlets from one lighting point, for convenience in the use of small electrical appliances, such as fans, irons and kettles, has been placed on the market by Messrs. The General Electric Co., Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. This device, which we illustrate, is inserted in the lampholder instead of the lamp, and the displaced lamp is then plugged into the socket projecting directly downwards, whilst the adaptor supplied with the appliance in use is attached to the other socket which protrudes diagonally. The lamp itself is controlled by a small switch which is part of the "two-way" adaptor, so that when it is dark the lamp can be used simultaneously with the appliance; in the daytime the lamp can be switched off whilst the appliance is in use, or, if desired, it may be left in circuit to serve as an indicator showing that the current is on. The body of this "Magnet" Two-Way adaptor is made of moulded bakelite, and the pins which hold the fitting in the lampholder are provided with small nuts which can be tightened up to clamp the adaptor and the lampholder together.

Bituminous Paint in a Range of Colours

A bituminous paint which can be supplied in a wide range of colours, including such shades as Post Office red, and in metallic forms such as bronze and aluminium, has been introduced by Messrs. Metalpaint, Ltd., of Marlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. The introduction of this product is therefore a material advance in the manufacture of bituminous paints which hitherto have had a limited sphere of application owing to the fact that they were only obtainable in black, reddish brown or dark brown, and an indefinite dark green. "Facto-rum," as this new paint is called, gives a finish somewhat resembling that of an enamel paint, and is therefore suitable for work of a decorative nature. It has a covering capacity, for two coats, varying from 28 to 33 square yards per gallon, according to the surface upon which it is used, and is claimed to

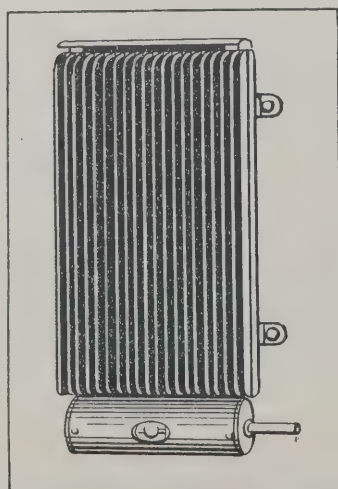
"dry" in half an hour following application and to be perfectly hard after a lapse of two hours. In the case of wood it can be applied, even in its most delicate shades, directly over a coat of tar, or wood preservatives such as creosote, and will not discolour in the slightest degree. It can also be applied to concrete, without subsequent troubles from flaking; to ironwork, even where subjected to relatively high temperatures (as in the case of stove-pipes and factory chimneys) or to corrosive fumes in the atmosphere; and to timber structures immersed in sea water. It is also interesting to note that this product can be applied by spraying, and when left in bulk exposed to the air it will not "film over."

A Compact Electrical Air Warmer

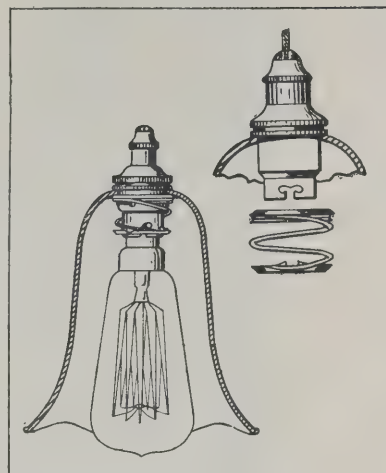
Air warmers which can be fixed to the wall, either for general heating or for the purpose of counteracting draughts in the corridors of public buildings, have been added to the "Heatrae" series of electrical heating appliances which are manufactured by Messrs. Electric Fires, Ltd., of Norwich. These heaters, one of which is illustrated, are made throughout in steel, and are so proportioned that the working temperature is kept down to a safe figure, whilst a large area of steel fins is provided to dissipate the heat and cause a rapid convection of air. There is also an air baffle at the back which assists convection, throwing the warm air forward into the room. The projection from the wall is only 3½ inches in all sizes, so that the minimum amount of useful space is occupied. At present six standard sizes can be supplied, with capacities ranging from 500 watts (14 in. high x 5 in. wide) to 2,500 watts (18 in. high x 20 in. wide).

An Improvement in Lamp-holders

A new type of shade carrier lampholder, in which the usual screw ring of the standard lampholder is replaced



The "Heatrae" Air Warmer (Wall Type).
(Electric Fires, Ltd.)



The "Unique" Shade Carrier Lampholder.
(The Hendon Electric Lamp Co., Ltd.)

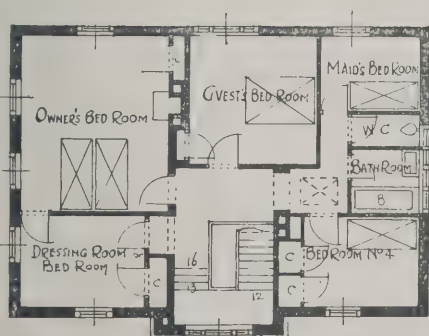
by a device which facilitates the removal of the shade for cleaning purposes without risk of breakage, is shown in one of our illustrations. This device is in the form of a spring which fits over the socket of the lampholder and locks in position by means of the ordinary pin and bayonet slot, carrying the entire weight of the shade, which it presses against the usual shoulder provided on the lampholder, and so counteracts the effects of vibration. The complete lampholder has been placed on the market by Messrs. The Hendon Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., of 104 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. The shade carrier fitting, however, can be adapted for use on existing standard lampholders, if the bayonet slots on the latter are altered by means of a special tool which can be supplied for this purpose.

Fireproof Paints and Wood Preservatives

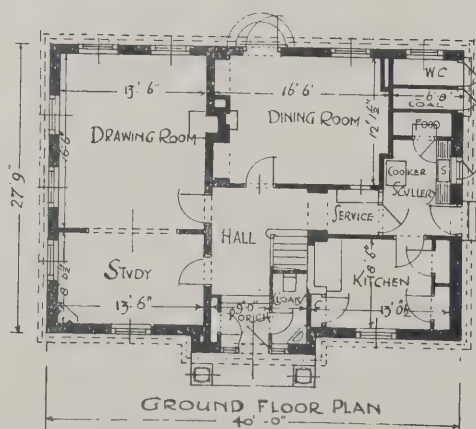
A new series of fireproof paints, which have no tendency to smoulder and are suitable for either indoor or outdoor use, have just been placed on the market by Messrs. Amalgamated Processes, Ltd., of 3 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. These "Colardo" Fireproof Paints are also unaffected by weather conditions, and do not, therefore, lose any of their fire-resisting qualities by exposure. They are made in a wide range of colours, drying with a matt finish, which is washable and petrol-proof, and which may be varnished. It is here, again, interesting to note that the subsequent application of varnish does not lessen their factor of fire resistance, for the composition of the paint is such that it will retard the combustion of the actual film of varnish. The covering capacity is approximately 70 square yards per gallon. Associated with these paints is a Fireproof Creosote, which has the advantages of ordinary creosote without its inflammability, and which can be supplied in a series of dark colours similar to the proprietary wood preservatives which are on the market.



HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE, WIMBLEDON PARK.
HAROLD E. MOSS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF FEET

The walls are 11 inches hollow, the outer skin is in purple facings with red dressings all in English bond. Roof is of Dutch pantiles. All external woodwork painted cream, stucco in Portland cement distempered and coloured in Duresco. The windows are double-hung sashes: oak floors and oak doors to principal rooms.

HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE, WIMBLEDON PARK.
HAROLD E. MOSS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE STAGNANT TRADE

(Concluded)

By A LAYMAN.

One can imagine the floors of the future as consisting of some homogeneous material, some plastic development, for instance, of wood pulp, hardening with a cork-carpet surface, carried by a light steel lattice embedded in it, so that its under-surface would form a finished ceiling to the floor room below; something with the qualities of cement but without its chilly ugliness; and withal light and workable. Something of the sort is surely within the possibilities of human ingenuity, but, lacking it, there is yet plenty of scope for improvement on present methods. A massive timber platform supporting, above, a heavy wooden floor, and below, as a separate entity, a lath and plaster ceiling; occupying some nine inches or more of depth, to form a hollow sounding board, a run-way for rodents and a repository for dirt and forgotten shavings; subject to warping and shrinking, dry-rot and decay—to say nothing of fire: is that the builder's last word to us on the subject of floors? Or can he not throw off the thrall of the carpenter?

I can see no work for the carpenter in the house of the future; and little for the joiner, save superficial decoration. Because, ten thousand years ago, the first planned houses were of wood, the building trade, with characteristic conservatism, retains the wood-worker, although he is to-day an anachronism—or would be in any other trade. But the house of to-morrow will be of steel: steel-framed, with steel supports for floors and roof, steel staircases, steel windows and doors and cupboards. In one of his Utopian essays, H. G. Wells maintains that houses might be lighter built, and suggests, if I remember rightly, walls of wire netting and weatherproofed paper, rather on Japanese lines—apparently overlooking climatic differences. There is no doubt, however, that house construction is needlessly massive—our builders still cling to the tradition of the feudal fortress—and that were the deadweight of wooden floors and roofs reduced as steel would reduce them, the supporting wall would need to be no more than a slender steel skeleton with panels of weather-resisting material—though probably something more substantial than paper!

Towards the ideal of the steel house we have as yet, despite much discussed experiments, got no further than steel casement windows. But while we wait for the elimination of the carpenter, why not steel doors, or at least steel door frames, with fireproof panels of wood or composition? Why not steel cupboards and shelves, which are already commonplace of the office-furnishing trade? Above all, why not steel staircases? How often do we read, "Trapped by burning staircase!" And how often, when the inquest is over, is the house rebuilt with other than a wooden staircase? Never—nor will you find other than wooden staircases in any new-built middle class or smaller house. Yet, speaking always as an ignorant layman, I can see no possible reason—unless it be an under-estimate of the cash value of human life—why the staircase in the smallest house should not be fireproof: a steel frame with metal panels for strings and risers, and treads of impregnated hardwood.

The plasterer is at work now in this house on the Brighton Road, hiding the rough finish of his mates, the bricklayer and the carpenter; and I muse a while on his lath and plaster ceilings and partitions. What are they but the wattle and daub of prehistoric lake-dwellers, of primitive Egyptians, of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, persisting in the "enlightened" twentieth century unchanged and unimproved: porous, hygroscopic, friable and fragile? Which

suggests the further question: by how much does the great brain of *Homo Sapiens*, as exemplified in the modern plasterer, surpass in ingenuity that of the humble beaver similarly slapping mud on wooden walls?

But since such substitutes for plaster-work as are already available do not seem to appeal to builders—it may be for quite good reasons—why at least cannot it be so done as not to require itself to be surfaced by paper, paint or distemper? What crude device is wall-paper! How really useless unless to hide and buttress bad plaster-work—perhaps to fill a demand for a crude mural decoration of bunches of roses and carrots and ribbons and parrots, lingering from the Victorian age, more among builders themselves than among the educated public, who would invariably prefer a plain distempered wall on practical, sanitary, and æsthetic grounds. At the worst it never becomes so shabby as an old wall-paper; but even the flaking and scratching which in time disfigures it might be avoided if the plaster itself were body-coloured, so as to render unnecessary a surface coat of colour. Is that impracticable?

It is curious that the self-respecting builder should scorn a plain plastered wall, where doors and windows, pictures and furniture, will give what relief is needed by the eye, while he is almost invariably content to leave a dead cold white the great unbroken expanse of the ceiling, or at best to paper it with some sallow, vapid pattern. But perhaps he feels an understandable diffidence in tackling what is certainly a difficult problem. Admittedly it is easier to ask "Is white the only colour possible for ceilings?" than to persuade a client that he will be comfortable under a black or scarlet canopy!

Presently the house is so far finished that doors, windows and fireplaces are fixed. Thanks to the insistent demand of the public for fuel economy, the modern fireplace is certainly an improvement on the old, and usually it is more artistic, compared at least with anything later than Hanoverian times. There is something for which to be grateful, for the fireplace is the focus of English domestic life; but unfortunately the improvement has come almost too late. Utopian prophets are all agreed that the house of the millenium will have no fires. It will be electrically heated, of course, by hidden coils cunningly contrived to diffuse a uniform and regulated heat. We have already efficient electric apparatus approaching that ideal, but the builder of this house has evidently never heard of it. Though gas and electric mains run along the road, waiting to be carried for cooking and lighting, a tenth of the kitchen space is wasted on a monumental range, and a large proportion of the space of every other room on expensive grates and mantels, all with their bulk of flues and chimney stacks, and complications of hearths and trimming joists and all the rest of it. The time is rapidly approaching when heating by electricity will be as possible in the remotest countryside as it is to-day in town, and as cheap as by pre-war coal; but I can see the typical builder building his fireplace and flues and stacks when the last of our economic measures is exhausted, and a blazing fire has become an ancestral legend.

However, I am inconsistent enough to hope that that will not be in my time! A radiator, by the way, means, in my bedroom; but in the sitting-room I must have my coal fire! It may be inefficient, wasteful, troublesome and dirty; but flickering, dancing, laughing ruddily, it is *alive*, a friendly thing of comfort.

fort and companionship. The best of electric fires—I would not take a battery of them for the jolly coal fire I can poke!

Another item of house finishing which has improved of late, though it is still far from the ideal, is the window—the metal casement. Its most serious fault is that it cannot be cleaned from the inside. Window cleaning should not involve either clumsy ladders or dangerous gymnastics. A properly designed window—from the cleaner's point of view—would be one of large surfaces with every corner rounded and every outside part accessible without leaning beyond the sill: a window, for instance, pivoting on a central vertical axis. To clean it would then be a matter of easy routine, instead of infrequent hazard.

Here we sound the real keynote of the house of the future—labour-saving. We hear a lot about the Ideal Home in the popular press, but it is only to be seen in an occasional exhibition. The "practical" builder will have none of it. Indeed, wasteful of labour himself, he can hardly be expected to concern himself with labour-saving for the housewife. Even such saving as is to be effected by convenient planning is often a matter of indifference to him. He will put kitchen and dining-room at opposite ends of the house. He will fix positions of scullery and bathroom to suit the plumber, not the occupant. He would as lief build a house vertically, with half a dozen cramped flights of stairs, as spread it horizontally. (In a village within a mile of where I write there are some comparatively modern houses actually with semi-basements—this amid the wide spaciousness of the Sussex downs!)

He really seems to go out of his way to provide the house-wife, or her servant, with superfluous exercise. He gives her brass taps to polish, ranges and grates to blacklead, yards of paint-work to be scrubbed, and scores of awkward corners which must be brushed out on hands and knees—or left to collect dirt and vermin and disease. No doubt "spit-and-polish" is an excellent thing—on a battleship! and perhaps a lavatory attendant is grateful for a few feet of polished pipe to amuse his leisure; but the modern housewife has neither time for needless work nor money to pay a reluctant girl to do it for her. The woman of moderate means is learning, at first perforce, and now with growing willingness, to manage with one or no servant: a condition which, despite snobbery—and the tradition-bound builder—will gradually spread upward in the social scale.

The house of the future—perhaps a distant future—will recognise this new condition. Where space allows it will be generally of the bungalow type, or otherwise will be equipped with a simple service lift. It will have fewer but larger rooms than the present house, partly because families will be smaller and almost servantless, and partly because one large room is easier to keep clean than two small ones. There will be more bathrooms, however, and a glorified housemaid's closet, although fixed lavatory basins in every bedroom will already have abolished the sloppy slop-pail.

Taps will be of porcelain, nor will there be any other metal work to polish. Door furniture will be of composition, or metal cased in wear-resisting lacquer. Except perhaps in the sitting-room, there will be no grates to clean, no fires to make, no ashes to clear away. There will be little or no paint work. Why are builders—or decorators—so inordinately fond of white paint, the bane of the scrupulous housewife? That and—for the cheaper house—some hideous shade of buff or brown seem to be the only colours on the house-painter's palette. Probably he plays white for safety—flirtation with the solar spectrum might so easily end in artistic disaster—

but the housewife pays for his austerity in hours of extra labour. However, in the house of the future all cheap wood will be stained, all good wood polished: work for the mop and the duster instead of the scrubbing brush.

All corners will be rounded and all mouldings shallow, to avoid dust-collecting angles. There will be no cracks between boards, no faulty joins between floor and skirting, cornice and ceiling. Probably floor and wall—perhaps ceiling, too—will be one unbroken skin of patent composition, its contours designed with an eye to the convenience of the vacuum-cleaner. There will be, therefore, no exposed pipework of any kind, even in the servants' quarters. (Why should it be assumed that a gas-pipe is less offensive to the housemaid's eye than to that of her mistress?) It is quite impossible to prevent dirt collecting round a circular pipe fixed hard against a wall; and the mere attempt to do so entails in a year a vast sum of wasted effort. Sanity and sanitation alike will insist on the removal of all such irritating little factors from the servant problem. The obvious objection of expense might be partly met by the somewhat unsatisfactory compromise of D-shaped pipes; but more easily and efficiently by architects and builders taking the trouble to plan and provide proper chases in the walls as they are built. At present, where pipes are to be concealed, the chases are invariably an afterthought, to be laboriously chiselled away and patchily made good in finished brickwork and plaster.

It is in the kitchen and the other "usual offices" that the house of the future will differ most radically from that of to-day. Instead of planking down inefficient stove and messy sink in any two dark, damp and inconvenient corners, house planners will provide one efficient work-room, which will be light and airy—perhaps even sunny!—with a swillable floor and walls easily cleaned: tiled, if not to the ceiling, at least with a deep dado. Except in the remotest districts, the clumsy coal range will be replaced by an electric stove, clean, cool and scientifically regulated, or at least by a gas stove. Water heating will be the function of an outside incinerator (if hot water be not in those days a public supply). In a well-lighted recess will be a large and relatively complex sink, to which soiled crockery will be transferred from the near-by dining-room hatch and there subjected to the action of swirling jets, first of some solvent, then of water, and finally of warm air, not to be touched by hand until they are removed, clean and dry, to the glass shelves and steel racks and cupboards of the pantries.

Such a work-room, though pleasant to work in, will not invite repose, so that a separate servants' parlour, with its fair share of space and aspect and sunshine, will, in any house large enough to need a servant at all, be as much a commonplace necessity then as it is to-day a vaunted luxury.

In those days domestic work will no longer be the ugly, boring, wasteful drudgery whose very terror drives young couples to boarding-house and service flat, and potential servants to the dole. With the help of the hundred labour-saving devices of electrician and ironmonger, already available or still to be invented, the future housewife will be able to manage an average house single-handed, or alternatively to employ a maid whose working hours and conditions will be those of economic justice instead of mediæval slavery. The servant problem—the difficulty of attracting girls to service—will probably disappear *pari passu* with the need of attracting them!

It may be said that there is nothing new in all this, that the labour-saving house is already a possibility. True. But it is far, far from being the commonplace fact it should be. And for that none

but the unprogressive builder is to blame. The public is as yet too handicapped by existing social and economic conditions to be able to press to fruition their vague yearnings for the Ideal Home of the exhibitions and the popular magazines. They must take what the builder gives them, and he, with a myopic eye on his profit-and-loss account, gives them what he gave their grandfathers.

That the small builder's obstinate conservatism, his utter lack of initiative, lack of any desire for initiative, for novelty, for progress, has resulted in a blank stagnation unapproached by any other of our basic trades, might indeed have been argued *a priori*. It is only too natural, inevitable. The building trade is a national monopoly, the one trade above all which is sheltered from all foreign competition. Foreign material—except, I believe, cheap joinery—is almost unknown in it, and foreign labour an impracticability. There is thus no outside spur to progress, to economy in method, to perfection in design. Any innovation is blasted from the start by doubts whether the workmen will understand it, or, if they do, if they will stand it. Invariably they refuse to do either the one or the other. Their trade unions are powerful and, with the short-sighted policy of the ill-educated, they instinctively obstruct any suggestion that curtails their opportunities of to-day, whatever the advantages that may accrue to-morrow—even to themselves.

And the masters cheerfully acquiesce in this policy of *laissez faire*. Why stir up trade strife by trying to force their men to labour-saving methods, so long as the patient public can be more easily forced to pay for the dear old familiar methods? As things are, a builder is certain of selling, before it is built, any house for which he is able to pay the wages bill, however ugly, incommensurable and costly for its size. What inducement has he then to agitate against the handicap of unimaginative building regulations; to adopt voluntarily costly machinery, as less fortunate trades have been obliged to do; to experiment with new methods and materials: in short, to embark on the unknown? Candidly, none! So he jogs along by the rule-of-thumb of his fathers and, sure of his profits, smiles benignantly on the leisurely antics of his men as with archaic tools they pile their kindergarten material into some stereotyped monument of inefficiency—for which a dozen eager buyers are clamouring.

But in a world of progress no section of it, however powerful, however sheltered, can afford to doze and dream of easy profits in the dusty museums of tradition. The house builder has been able hitherto to laugh at outside competition; but the time is coming when he will have to face competition from within, from other trades. The big contractor will adapt his methods to the smaller scale of domestic building; the engineer will pit invention and metal and machinery against the conservatism of clay and wood and hand labour; the public, the final arbiter of progress, will, once house supply begins to overtake demand, be able to make felt its growing demand for economy and for household comfort and leisure. If he does not anticipate them all, the small builder is doomed to extinction. If he will not follow the inexorable laws of evolution he will, like other unadaptable prehistoric creatures, be known presently only by his fossilised remains: "those queer old twentieth-century houses" which will amuse the antiquarian of the future!

Professional Notes

The address of Messrs. Hodgson, Lunn & Co., chartered architects, is now Somerset Hall, 201 High Street, Guildford.

The Edmonton Education Committee have under consideration the appointment of an architect as successor to Mr. Dobb.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Lumley, a Unionist member, has given notice that, on a date in May, he will call attention to the progress of house building and move a resolution. If the hon. member is able to give effect to his intention, the debate ought to afford the Minister of Health an opportunity of justifying his contention, which he has repeated on more than one occasion during the present session, that the housing subsidy causes an artificial increase in the cost of building.

Labour members questioned the Minister of Health, before the House rose for the Easter recess, as to the present cost of building material, and whether, in spite of lower fuel rates, the cost of bricks, cast-iron goods, and glazed ware is higher than before the coal stoppage. Sir Kingsley Wood, who answered for the Department, said the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Prices of Building Materials keeps in constant touch with and investigates these prices. He added that he had no doubt that the committee will shortly present a report on the subject of present prices.

Some time ago two of the Weir steel houses which were erected in Scotland were destroyed by fire, which, it was reported, had been caused by the failure of the asbestos partition walls. Questioned on this subject by Viscount Sandon, the Secretary of State for Scotland said that, so far as could be ascertained, the fire was due, not to failure of the asbestos partitions, but to a small crack in the lower part of the chimney stack where the iron flue pipe from the range entered the concrete flue block. The installation of ranges in houses of this type is unusual, and steps have been taken to ensure that no similar defect exists in the steel houses that have been fitted with ranges, and that the ranges installed in steel houses erected in future will be placed in fireplace openings constructed entirely of concrete and connected direct with the concrete flues of the chimney stack.

From an answer which was given last week by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, it appears that 500 persons have been appointed to established posts in Government departments as surveyors, architects and draughtsmen since 1920. Mr. E. Brown (who gained distinction as the Liberal who retained Leith for his party in the recent by-election) wanted detailed particulars as to their previous employment, starting salary, etc., but the Financial Secretary refused to furnish a return of this kind on the ground that the cost of the necessary inquiry would not be justified.

An unexpected interest has been shown by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy in the yale which figures in the heraldic decorations of the restored Chapel Royal at Windsor. The yale in the Chapel Royal is shown with both horns sloping one way, whereas the ancient heraldic designs show one horn pointing forward and one backward. The spokesman of the Office of Works replied that, as the Chapel Royal is under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Windsor, the Department can take no action in the matter. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy was persistent in demanding information, but the Speaker intervened with the ruling that the House had no jurisdiction in regard to the Chapel Royal.

Professional Societies

Royal Institute of British Architects

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE.—His Majesty the King has approved the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., in recognition of the merit of his work as an architect. The medal will be presented to Sir Herbert Baker at the banquet of the R.I.B.A. on June 23.

AMERICAN BUILDING METHODS

The Bossom Gift: Professor Reilly's Recent Lecture

The modern system of competitive tendering has led in England to the establishment of the profession of quantity surveyors, who cast up beforehand all the materials and labour required and make a bill of it, which the contractor prices. In America this profession does not exist, yet competitive tenders are obtained. Instead, the architect makes much fuller drawings before the building starts, showing on these drawings details of such things as plumbing, ventilation, heating, as well as all construction. This means that the architect is forced to think out his scheme more completely. Mr. Bossom shows how his works out in practice. It at any rate exhibits an interesting piece of co-operative work.

"For large office buildings or apartment houses, and even hotels, and it is in these that America has specialised, once the client has selected his architect it becomes the architect's duty to recommend the economically desirable building. This is a matter of vital importance, for if he should settle on too small a proposition, it immediately invites competition by the erection of a similar building near by, possibly reducing the ability to obtain the highest rent, or if he recommends too big a structure much of it will stand vacant for a while, and ruin the investment that way.

"To hit the bull's-eye, so to speak, a thorough analysis is first made of the number of existing available offices of a similar quality, the general progress of their development, that is how the the aggregate number of such offices has been added to each year by new buildings and the poorer ones eliminated, and this is judged in relation to the increased population of the community. By charting these two items it is reasonable to suppose that the gap that will be demonstrated is a safe margin to provide for. Then comes the point at which you can increase the rent over the existing market by an educational campaign throughout the community and by giving better facilities.

"Now, the architect having been selected and with his recommendations in the hands of the client, he has to turn these figures into building facts, and the head of the office has the task of laying out his general plan—the arrangements of the offices or apartments or rooms, deciding the type of the building, as to height, according to the zoning law, and the general materials that may be employed so as to bring them within the fixed amount of investment that is allowable. All big architect's offices have a private draughting room where this is worked out, and where there are the real designers who work with the head of the office in turning the scheme into practical shape, and it is then that the work commences at a tremendous speed.

"With the general sketches all approved, a group of men, either within the architect's own office or specially employed for the purpose in a structural engineer's office, start laying out the steel frame, which, in spite of all experience, is not yet standardised, as every architect endeavours to make a slight improvement or saving over those previously built. Another group of men start on all the plans; others, who only do that type of work, start on the elevations. The plumbing men start laying out their plumbing drawings on unfinished or incompleated blue prints of the plans that have been handed to them for their work, as do also the electrical men, heating men, the bells and telephone men.

"The specification writer is working on his part, collecting his information, and in turn giving his information for the notes which have to be placed upon the drawings, and junior draughtsmen are pre-

paring the large sheets of tracing linen, printing on titles, in preparation for the tracing of the completed plans after they have been fully drawn out. The result of all this is pretty nerve-racking, but it is possible, and has often been done, to complete the entire drawings from the sketch stage to submission to contractors for, say, a twelve or twenty storey building (which are the sizes most common to tall buildings) in anywhere from three weeks upwards—six weeks to two months being about the very maximum which would be allowed for buildings of this nature. Owners who have to pay at the rate of 1,000 dollars a day interest are not particularly anxious to have an architect to delay or dream while preparing his drawings.

"It is this terrific rush that has compelled so much of the old European detail to be incorporated into the buildings, for although the head of the office may design a new silhouette or form, it is impossible for each set of men working on the drawings to be allowed to do a little designing on their own account, and so various examples are selected from the extensive libraries within the architects' offices, in order to create uniformity which otherwise would be impossible. But I think I am justified that, in spite of this, one can truthfully state that much new and quite good detail has been evolved on some of the later buildings.

"When the drawings and specifications and form of contract (the latter more or less tentative) have been completed, about half a dozen or more contractors are allowed to submit an estimate, usually on the completed building or upon the building exclusive of what are termed the utilities, which are estimated upon separately. The utilities consist of the elevators, the electrical work, the plumbing, heating work, and ventilating work. A number of estimates are invited from a series of contractors along these lines at the same time, and the contractors are usually allowed now more time than they used to be to make these estimates. Years ago it used to be about a week or ten days, now it is more than two or two-and-a-half weeks.

"The general contractor does very little of his own work, except in the case of a few big firms. His own work, if any, is rough brickwork, rough carpentry, general labourer work, and sometimes face brickwork, but all the rest he sub-lets, and the entire United States is literally sitting on his doormat to give him estimates if times are at all slack. For this an almost unlimited number of copies of the drawings and specifications are required.

"All the figures are due on the same day, and they do not come in many minutes before the specified hour, so that the contractor's estimating clerk, on the night before the opening of bids, usually spends the entire night compiling his figures and checking up the various sub-contractors' estimates to see that no two men have included the same item or that nothing has been omitted. Then he foots these up, as it is called, or, in other words, adds up all the totals, adds on the office expense, the contractor's own supervision costs, and often then cuts off as much as 10 per cent. and sends that in as his estimate. This sounds, of course, a paradox, but they have found by experience that if they can trade or bargain with their sub-contractors when they actually have the job themselves, they can very materially reduce their figures, so much so that they cannot only cut out this percentage but have yet a very substantial profit to themselves."

Life in an American architect's office, as Mr. Bossom has described it, is obviously not a bed of roses, at least for the assistants. My own experience, and the experience of my students, who enter these offices for a short spell each year in increasing numbers, is that in spite of the rushes which occur occasionally, more time is spent in the study of the building before the final plans are drawn than is usual in England. There are often a number of partners, and they hold a competition among themselves. The design is kept in a fluid state as long as possible so as to receive all possible criticism and embody all good suggestions. The much larger staff of draughtsmen in an American architect's office means that when the scheme is settled the actual working drawings can not only be made at much greater speed but with much greater detail.

Coming now to the organisation of the actual building work, the introduction of the steel frame has made possible the application of the Scottish method of building from the inside outwards on a vastly increased scale. Each floor can be completed directly the steel is in place, and can become both a store house of materials and a workshop. As the external walls are carried on the steel equally with everything else, they can and are built in sections, and do not have to rise everywhere at the same time. With their greater heights of building, American builders have had to give up the external scaffold and do everything from the inside, or from slung boats wound up by winches. These boats are covered in and heated in winter. The plumbing, ventilating shafts, and pipes of all kinds go up with the steel work, which is rendered possible by the very accurate working drawings and careful setting out on the plans of all such details. This method of building with the steel frame as a workshop means a very much extended working face. Hence the extraordinary speed achieved. Here Mr. Bossom again on this point:

"The system is that every sub-contractor has to make a complete set of drawings of his work, giving the complete detail and dimensions of everything that he intends supplying. These have to be checked by the architect to see that every one fits with every other one, and it is no unusual thing to have as many as 10,000 drawings of various forms and kinds before a job is completed. If these can all be checked and returned, and all the workmen made to work, all the various details will come with great speed in sequence to the building.

"As to the erection of the steel, the steel columns are always made two storeys long, *i.e.*, going up through two floors each time—this being technically known as one lift, and on a swift moving building it is not at all unusual to lift the derrick, which signifies the completion of two floors, twice a week; in other words, four floors of steel are erected but not fully riveted per week, the riveting gangs following on behind, in very direct connection with the derrick men.

"As to the brickwork. About three floors a week of this or a floor every two days is about the best satisfactory speed, for the brickwork has to be carried floor by floor on the steelwork, and if greater speed than this is adopted it is found difficult to maintain the proper gauge with the joints of brickwork.

"As to the floors. We now try and hang our centres for the concrete directly from the steel frame by bolts which afterwards can be pulled out, or by some tin-pan or inter-locking tile system, forming a tile arch, so that none of the old methods of supporting one floor of concrete from the floor below are employed. The riveting gangs go up at the rate of about four floors a week behind the derrick men of the steel erection, and this indicates how quickly floors have to be installed."

How are we to adapt these methods to English practice if it is desirable that we should? First it is obvious that English work, both from the architect's and the builder's point of view, is much more individual in its character, much less standardised. The architect certainly does not take so much of his detail from the books in his library. It would probably be better in the majority of cases if he were more of a scholar and knew more about old work. But this is no reason why he should not make more complete working drawings and study his building beforehand in all its aspects and details as thoroughly as his American colleague. Assuming, however, the architect has done that, and produced as perfect a set of drawings as possible, is there anything the builder can do to make his organisation of the job more efficient? It is here indeed I think most can be learnt from America. The best contractors on that side have an excellent system by which they draw up before the building starts a time schedule or chart showing exactly when all materials are to come on to the site and when each portion of the work is to be finished and each sub-contractor to clear up and go. This chart is a very elaborate thing, going into great detail. Even such apparently small things as the exact dates between which the medicine chests in the bathroom are to be fixed are given. I have been asked by the Trustees to mention the building of the new Devonshire House because I suppose it was erected so much more quickly than is usual in this country. I think a year, possibly eighteen months, was saved to the owners by the speed at which the builders, Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, worked. This, of course, meant a very large saving in cash, and I attribute it more than anything else to the Progress Schedule which was drawn up by them before the building started. It was made the basis of all sub-contracts, which were let on the understanding that the sub-contractors came on to the job and left it on the days specified, having made all their preparations accordingly. These contract dates were, in general, kept to. They were no doubt assisted by a system of bonuses and fines, but—and this is an important point—they could not have been carried out if the progress schedule had not been skilfully drawn up. Indeed, it seems to me largely the secret and kernel of the whole matter. To facilitate this, there were held once a fortnight meetings of all the sub-contractors, at which the schedule was produced, and all difficulties which might cause delays adjusted. The builders were able to act like this because, for this building, they were not contractors in the ordinary sense but building managers, acting in a professional capacity as much as the architects, and paid, like them, a definite commission. This at once brought the builder on to the side of the architect. He was there to help by his advice and experience, and not to make difficulties or to find extras in order to make a profit on his contract. The essence of the matter was that the builder became the architect's friend and adviser, as he was in Wren's day, and not someone to be watched night and day by a clerk of the works. I understand that there is a much better personal relationship between architects and builders in America than there is with us. Perhaps owing to our system of tendering and the very tight contracts based on bills of quantities which do not always follow the drawings very closely because the latter are not full enough, we, as architects, sometimes put the builders into unfair positions. If, however, the builder can be made into a professional man and paid a definite sum on commission for his skill in organising the work, the whole position is reversed. I am very sure such a change would not only make for better building, which in the end is more economical building, but, where speed is necessary, very much quicker work.

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London Building Notes

BOND STREET.—Alterations are to be made to the premises at the junction of Bond Street and Grafton Street, W.1, to the designs of Messrs. Williams & Cox, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.E.

BROMLEY.—A housing scheme involving the erection of 40 cottages on an estate at Bromley Common is shortly to be started. Work will be carried out under the direction of Mr. Percy A. Coad, L.R.I.B.A., 90 Nightingale Lane, Bromley.

CHURCH STREET.—A block of business premises, including flats, is to be built on a site in Church Street, Kensington, S.W. The building has been designed by Messrs. Wills & Kaula, 22 Southampton Street, W.C.1.

COCKSPUR STREET.—Foundations are now in course of construction for the new Head Offices to be built in Cockspur Street and Pall Mall East, S.W.1, for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The builders are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.2, in collaboration with Mr. A. J. C. Paine, Montreal.

DEPTFORD.—New branch premises, including departmental shops, etc., are to be erected on a site adjacent to Revelon Road and Arica Road, Deptford, S.E., for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd. Plans have been prepared by the Society's Architect's Department, whose offices are at Powis Street, S.E.18.

DULWICH.—Improvements, including the installation of new interior equipment, etc., are to be carried out at the Southwark Hospital at East Dulwich Grove, S.E. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

FINCHLEY.—A contract is shortly to be placed for the erection of a new telephone exchange in the district of East Finchley, where a site has been purchased by the London Telephone Service. Plans for the building have been prepared by H.M. Office of Works, under the direction of the chief architect, Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

GREENWICH.—The B.C. propose utilising a portion of the Greenwich Hospital Cemetery site for the erection of a maternity and child welfare centre, at an estimated cost of £3,700, for which tenders are shortly to be invited.

HAMPTON.—A contract has been placed for the building of the new Church Hall at Hampton Wick. The builders are Messrs. Bernard & Bickett, Wallington, whose tender amounted to £5,073. The architect is Mr. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., Eagle Chambers, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

KENSINGTON.—The Holland Park Hall, in Holland Park Avenue, W.11, is to be reconstructed. The arrangements are under the direction of Mr. C. B. Cochran.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The Licensing Justices have adjourned passing the plans of Mr. J. Hill, architect to Messrs. Hodgsons Brewery Co., Kingston, for the reconstruction of the King's Arms Hotel, Kingston, so that an alternative scheme can be submitted.

LEADENHALL STREET.—A new branch of the Midland Bank, Ltd., is to be opened in Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, in a portion of the new premises being erected for the Corporation of Lloyds. The architect to the building is Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

LEWISHAM.—Mr. Thomas Steeden, chairman of the Lewisham Board of Guardians, recently laid the foundation stone at Lewisham Hospital, High Street, S.E.13. The estimated cost is £129,000. The contract has been entrusted to Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, Hammer-smith, W.8. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. Douglass Mathews, Son & Ridley, 3-4 St. Pauls Bakehouse Court, Goddman Street, E.C.4.

LIME STREET.—Alterations are to be carried out to the branch restaurant and depot in Lime Street, E.C.3, owned by the Aerated Bread Co., Ltd., Camden Town, N.W.1. The work is being carried out by the company's building department.

MERTON.—Work is to be put in hand upon the proposed new Council School at Merton, S.W., to be built for the Surrey Education Committee. The contract has been awarded, at £12,870, to Messrs. James Burges & Son, Wycliffe Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. The architects to the Committee are Messrs. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

MITCHAM.—A building is to be erected in Mitcham for the Postmaster-General to provide for a Post Office and telephone exchange. Plans have been prepared under the direction of Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

NEW MALDEN.—The New Malden Parochial Church Council have decided to enlarge their buildings by erecting a new parochial hall on a site in Coombe Road, New Malden. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Harold Bailey & Dudley, architects, 92 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.—The Governors of the St. Marylebone Home in Northumberland Street, W.1, propose to carry out improvements to their buildings, including the erection of an addition to the laundry. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, architects, 82 Mortimer Street, W.1.

NOTTING HILL GATE.—Work has just commenced upon the reconstruction of the station buildings at Notting Hill Gate, S.W. The builders are Messrs. W. J. Maddison, Ltd., 124 Minories, E.1. The work will be supervised by the Metropolitan Rail-

way Company, whose chief architect is Mr. C. W. Clark, A.R.I.B.A.

POULTRY.—Demolition is proceeding on a further portion of the site on which it is proposed to build headquarters for the Midland Bank, Ltd. The work is in the hands of Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., Haggerston Road, N. The builders are Messrs. Rice & Son, Stockwell Road, Brixton, S.W. The new building has been designed by Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, Bank Chambers, Kettering, and Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., 17 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

RICHMOND.—The premises at the corner of George Street and Church Alley, Richmond, are to be pulled down and rebuilt on a new frontage, the property having been purchased by Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., tailors, Leeds. Plans for the new premises are being prepared by the company's architect, Mr. Harry Wilson, Kirkstall, Leeds.

STREATHAM.—Among housing schemes in progress is that promoted by Messrs. Wates, Ltd., 31 Streatham Vale, S.E.16, which contemplates the erection of several hundred houses. Plans have recently been sanctioned for 100 houses on land in Sherwood Park Road, Glenister Park Road, Hawkhurst Road, and Woodmansterne Road.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The Walthamstow Education Committee propose to carry out improvements to their Queen's Road Central Schools. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Prosser, architect to the Committee, High Street, Walthamstow, E.17.

Trade Catalogues Received

The United Machine Tool Co., Ltd. 14 Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Illustrated pamphlets describing the electric tools manufactured by this firm.

Hans Renold, Ltd., Burnage Works Didsbury, Manchester. A new publication, "Renold Products," which has been compiled to give particulars of all the Renold manufactures in one comprehensive publication.

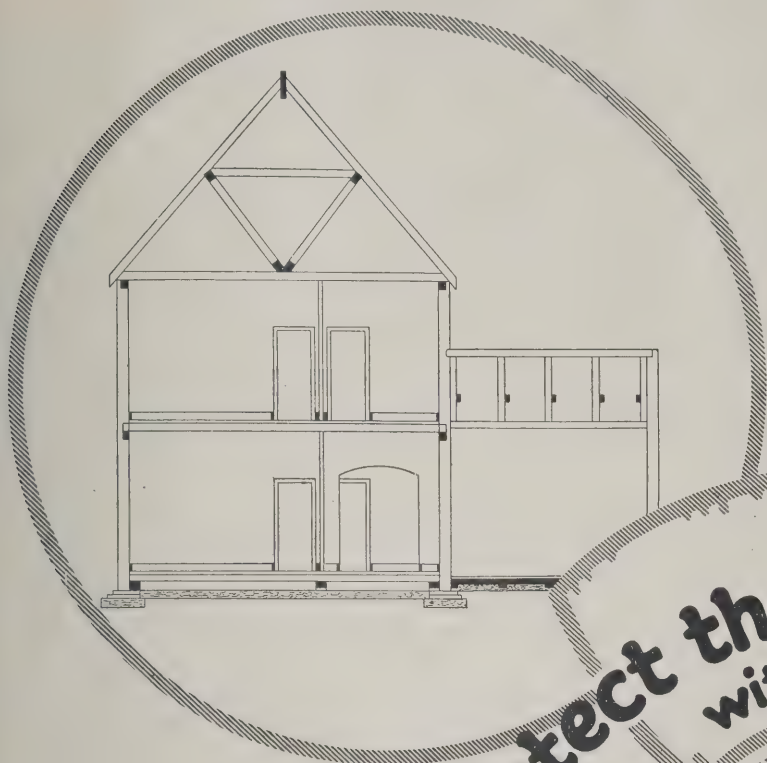
The Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester. An illustrated pamphlet dealing with hoisting machinery.

Joseph Freeman Sons & Co., Ltd. Wandsworth, S.W.18. Revised edition of the "Cementone" Nos. 6 and Standard Shades Card, showing several new shades, together with those which have proved most popular in the previous editions.

Proctor & Lavender, Solihull, Birmingham. A folder describing their "Ruftones" Bricks.

Appreciation of the Crafts

The Welsh Department of the Board of Education has made arrangements for a short introductory course in "The Appreciation of the Crafts," to be held in London at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, London S.W.7, from August 2 to August 16.



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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERGELE.—The U.D.C. intend to erect 22 houses on the new housing site.

ABERSYCHAN.—The U.D.C. propose to embark on an improvement scheme which will cost £42,000.

AYR.—The Postal authorities have acquired property adjoining the Ayr Post Office, in Sandgate, for the purpose of extending the office accommodation and erecting a new automatic

BARNSELY.—Plans passed: Hotel, Huddersfield Road, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.—The "Black Horse" public-house at Bristol Road, Northfleet, is to be rebuilt. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Bateman & Bateman, 18 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Clifton Street, has a scheme in hand for the erection of a cinema, billiard hall, café and concert hall on land at the rear of the Royal Oak, Waterloo Road.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. J. B. Singleton, architect, Cedar Street, has prepared plans for the rebuilding of the Blue Anchor Hotel at Greenhalgh with Thistleton, near Kirkham.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans passed: Blackpool Corporation, 13 houses, St. John's Housing Estate; Lancashire Construction Co., 18 houses, Chislehurst Avenue and Marton Drive; Round, Thompson & Taylor, 11 houses, Hornby Road, Leicester Road, and Longton Road.

BLANDFORD.—A scheme has been formulated for the purchase of Brynston House at Blandford, Dorset, and its conversion into a new public school. The scheme is estimated to cost £100,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. P. Maby Horder, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Arlington Street, S.W.1, architect to the Nottingham University.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Corporation have retained Mr. R. S. Litherland as architect for the proposed new buildings for the Electricity Department.

CARBIS BAY.—Plans are in course of preparation by Messrs. Cowell, Drewett & Wheatley, Mansion House, Truro, for the erection of a new church at Carbis Bay.

CATTERICK CAMP.—Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., contractors, of Talbot Road Saw Mills, Blackpool, have secured the contract for extensions at Catterick Camp, which are to cost £350,000.

CLECKHEATON (YORKS).—The plans for a new infants Council school, by Messrs. R. Castle & Son, architects, of Cleckheaton, have been approved.

DERBY.—The Rt. Rev. Monsignor C. Paye, V.G., of St. Mary's Church, Derby, is undertaking the restoration of the church tower and redecoration of the building at an estimated cost of £4,000. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Blackburn & Sparling.

DEWSBURY.—Approval has been given by the B.E. for the erection of a new elementary school at Ravens-thorpe by the Dewsbury T.C., at an estimated cost of £24,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Dearden (Borough Surveyor), Town Hall, Dewsbury.

DEWSBURY.—Forty-six tenders have been received in connection with the erection of the new infirmary for Dewsbury, and they have been referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

EAST DENTON.—The Northumberland E.C. propose the erection of a school for the parish of East Denton.

ELTHAM.—The trustees of Christ Church Priory, Eltham, have acquired St. Mary's, High Street, Eltham, which they propose to adapt as a Catholic elementary school. The plans are being prepared by Mr. J. O'Hanlon Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., 272 Well Hall Road, Eltham, S.E.9.

ELY.—The engineer is to prepare plans of a new school to accommodate 1,200 scholars, and to cost not more than £20,000.

FEATHERSTONE (STAFFS).—Messrs. Butler & Co., Ltd., propose to erect a new hotel at a cost of £5,000.

GARSTON.—Mr. H. Lidletter, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and Messrs. Pearce & Cox the builders, of a new church hall at Garston, Hertfordshire.

GLASGOW.—Plans passed: 39 houses, Cardonald, for Mr. John Young; 47 houses, Edderlea Drive, for Mr. David Paul; 14 houses, Ellangowan Road, Shawlands, for Messrs. John Adam & Co.

HULL.—A new hall and institute is to be erected adjacent to St. Jude's Church. Plans for the building have been prepared by Mr. C. Donald Alldridge, A.R.I.B.A., Bow College Lane, Hull.

HULL.—Messrs. Wheatley & Houldsworth are to erect a new hotel for the Hull Brewery Co., Ltd., at the corner of Salt Ings Lane.

HULL.—The Corporation have obtained approval of the M.H. to the proposal to proceed with the erection of 558 additional houses on the East Hull estate, on the "Winget" and "Wild" systems.

KINGHORN.—The new housing scheme at Baliol, Kinghorn, is to cost £15,729. Forty houses are to be erected.

KIRKHAM.—Mr. J. B. Singleton, architect, 7 Cedar Street, Blackpool, has a scheme in hand for the rebuilding of the "Blue Anchor Hotel," Greenhalgh with Thistleton, near Kirkham, Lanes. Contracts have not yet been placed.

LANARK.—The County E.C. are to erect a new infant department at the Bishopbriggs School.

LEICESTER.—Extensions are to be erected at the Leicester College of Art and Technology by the Governors, an expenditure of £40,000 having been recently agreed upon. Plans for the

building have been prepared by Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millstone Lane, Leicester.

LEYLAND.—The trustees of Congregational Church are proposing to erect a new manse for their minister on a site at Balcarres Road, Leyland. The plans have been prepared by the engineer's department of Messrs. John Tomlinson, Ltd., Steam Saw Mills, Towngate, Leyland, near Preston, whose building department will carry out the work.

LIMEHURST.—The R.D.C. have acquired premises at 202 Oldham Road Waterloo, which they propose to adapt for rating offices.

LONDON.—The trustees of Nazareth House, East Finchley, London, N.2 are proposing to make extensions to their Home for the Aged Poor by the erection of an additional wing. The plans are being prepared by Mr. S. Pugin Powell, architect, 54 Pennywerth Road, Kensington, London, S.W.5. The contract has not yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. G. J. Mason Ltd., grocers and provision merchants, Ducie Street, Longsight, Manchester are to make alterations to their premises at Withington. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Doolson, architect and surveyor, Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester. No contracts have yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. H. B. Leeming & Co., builders and contractors, 2 Bloom Street, Salford, are proposing to erect new garage premises on an adjacent site, for which plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Cambell, architect, 44 Northenden Road, Gatley, Ches.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Sission Café, Ltd., 9 Exchange Street, Manchester, have acquired premises at 1 St. Ann's Square, Manchester, which they propose to adapt for a café and restaurant to the plans of Messrs. T. Arnold Ashworth & Son, architect and surveyors, 14 Castle Street, Liverpool. The general contract has been placed with Messrs. Peace & Norquoy Ltd., New Islington Works, Ancoats, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Walker & Homfray, Ltd., brewers, Woodside Brewery, Weaste, Manchester, are to make extensions to the Wilton Inn public-house, Cross Lane, Salford. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Westcott, architect, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester. The contract has been placed with Messrs. F. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., River Place, City Road, Hulme, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Pendleton Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd. Pendleton, Manchester, have acquired premises adjoining 338-342, Liverpool Road, Salford, which they propose to adapt for a departmental store in accordance with plans prepared by their own architectural staff. The contract has been placed with the Building Department, C.W.S., Ltd., Broughton Lane, Strangeways, Manchester.

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MANCHESTER.—The building department of the C.W.S., Ltd., Broughton Lane, Manchester, are erecting a new department store at Droylesden Lane, Audenshaw, for the Droylesden Co-operative Society, Ltd., for which the plans have been prepared by the architects department, C.W.S., Ltd., 113 Corporation Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Freedman & Sons, clothiers, 63 Princess Street, Stockport, have acquired premises at 163 and 165 Cross Lane, Salford, which they propose to convert into showrooms. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Wrathmell & Blackshaw, architects and surveyors, Queen's Buildings, Stockport.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. T. Hankinson, dairyman, 83 Jersey Street, Ancoats, Manchester, is proposing to erect new dairy premises on a site at Naval Street, Ancoats. The contract has been placed with Messrs. H. Clayton & Sons, 7 Marston Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. T. Hinchcliffe, 6 Kingsway, West Point, Levenshulme, Manchester, has acquired a site at Reddish Lane, Gorton, for the erection of a billiard hall and five lock-up shops.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., builders, Elsinore Road, Old Trafford, Manchester, are erecting new blocks of offices, South Parade, Southgate, and St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, for the English Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., 48 Brown Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Boddington's Brewery, Ltd., Strangeways, Manchester, are proposing to make alterations to the Grey Mare Inn, Grey Street, Manchester. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Westcott, architect and surveyor, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. E. Bilsbury, 43 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester, has acquired the premises adjoining for an extension of Morley's Linen Stores. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Gunn, of the building department of Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Longford Works, Oxford Road, Manchester, who will carry out the work.

MILNGAVIE.—Plans have been passed for the erection of a cinema in Main Street, Milngavie, for Mr. Patrick Breckenridge.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. J. Dearnley, Sombbrero Works, Upper Brook Street, Manchester, is proposing to erect new garage premises at the junction of Thornburn Street and Upper Brook Street, Manchester. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Leech & Ratcliffe, architects and surveyors, 7 Cheapside, Manchester. The contract has been placed with Messrs. T. Campion & Sons, Devonshire Street, Ardwick, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Approval has been given to the proposal of the City Council to erect a mining school on a site adjacent to the Armstrong College. Plans have been completed by Mr. A. Dunbar Smith, F.R.I.B.A., 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

NEWTON ABBOT.—New branch premises are to be erected on a site in Courtenay Street for occupation by the Westminster Bank Ltd. Plans have been completed, the architect being Mr. J. A. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Guildhall Chambers, High Street, Exeter.

PERTH.—The architect for the new telephone exchange.

academy at Viewlands, estimated to cost £62,500, is Mr. T. Aikman Swan, Edinburgh.

READING.—A site in the Old Market Place is being cleared preparatory to the erection of new banking premises for Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd. The new building has been designed by Mr. J. P. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A., Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.

RHIWBINA.—The Glamorgan C.C. have agreed to proceed with the erection of a school, to cost £16,350.

ROTHERHAM.—The R.D.C. propose to erect 40 houses at Dalton and 22 houses at Bramley.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Borough Surveyor is preparing the plans for a new club house on the golf course which is now being laid out.

SEAFORD.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Foster for extensions and alterations to the Constitutional Club at Seaford.

SHEFFIELD.—Plans for alterations to the Cutlers' Hall have been prepared by Mr. A. E. Turnell, 82 Riverdale Road, Sheffield. The general contractors are Messrs. D. O'Neill & Son, Solly Street, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—It is understood that the question of proceeding with the erection of the new City Hall—postponed in December last year—will be reconsidered by the Council at its meeting in May next. A tender submitted by a local firm at £269,990 was the lowest received. The architect is Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., 29 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

SHEFFIELD.—The Wesleyan authorities are proposing to erect new Sunday schools at Endcliffe and Woodseats, and to extend their existing buildings at Millhouses and Totley Rise.

SOLIHULL.—The R.D.C. propose to erect a number of working-class dwellings, distributed as follows: Balsall, 8; Knowle, 16; Packwood, 8; and Tanworth, 20.

SCUNTHORPE.—The Lincoln Council propose to build an isolation hospital on a site at Brumby. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, Bank Street, Lincoln, who estimate the expenditure at £23,000.

SLOUGH.—Plans have been passed by the U.D.C. for 109 houses on the Wellesley Road estate.

SOUTHPORT.—A new cinema and café is to be erected on the north side of Churchgate, Bolton. Mr. G. E. Ronge, Somerset Buildings, Hill Street, Southport, and Mr. Felix Hall, 14 Dale Street, Liverpool, are the joint architects to the syndicate having this scheme in hand.

STAFFORD.—It is proposed to enlarge the Baswick House Preparatory School at Weeping Cross. The architects are Messrs. Evans & Evans, Bank House, Greengate, Stafford.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—The City Council are considering sketch plans for the proposal to build a new town hall and municipal buildings, including a museum, etc. The architects are Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, 17 Bedford Square, W.C.

STRETTFORD.—The U.D.C. have approved a scheme for the erection of public baths at Trafford Park.

TORQUAY.—Plans passed: 53 houses, Newton Road, for the Devon Rosery Co., Ltd.; 6 houses, Ilsham Road, for Messrs. Ball & Wilkinson; additions, Natural History Museum, Babbacombe Road; additions, Wesleyan Church, Union Street.

THAMES DITTON.—The A.C. Cars Ltd., propose erecting permanent premises in the High Street, Thames Ditton.

THORNIEBANK.—A suite of halls for Thornliebank U.F. Church is to be erected on a site in Newfield Place adjoining the church.

WAKEFIELD.—The West Riding E.C. are proposing to build a new school for 200 children at Swillington, and to enlarge the school at Hatfield and Stamford to provide accommodation for a further 150 children.

WALSALL.—The T.C. has in hand contracts for about 550 additional houses, which it is expected will all be completed by the end of the present year. The Housing Committee report that contracts are to be made for 43 more houses on the Four Crosses and Ida Road sites.

WELLS.—It is proposed to carry out restoration and repair work at St. Cuthbert's Church. The work will be under the supervision of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Roll House, 2 Brems Building, London, E.C.4, not later than 5 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BEDFORD.—April 25.—For the erection of 12 cottages at Cotton End. The Surveyor, Mr. F. R. Chapman. Deposit £2 2s.

BRISTOL.—April 30.—For building a vicarage, for the Church Council of St. Peter, Henleaze. A. R. Gough, F.R.I.B.A., 24 Bridge Street, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

COLEFORD.—The U.D.C. are inviting tenders for the erection of additional houses on the Victoria Road site.

CO. LEITRIM.—May 4.—For the erection of 8 houses at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. R. E. Beckleson, Chief Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

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COLESHILL.—April 25.—For the erection of 40 houses at Coleshill and Water Orton, 6 houses at Nether Whitacre, and 10 at Castle Bromwich. Mr. H. Pickering, Surveyor, Meriden R.D.C., Town Hall, Coleshill.

DUMFRIES.—April 30.—For alterations and additions at Kirkcunel Police Station. Mr. John Robson, County Clerk, Dumfries.

DURHAM.—May 23.—For the general builder's work required in the erection and completion of the Fishburn new Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with the alterations and extension to the High Spon Boys Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DURHAM.—April 25.—For the general builder's work in connection with alterations and extensions for the following: Leadgate Council School, Sacriston Council School, Jarrow Secondary School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EDINBURGH.—April 30.—For all trades, in one undertaking, for the following groups of houses: (1) Prestonfield—144 two-apartment tenement houses; (2) Prestonfield—204 three-apartment flatted houses; (3) Featherhall, Corstorphine—12 two-apartment tenement houses and 8 three-apartment flatted houses. Mr. E. J. MacRae, City Architect, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.—May 2.—For the erection of new kitchen, steward's store, laundry, power house and garage at Gogaburn Institution. Mr. Stewart Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Hill Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £2.

FROME.—May 7.—For the erection of 48 houses at Keyford, Frome. Mr. P. B. Rigg, Cork Street, Frome. Deposit £2 2s.

GLASGOW.—May 7.—For plumber work in connection with the erection of 36 houses at Craigton Road, Milngavie. Rob. Kyle, 104 West George Street, Glasgow. Deposit £1 1s.

HULL.—The E.C. are inviting tenders for alterations at the West Dock Avenue and the Daltry Street schools.

IPSWICH.—For the erection of a school for Physically Defective Children, for the E.C. E. T. Johns, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Lower Broot Street, Ipswich. Deposit £2 2s.

IPSWICH.—For the conversion of the Blue Coat School into a Practical Instruction Centre, for the E.C. E. T. Johns, F.R.I.B.A., 8 Lower Broot Street, Ipswich. Deposit £2 2s.

LAINDON.—May 10.—For the erection of a new elementary school at Laindon, for the Essex E.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

LITHERLAND.—May 12.—For the erection of a new central school at Litherland. The County Architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2 2s.

MACCLESFIELD.—April 28.—For the erection of a block of offices in Castle Street, Macclesfield. Fredk. C. Sheldon, F.S.I., 7a King Edward Street, Macclesfield. Deposit £3 3s.

OSWESTRY.—May 10.—For the erection of a house for the resident engineer at Llanforda Filters, for the Liverpool Corporation. Resident Engineer's Office, Llanforda Filters, Oswestry. Deposit £1 1s.

ST. NEOTS.—April 27.—The R.D.C. invite tenders for the erection of 4 cottages on a site at Great Paxton. Plans and specification from Mr. C. W. Smith, Cambridge. Deposit £2 2s.

ROWLEY REGIS.—May 12.—For the erection of 68 houses on the High Harcourt Place housing scheme, Old Hill, Staffs., for the U.D.C. Mr. W. F. Edwards, L.R.I.B.A., 1, Newhall Street, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

STOURBRIDGE.—May 9.—For the construction of pumping stations at Hay Green, Lye, near Stourbridge, and at The Freehold, Quarry Bank. Mr. Geo. Plant Deeley, 13 Church Street, Stourbridge. Deposit £5.

STRATFORD - UPON - AVON.—May 6.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses at Tiddington. The Borough Surveyor, Sheep Street, Stratford.

WIRRAL.—For alterations and additions to Receiving Home for Children (Wirral Board of Guardians), Hoylake. Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, architects, 13 Hoghton Street, Southport. Deposit £2 2s.

WOMBWELL.—May 2.—Sixty-six houses for the Wombwell U.D.C. The scheme has been divided into three sections of 18, 20, and 28 houses, and tenders may be for all or any of the sections. Mr. D. H. Roberts, architect, Park Street, Wombwell. Deposit £2.

Building Tenders

BEDFORD.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. R. Jeakings, Bedford (£2,442), for 6 cottages at Stagesden.

BRIGHTON.—For proposed extension to the nurses' home at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Mr. F. T. Cawthorn, L.R.I.B.A., architect): J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne £16,115 (accepted); R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley, £16,655; The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer, £17,218; G. Lynn & Sons, Brighton, £17,373; Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton, £17,650; F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing, £17,845; Rowland Bros., Horsham, £17,999; J. Barnes & Sons, Brighton, £18,079; Packham, Sons & Palmer, Brighton, £18,230; Limpus & Son, Hove, £18,328; Patching & Sons, Ltd., Brighton, £18,505; Saunders, Brighton, £18,648; F. T. Wilson & Sons, Brighton, £18,734; T. J. Braybon & Son, Brighton, £18,738; Norman & Burt, Burgess Hill, £18,813; W. Brown & Sons, Brighton, £19,230; P. W. Gladstone & Co., Brighton, £20,133; W. Pooley & Son, Burgess Hill, £27,922.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—For the erection of 8 houses each on Grove Park, for the T.C., A. R. Plummer, Bury St. Edmunds (£3,597), and H. F. Sewell, Bury St. Edmunds (£3,701).

CHELSEA.—The B.G. are to carry out improvements to their hospital in Cale Street, S.W.3. The tender of £26,600, submitted by Messrs. E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., 4 Halkin Place, S.W.1, was accepted.

DUKINFIELD.—In connection with the development of the Clarendon Fields Estate, the Dukinfield T.C. have accepted tenders for a second instalment of 112 houses: Mr. J. Hinchcliffe, Dukinfield (6 houses of the A3 type); Messrs. J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester (99 houses); Mr. F. Wooley, Ashton-under-Lyne (7 houses).

LANCASTER.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Moore & Co. (£30,401) for the erection of 72 houses on the Slyne Road site.

LOUTH.—The Housing Committee recommend the acceptance of tenders for 57 houses to be erected on the New market site, three contractors to build 19 each, as follows: Messrs. Tuxworth & Son, £7,847; Messrs. Ingram Bros. £7,524; and Mr. H. C. Paul, £7,486 5s.

MANCHESTER.—For alteration to premises at 420-430 Oldham Road for the Deans and Canons of Manchester (architects, Messrs. J. Bury Son & Stephenson, 8 John Dalton Street): John Hall, 610 Oldham Road.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of new office block at Cross Street and Chapel Walks, for the Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd. (architect, Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., 48 Brown Street): Peace & Norquoy, Ltd. Ancoats.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of new Church of St. Crispin at Wilbraham Estate, Moss Side (architect Messrs. T. Worthington & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 178 Oxford Road). William Thorpe & Sons, Cornbrook.

NEWCASTLE.—The City Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. J. Paget, of Washington, for the erection on the High Heaton Estate of 100 brick houses in place of the timber houses originally intended.

NORTH SHIELDS.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. Carruthers (£4,003) for alterations to the Western School, North Shields.

PENDLETON.—For the erection of a new weaving factory at Orchard Street, for Sir Elkanah Armitage & Co., Ltd. (architects, Messrs. Potts Hemmings, 34 Victoria Buildings). William Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Salford.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—Subject to approval of the M.H., the Stocksbridge U.C. have resolved to make alterations to their existing Council offices, at the tender of Messrs. D. Brearley Sons, Deepcar, for £3,913, has been provisionally accepted.

WARE.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Seymour Bro & Tookey, Stotfold, Bedfordshire (£6,306), for 16 Council houses Musley.

WARE.—The R.D.C. have provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. Glascock & Sons, Bishopstortford (£4,879), for 10 houses Broxbourne.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee have recommended the tender of Mr. A. J. Griffiths (£25,550) for the erection of 50 houses on the Oxbar Estate.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Markets Committee have recommended the tender of Messrs. H. Willcock Co., Ltd. (£44,500), for the erection of new cold stores and abattoirs.

CABLES with a CERTIFICATE

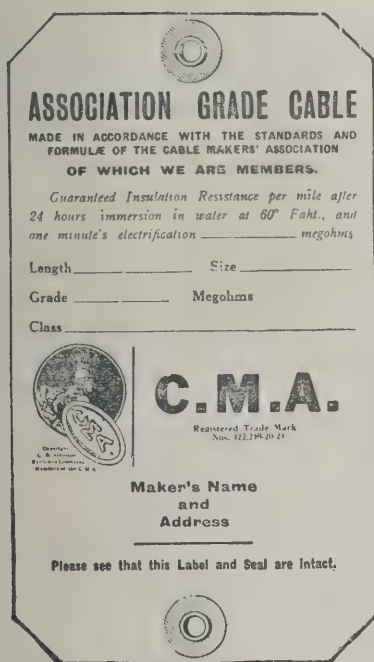
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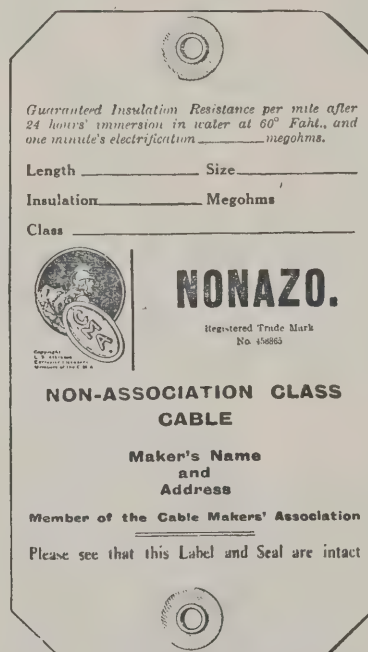
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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Ferrocrete ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Gray Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lia Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto (Station)
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	89/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto (Station)
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arley bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9in.	Unit.	Conditions.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.	each	
Ordinary pattern	6/10d	11/3	20/-	each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/8	2/6	5/5	ditto	— 10% or 10% delivered on site.
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4d	9/7	ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Horizontal	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	16/3	21/3	56/3	111/3	ditto
Interceptor	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

IRON—	4in.	6in.	Unit.	Conditions.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard	
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	each	
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	each	
Ditto gully and grating	20/-	—	each	
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	each	
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	each	

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-
Ditto but double seal ditto				

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in.	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in.	32 18 4	16 x 12 in.	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in.	29 17 11	16 x 10 in.	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in.	27 14 2	16 x 9 in.	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in.	26 5 0	16 x 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in.	22 10 0	14 x 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in.	22 7 11	14 x 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in.	18 12 11	14 x 8 in.	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—	Size	Grey	Green	
24 x 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0		Per 1,200 delivered
20 x 10 in.	31 4 9	33 0 6		Ditto
16 x 10 in.	20 13 0	22 4 9		Ditto
14 x 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3		Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9		Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9		Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9		Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Price.	Unit.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Wire sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath. Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9 4/6

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	Per standard delivered
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31 £29 £26 £25 £22 £22 £21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—	
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55 £50 £49 £48 £47 £46 £45

BOARDINGS—per square	4in.	3in.	2in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/4 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	26/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak.	Austrian	17/-
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Mouline	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/4 in.	1/2 in.	1/4 in.	1/8 in.
Qualities	AA A B AA A B AA A B AA A B			
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6			
Alder	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5 4 8 7 6			
Oregon Pine	5 4 - 5 5 - 6 6 -			
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 3 6 5 4 9 7 7 1 - 10 10 -			
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7 - 10 8 - 11 -			
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 6 - 7 7 - 9 -			

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/8
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5d.	6d.	9d.	1/1	1/4 1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7 4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10 4/8
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1 5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7 10/8
Socket diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4 3/-
Discounts off above—						
Gas	—45%					
Water	—40%					
Steam	—35%					
Tubes	—42%					
Fittings	—37%					
Galvanized Tubes	—30%					
Galvanized Fittings	—25%					

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

Round pipes with ears, per yard	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	1/11 1/2	2/2 1/2	2/7 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/7	5/9 1/2
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/8	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/8	1/10 1/2	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10 1/2	2/1 1/2	2/6	3/1	3/4	6/1
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5 1/2	1/6 1/2	1/11 1/2
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7 1/2	1/8 1/2	2/2 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7 1/2
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/5 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

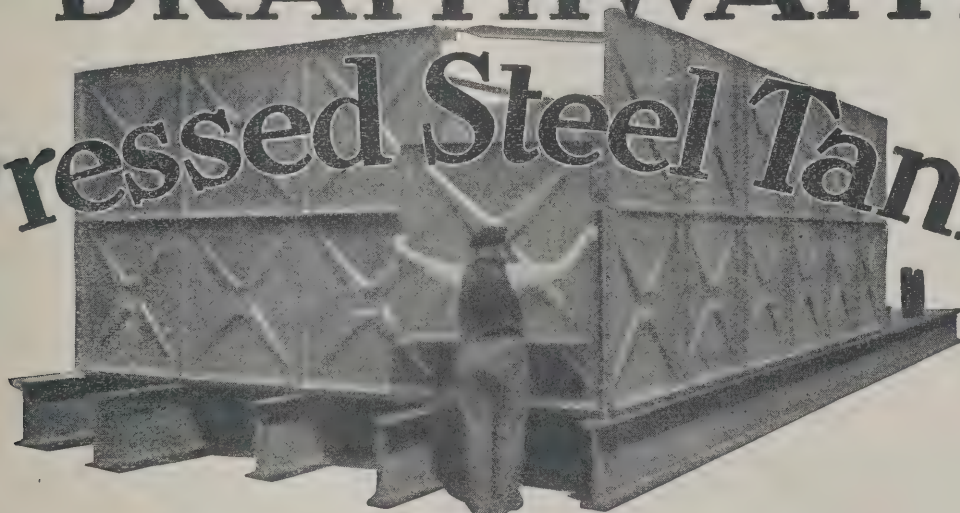
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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
		35/-	35/6	35/6	38/6
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, ½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	..	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	..	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
½ in. plate	..	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70
½ in. plate	..	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52	60
½ in. plate	..	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK		Each					
(first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
Caps and screws		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	—
		1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	..	2/5	2/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto 3 do. with do. (7 lb.)	..	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thumbies	..	—	—	1/-	2/3	2/6
Plumber's solder	..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.		English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
Per foot super.		15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground	..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted	..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled	..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.		Flemish				White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish		1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	7½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass	..	—	—	—	—	4½d.	6½d.
Rough east glass	..	—	—	—	—	6½d.	6½d.
Wired rolled	..	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.
Wired cast	..	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.

In plates not exceeding		Feet super						
Ordinary substance Polished		1	3	6	12	20	45	100
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	..	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	..	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½	—	—
Embossing	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

Coming Events

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, April 22.—Annual General Meeting and Election.

The London Society.—Friday, April 22.—Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., on "London Street Architecture." 18 John Street, Adelphi. 5 p.m.

Architectural Association.—Monday, April 25.—Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., on "Regional Planning." 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Monday, April 25.—Mr. W. T. Walsh, M.A., on "The Measurement of Light." John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

London Society.—Monday, April 25.—Visit to Dr. Barnardo's Homes. 3 p.m.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—Tuesday, April 26.—Mr. James Paterson Porter, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., on "Bridge Foundations on Transported Chalk, with Notes on Piled and Monolith Foundations." Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Wednesday, April 27.—Mr. George E. Keay, F.C.I.I., on "Fire Waste (Loss of Property by Fire) and its Effects on the Economics of National Life in Great Britain." John Street, Adelphi. 8 p.m.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 27 to June 3.

The British Society of Master Glass-Painters.—Wednesday, April 27.—Mr. Campbell Dodgson, M.A., on "Early German Woodcuts in Relation to Stained Glass." 6 Queen Square, W.C.1. 5.30 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Friday, April 29.—Professor S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Past

President), on "Replanning Bloomsbury." Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

The Royal Sanitary Institute.—Friday, April 29.—At a Sessional Meeting a Discussion, to be opened by Mr. J. F. Blackett, M.D., will be held on "The Housing (Rural Workers) Act." The Guildhall, Exeter. 2 p.m.

Electrical Exhibition.—Friday, April 29.—The Mayor of Stepney will open an electrical exhibition at The People's Palace, Mile End Road. 3 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, May 2.—Annual General Meeting. 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

The London Society.—Friday, May 6.—Annual Dinner at the Hotel Victoria.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Saturday, May 7.—Visit to Buildings in Course of Erection in Glasgow.

The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Monday, May 16.—Annual Dinner. (The Rt. Hon. Lord Carson, P.C., K.C., will be the principal guest.)

Town Planning Institute.—The Paper entitled "Transport," by Mr. W. H. Gaunt and Mr. Nigel Norman, will be read on May 27 instead of June 17, as previously announced, and the Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held on June 10 instead of June 17.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—The Annual Conference of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies will be held in London from June 20 to 25.

The Royal Archaeological Institute.—The Summer Meeting, 1927, will be held at Cambridge from Tuesday, July 19, to Wednesday, July 27.

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract ..	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto ..	1%
Allow for water, ditto ..	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high ..	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area ..	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height ..	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives ..	1/6th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering ..	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations ..	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils ..	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c. ..	from £50
Hearthing complete ..	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete ..	4/-
Preper gantry complete ..	40/-
Sleeper roadways ..	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal ..	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork ..	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 2½ ft. ..	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts ..	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level ..	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load ..	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks ..	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster ..	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away ..	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep 9/6 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 11/- Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting ..	4d. per foot super.
Planking, strutting and shoring ..	1/- " "
Portland cement and ballast ..	1 to 6 1. 2. 4. Hoisting
Concrete in foundations ..	29/6 36/6 2/6
Add if in ground floors ..	2/- 2/10 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels ..	3/- 4/- 2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	Earthenware 4 in. 6 in. Iron 4 in. 6 in.
Extra only for bends, each ..	1/11 2/10 3/- 4/6
Ditto for junctions, each ..	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each ..	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-	

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar ..	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 620/- Stocks 830/- Blues 1060/-
" " cement mortar ..	640/- 850/- 1080/-
Damp course ..	Per Foot Super
Two courses of slates in cement ..	Horizontal 10d. Vertical 1/3
1-in. asphalt ..	9d. 1/-
Facings ..	Per Foot Super
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis ..	Flemish bond 1d. English bond 1d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding) ..	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement ..	2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening ..	1½d.

ARCHES.

In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	Per Ft. Super 1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost ..	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints ..	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks ..	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price ..	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall ..	1/2

PAVING.

Cement and sand ..	1 in. 2/-	1½ in. 3/5	Per Yard Super 1½ in. 3/10	2 in. 4/3	3 in. 5/1
Granolithic ..	4/2	4/9	5/3	5/4	—
Asphalte ..	7/-	—	—	4/8	5/6
Tarmac ..	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing ..	Per Foot Cube Templates 12/6 Thresholds 16/6 Sills 22/6
Artificial stone ..	9/- 8/- 11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character ..	To Elevation generally 19/6
Bath stone ditto ..	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate ..	Per Square Counters 20/-	Ladies 72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap ..	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails ..	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails ..	385/-	—
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails ..	41/-	—
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	80/-	—
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails ..	70/-	—
Add for vertical work ..	2/6	—
Add for circular on face in elevation ..	25%	—
Add for circular on plan, according to radius ..	40%	—
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius ..	60%	—
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size ..	Medium Grey ..	Medium Green ..
24 x 12 in. ..	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in. ..	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in. ..	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in. ..	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2 ..	—	116/-
Grey-Green Randoms ..	—	98/6
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	—	87/8

Cuttings—Eaves ..	Per Foot Run Equal 1 foot super.
Ridges and abutments ..	Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling ..	1/10
Fixing soakers ..	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	..	..	..	..	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	..	..	..	..	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	..	..	..	..	2/-
<hr/>					
	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses	
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	3/9	
<hr/>					
At per square	..	..	..	..
Deal close boarding	..	..	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Battening for slates	81/-	38/-	43/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	10/-	11/-	12/-
	12/- to 20/-		
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Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1 in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	53/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal casid frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	1½ in.		2 in.	
	Panel	Panel	Panel	Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each stile moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings each	9d.



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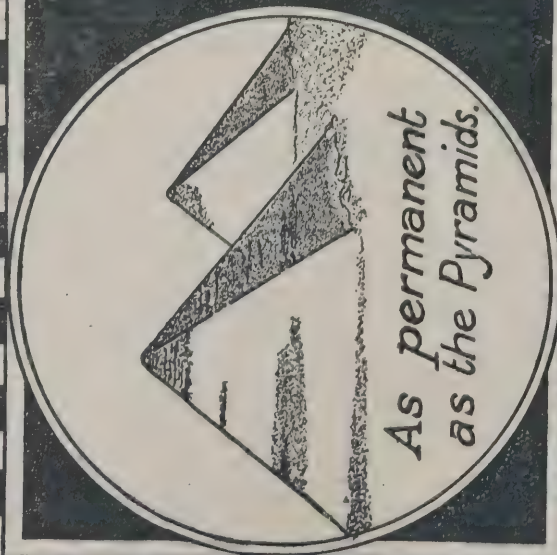
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	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
	1/3	1/3	1/3
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4
	1/2	1/6	1/9
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds ..	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings ..	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Fillets, rails and frames, 1 in. 2 in. 4 in. 6 in. 9 in. 12 in. 14 in. 16 in.			
Per foot run	2d.	3d.	4d.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2 1/2 d.	3 1/2 d.	5d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	6 1/2 d.	8d.	10d.
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing			
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.			
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.
Barrel Flush Sash Locks and Furniture Rim Mortise Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/-	2/-	1/-
Belts Belts Fasteners Rim Mortise Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/-	2/-	1/-

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	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run	3 in. 4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	4/1
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in. 5 in. 6 in.	1/4 1/8 2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flashing and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	47/-	56/-
Copper Nailing	Per Foot Run	Welded Joint
	Angles	4d.
Lead service	1/8	2/3
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7
Lead soil	—	—
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/-
Bends	—	—
Beaded ends	—	—
Single tacks	—	—
Double tacks	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—
Lead traps	—	—
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons	—	—

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	—	—
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run	
	Gas	Steam
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1 1/2

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	Narrow	Flush
On Walls and Ceilings	Yard per Foot	Super
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite	3/4	0/6 1/2
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding
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Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	2 in.	2 1/2 in.

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	Per Foot Super	
	Up to 10 ft.	From 10 ft. to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.		
Sheet Glass	Figured	Cast Glass
21oz. 15oz.	0/11 1/2	0/9
0/8 1/2 0/7 1/2	0/10	0/10 1/2
Sheet Glass	Figured	Cast Glass
21oz. 15oz.	0/11 1/2	0/9
0/8 1/2 0/7 1/2	0/10	0/10 1/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Stop	Once
Washable Distemper	0/3 1/2	0/5
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/7
Add per Yard Super for the following		
If on Moulded Work	100%	300%
If on Enriched Work	0/3	0/2
If on Party Colours on	0/2	0/1
If on Narrow Widths	0/3	0/8

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8 1/2
Do., on large do., each doz.	0/10	0/10 1/2
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-
Do., on large, do., do. On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	1/-	1/6
On large pipes or do. do.	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—		
On Moulded Work	20 per cent.	150 per cent.
On Enriched Work	—	—
In Party Colours	—	—
Stippled	—	—
Polishing	—	—

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On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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THIS IS AN ABBRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER									
Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Gosport	B1	Leyland	A	Poole	B
Alton	C1	Chichester	B3	Grantham	A3	Lewes	B3	Porthcawl	A
Altrincham	A	*Chippingham	B3	Grimby	A1	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B
Andover	B3	Chipping Norton	B3	Grimsby	A	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	A
Anglesey	B2	*Cirencester	B2	Guildford	B1	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A
Arundel	B3	Cleethorpes	A	Gullsborough	B2	Liskeard	B3	Prestwich	A
Ascot	B	Clacton	B1	Hadleigh	C1	Liss	C1	Princetown	B1
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Coalville	A	Hailsham	B3	Littlehampton	B2	Pudsey	A
Ashstead	A3	Cobham	A3	Hallifax	A	Llandudno	B1	Pulborough	B3
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cockermouth	B2	Halton Park	B2	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A	Colchester	B1	Hanley	A	Loughborough	A	Ramsgate	B3
Aylesbury	B3	Colne Valley	A	Harpden	B1	Louth	A3	Raunds	B1
Bagshot	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Harrogate	A	Lowestoft	B1	Rawtenstall	A
Banbury	B3	Conway	B1	Hartlepool	A	Luton	B	Reading	B
Bangor	B2	Cranbrook	C1	Hartley Wintney	C1	Macclesfield	A1	Redcar	A
Barnsley	A	Crawley	B3	Harwich	B2	Maidhead	B	Redditch	A2
Barnstaple	B1	Crewe	A3	Hastings	B3	Malden	B1	Redhill	B1
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Cromer	B3	Hatfield	B1	Malvern	A3	Redruth and Camborne	B3
Barry	A	Crowborough	B2	Havant	C1	Manchester	A	Relgate	B1
Basinstoke	B3	Darlington	A	Hawthorn	B1	Mansfield	A	Rhonda Valley	A
Bath	B	*Dartmouth	A2	Haywards Heath	B3	Margate	B3	Rhyl	B1
Beaconsfield	B	Daventry	B3	Heathfield	B3	Market Harborough	A3	Rhymney Valley	A
Beebles	B3	Deal	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	*Marlborough	B3	Ripon	A3
Bedford	B	Denbigh	B1	Henley	B	Melton Constable	C1	Rochdale	A
Berkhamsted	B3	Derby	A	*Hereford	B	Melton Mowbray	A2	Rochester	B1
Berwick	A2	*Devizes	B3	Herne Bay	B3	Merionethshire	B2	Romney	C1
Bettws-y-Coed	B1	Dewsbury	A	Hertford	B1	Nerthyr Tydfil	A	*Ross-on-Wye	B
Bexhill	B2	Didcot	B	Heywood	A	Middlesbrough	A	Rotherham	A
Blideford	B1	Doncaster	A	Hitchin	B1	Middlewich	A3	Ruabon	A1
Birmingham	A	*Dorchester	B3	Holiton (Honiton)	C	Midhurst	B3	Rugby	A
Bishops Auckland	A	Dorking	B1	Holyhead	B1	Millford Haven	B	Rugeley	A3
Bishops Stortford	B3	Dover	B3	*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C	Milton-under-Wychwood	B3	Runcorn	A
Blackburn	B	Dovercourt	B2	Hull	A	Minehead	C	Rushden	B1
Blackheath	A	Drogheda	A3	Hunstanton	B3	Monmouth	B2	Saffron Walden	C1
Blackpool	A	Dudley	A1	Huntingdon	B2	Morecambe	A1	St. Albans	A3
Bognor	B3	Dunstable	B3	Hythe (Kent)	B3	Morpeth	A	St. Anne's	A
Bolton	A	Durham	A	Ilfracombe	B2	Nantwich	A3	St. Helens	A
Bordon	C1	Eastbourne	B	Ilkeston	A	Newark	A3	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3
Boston	A3	East Dereham	C	Ilkley	A	Newburn-on-Tyne	A	Salford	A
Bournemouth	B	East Glam and Mon Valley	B2	Immingham	A	Newbury	B3	Saltburn	A
Boxford	C1	East Grinstead	B2	Ipswich	B	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	Sandgate	B3
Bradford	A	Eastwood	A	Ivy Bridge	C	Newcastle-under-Lyne	A	Scarborough	A1
Brantree	B1	Ebbw Vale	A	Jarrow	A	New Forest	B2	Seaford	C1
Brecon	B	Eccles	A	Jesmond	A	Newmarket	B2	Seaham Harbour	A
Brentwood	A3	Edenbridge	B2	Keighley	A	Newport (Mon.)	A	Seiby	A
Bridgnorth	B2	Egremont	A3	Kendal	B2	Newport Pagnell	B3	Sevenoaks	B1
Bridgwater	B	Ely	B3	Kenilworth	A	Newquay	B3	Sheerness	B3
Brighton	B	Evesham	B2	Kewick	B2	Normanton	A	Sheffield	A
Bristol	A	*Exeter	A2	Kettering	B	Northallerton	B3	Shepton Mallett	C
Broadstairs	B3	Exmouth	B2	Kidderminster	A2	Northampton	A2	Sheringham	B3
Bromsgrove	A2	Fairford (Glos)	C	Kings Lynn	B2	Northfleet	A1	Shipley	A
Buckingham	B3	Falmouth	B2	Kirkby Stephen	B3	North Shields	A	Shrewsbury	A3
*Budeleigh Salterton	B2	Farnham	B2	Knutsford	A3	Northwich	A3	Sirhowy Valley	A
Burgess Hill	B3	Farnborough	C1	Lambourne	B3	Norwich	B	Sittingbourne	B3
Burnley	A	Farnham	B3	Lancaster	A	Nottingham	A	Skegness	A3
Burslem	A	Faversham	B3	Langley Park	A	Nuneaton	A	Skipton	A2
Burton-on-Trent	A	Felixstowe	B	Langport	C	Oakham	B1	Slough	B
Bury	A	Fleet	A3	Laverstock	B3	Oldbury	A	Soham	C1
Bury St. Edmunds	B3	Fleetwood	A	Leamington	A3	Oldham	A	Southampton	B
Buxton	A1	Filth	A3	Leatherhead	A3	Ongar	B	Southend-on-Sea	B1
Byfleet	B1	Folkestone	B3	Leek	A	Ormskirk	A	Southport	A
Calder Valley	A	Frinton and Walton	B1	Leicester	A	Oswestry	A3	South Shields	A
Cambridge	B	Frodsham	A	Leigh (Lancs)	A	Oundle	B1	Southwell	A3
Canterbury	B3	Frome	B3	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	Oxford	B	Sowerby Bridge	A
Cardiff	A	Gainsborough	A3	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Paignton	A2	Spalding	B2
Cardle	A	Gateshead	A	Lewes	B3	Pangbourne	B3	Spenn Valley	A
Carmarthen	B	Gerrards Cross	B	Lichfield	A3	Penrith	B2	Stafford	A2
Carnarvon	B2	Gillingham	B1	Lincoln	A	Penzance	B3	*Stalbridge	C
Caterham	A3	Glastonbury	B3	Liskeard	B3	Peterborough	A3	Staines	B
Chalfonts	B	*Gleicester	B	Llanelli	A	Petersfield	C1	Stamford	A3
Chatham	B1	Gloucester	B	Loughborough	A	Petworth	B3	Stockbridge	C1
*Cheddar	B3			Louth	A3			Stockport	A
Chelmsford	B1			Lowestoft	B1			Stockton-on-Tees	A

*PAINTERS' WAGES

Budeleigh	s. d.	Dartmouth	s. d.	Gloucester	s. d.	Marlborough	s. d.	Swanage	s. d.	Trowbridge	s. d.
Salterton	1 4	Devizes	1 6½	Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1 4	Plymouth	1 7	Swindon	1 5	Westbury	1 3½
Cheddar	1 3½	Dorchester	1 3½	Hereford	1 5	Ross-on-Wye	1 5	Tavistock (Town)	1 3½	Weymouth	1 4
Chippingham	1 3½	Exeter	1 6½	Honiton	1 3	Stroud	1 5	Totnes	1 4½	Yeovil	1
Cirencester	1 4										

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A	Blantyre	A	Dalmuir	A	Falkirk	A	Kelso	A2	Paisley	A
Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	A2
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A	Glasgow	A2	Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumclog	A	Glasgow and District	A2	Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead and District	A1
Arbroath	A2	Calder	A	Dumbarton	A	Greenlaw	A2	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Caldwell	A	Dumfries	A2	Greenock	A	Kirkpatrick	A2		
Ayton	A2	Carnoustie	A2	Dunblane and District	A	Hawick	A2	Lanark	A	St. Andrews	A
Ballantrae	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dundee	A	Inverness	B	Leith	A	Selkirk	A2
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A	Dunfermline	A	Jamestown	A	Lockerbie	A2	Stirling	A
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2	Dunrobin	A	Jedburgh	A2	Melrose	A2	Strathaven	A
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A	Dumfries	A2			Midlothian	A	Troon	A
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A	Edinburgh and District	A			Montrose	A2	West Lothian	A
Barnhead	A2	Coldstream	A2					Muirkirk	A		
Berwick	A2	Craighall	A2					Newport	A		
Blairstown	A	Crieff	A2								
Blairstown	A	Culross	A2								

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"THROUGH THE SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE!"

"The whole country is becoming a network of mean buildings, linked up by services of motor omnibuses." This was one of many epigrams to which Professor A. E. Richardson treated his audience last Friday, and, as he was addressing the London Society, much of his discourse turned upon the British Capital, which he regarded as, at one and the same time, "a pleasant city" and "an enormity." "It has many diseases, its circulation is bad, it is dropsical, it is prone to indigestion, and it suffers from skin trouble. Where it is good, it is only middling, and where it is bad it is horrid." The text was "Modern Street Architecture," a thesis which allows a pleasant latitude for speculation, of which the Professor took full advantage. Architecture he defined as receiving its impulse from some dominant factor of social life; and on that hypothesis there are those who find in the diverse disorder of our street architecture a very striking reflection of a restless and dissatisfied social order. That Architecture expresses the social characteristics of the age that produced it was one of the chief ingredients of our earliest technical pabulum; in these days, one sometimes begins to doubt its nutritional properties, to question its applicability for the sustentation of the coming race of architects. The theory worked well enough in the old feudal days, no doubt, but in this democratic era of somewhat superficial education, when Jack is as good as his master—generally, a great deal better—and the truth "of so many men, so many minds," is strikingly apparent, one begins to wonder whether there is any social factor sufficiently dominant to be characteristic of the age or to give the necessary impulse for a coherent expression in Art.

Professor Richardson finds it in Business. Architecture has, in the past, expressed religion, autocracy and private enterprise. To-day is the great age of business. "We are," he said, "a nation of shopkeepers," and the quotation almost suggested that his mind had travelled back to the days of its utterance, to the age of our neo-classic which he so greatly admires and has so handsomely chronicled. For, were the Great Napoleon alive to-day we fancy he would more fittingly have dubbed us a nation of agents, engaged in adding half-crowns to the cost of goods that we often do not see and that other peoples have produced. While that may be business, one

may doubt whether such adjectives as "big" or "great" are reasonably applicable to it; or whether a great architectural tradition is likely to be evolved from such impulse as it affords.

London, as replanned by Professor Richardson under the spur of big business, is to be a noble City. The "invertebrate mass" is to be boned with a series of wide and noble thoroughfares; the terminal stations, moved back five miles from Charing Cross, would be linked with a ceinture railway. Wheeled traffic within half-a-mile of the City's heart would be prohibited, and pedestrian traffic speeded along on covered moving pavements. The Victorian suburbs would be rebuilt on ordered lines; new inner avenues would encircle the City and we should have zoning. Factories would be gradually grouped along the Thames side towards Tilbury, the workers housed in the uplands of Essex behind, and the City, denuded of warehouses, would become the Office Centre.

Along the new main thoroughfares, linking up existing squares and open spaces, there would be room for imaginative designs. Blocks of retail stores could be schemed with shops at three levels; provided with batteries of lifts and flying bridges to connect block with block. All this is reminiscent of H. G. Wells's "The Sleeper Wakes," but it makes pleasant reading. Through the spacious musings of the Professor's classic temperament we can recapture a little of "the glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome." We like his dreams of the future London. We agree that "the architectural possibilities are vast; they are also practicable," if the last word is taken in its technical sense. It is a word, however, that, to some minds, conveys a very different meaning.

There was a popular music-hall ballad, twenty years ago, where the singer, reclining in an easy chair and lazily puffing a pipe, recounted various patriotic and uplifting visions, seen "through the Smoke, Smoke, Smoke," to the never-failing delight and approval of his audience. Somehow, Professor Richardson's discourse reminds us of that ditty; but, unfortunately, as the Professor's meditative smoke rings diffuse slowly towards the empyrean, the forms of the big business man and the irate ratepayer seem to loom up in the picture with chilling effect.

Notes and Comments

Bungalows and Bathing

According to the Berlin correspondent of *The Observer*, the inhabitants of that city are developing a penchant for the "week-end" habit, and one outcome of this has been the staging of a "Week-end" Exhibition, which includes 59 models of week-end cottages, the result of competitions for the best designs for such holiday homes. One section of these designs has been contributed by schoolboys, a prize competition having been instituted in the higher-grade boys' school, and it is recorded that these plans do their authors' every credit and, save for a more general disregard of bathrooms, are in no way behind those of the architects. The first prize for a house, to cost £150 in our money, has been awarded to a typical wooden peasant cottage, with overhanging roof to provide a sheltered porch. This is fitted with wooden benches and painted wooden furniture, and it is symptomatic of the tendency towards an open-air life that, in all the designs, bunks are considered suitable for the sleeping accommodation. Another phase of the Berlin open-air movement is the growing fondness for public bathing in the summer, crowds of men, women and children participating in this recreation at the new bathing lakes which have been constructed on the outskirts of the city. The German schoolboy architects' disregard of bathrooms is, however, significant, and British parents, whose boys betray a fondness for bathing in any pool they can find with a distaste for the ordinary ablutionary processes of the home, may now take comfort in the fact that their offspring are not singular in this respect.

Mural Tablets

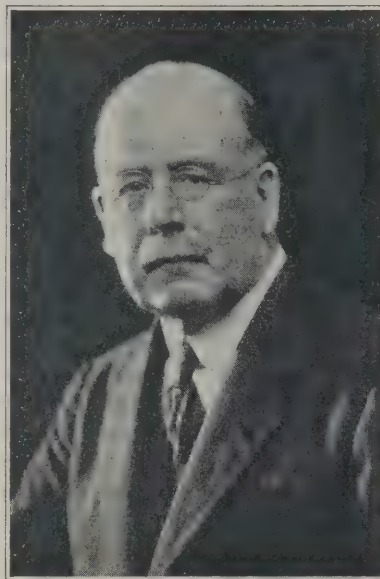
The Chancellor of the Chichester Diocese, at a Consistory Court application for a faculty to erect a mural tablet in a Sussex coast town church, drew attention to the bad tradition which had grown up in regard to this kind of memorial. Many of the churches, he said, had been lumbered with ungainly and unsightly things in the past, which the present generation had to endure as best they might; and the existence of these accretions often caused great inconvenience when alterations or repairs of the fabric had to be put in hand. In granting the application somewhat unwillingly, the Chancellor said that it must not be taken as a precedent, as the walls of churches were not designed to be supports for memorial tablets. The application in this case was probably acceded to because the intended memorial was to a former vicar. It is often of interest to know the names of the vicars of a parish; but, so far as the interior of the church is concerned, they are better recorded on tablets of the kind often seen in our cathedrals, whereon the names of the various bishops and deans are set down in chronological order, with the years in which their tenure of office began and ended.

The Critical Point in City Growth

The difficulties attendant on the ever-increasing growth of London are all too apparent to those whose

duty it is to contend with them. From an article in a Sunday contemporary, it would appear that the popular press is now beginning to realise the evils of a never-ending expansion which is neither controlled nor suitably planned. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's recent warning is quoted: "There is a critical point in the aggregation of a great number of people, and once they passed that point they were bound to involve themselves in problems of housing, transport and finance, which might eventually throttle the town itself if not checked in time. London had long since passed that point." From the Minister responsible for local Government affairs, it is a serious statement, and it leads our contemporary to suggest a rather drastic removal of existing industries and institutions from the Metropolitan area. Possibly some step of this character will eventually become necessary; but it is of vital importance that it should be thought out and planned beforehand. Decentralisation has

long been an accepted theory by the advocates of garden cities; but the sites of new garden cities must be carefully selected, for new centres of population started anywhere and everywhere will only cure one evil by raising another. Zoning powers form possibly the most potent remedy, and local authorities should be possessed of them without delay. It seems inevitable, too, that some measure of responsibility should be placed upon factory proprietors in regard to the housing of their employees. In the past, industrial employers have made a point of starting works in congested districts because of the probable labour supply available; and the decisions of many firms in recent years to move out of the Metropolitan district has been due more to rising rates rather than greater convenience.



Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, whose election as an Associate of the Royal Academy is the subject of general congratulation.

The Wren Society

The fourth volume of the Society is now in preparation and will be issued to subscribers early in June. This volume is entirely devoted to Hampton Court Palace. The drawings of Sir Christopher Wren and Grinling Gibbons, reproduced for the first time in this volume, are of exceptional interest, and relate to the miniature Versailles that was intended even more than to the Palace as actually built. The drawings fill fifty-one collotype plates, and include a series of authenticated designs for fireplaces by Grinling Gibbons. The text comprises seventy pages of accounts, letters and official documents, for the publication of which special leave has been obtained. These papers show the difficulties and pin-pricks that Wren was constantly beset with, and throw an important light on the architect's relations with his official staff. This work can be obtained in return for the annual subscription to the Society of a guinea. A few back numbers of the Wren Society's first three volumes, dealing with St. Paul's, can also be obtained. The hon. secretary of the Wren Society is Mr. E. Duncan Hendry, F.R.I.B.A., of 53 Doughty Street, to whom all correspondence and applications for membership should be addressed.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN

By G. GREY WORNUM.

After playing leading lady in the limelight of the Press for several years past, and more often, alas, in a tragic rôle, Ireland is little heard of these days by the English public.

Irish words in English crossword puzzles are the sole reminders of her existence for those people who choose such form of consolation in place of living. To the more healthy minded, a few Irish fishing stories still filter through, but gone seem the tales of Irish Wakes, Drunks, and Bulls, and all those delightful stories of quick anger, like April showers on a sunny landscape. The few Irish plays that reach England emphasise Ireland's tragic moods rather than her comedy. But the Emerald Isle, though keeping so much to itself, is quietly reconstructing and progressing.

The once fine buildings in Dublin, destroyed in anger in the last few years, are now being replaced; damaged buildings, such as the Post Office in Sackville Street (now O'Connell Street), are being restored, with the general result that some progress is being achieved.

Few cities in the British Isles possessed better examples of 18th-century architecture. The volumes of the "Georgian Society" will become a more and more valuable record as time goes on of Dublin's former glory and culture.

As change must come, however, the city is fortunate to have a building of importance designed by Mr. Robert Atkinson and his partners, and the new Gresham Hotel, opposite the old Post Office in O'Connell Street, sets a standard that must surely foster ideals among the citizens for the city's future buildings.

The hotel, as now built, has been through many changes of plans since the architects first conceived it. But though its size has been reduced by some thirty bedrooms, the exterior façade to O'Connell Street has fortunately remained as originally designed.

THE EXTERIOR

This façade, in Portland stone, relies chiefly on its simplicity and scale to express the importance of Dublin's leading hotel.

In spite of the Louis Seize iron balcony to the second-floor windows and the obvious Italian character of the central attic storey, the design is splendidly in keeping with the 18th-century tradition of Dublin, and the treatment of the central attic gives a touch of vitality that stamps the building as being of our own time, and imports individual character and freshness to the façade. This façade, moreover,

is completely in harmony with the simple 18th-century style of the interior, and the fearless equality of the upper-floor windows is a further happy expression of the plan.

The problem set to the designer of an American hotel is far easier in this respect. The many floors that would embrace these equally-spaced windows would carry a high and rich composition above, the whole composition reading as practically cap, shaft, and base.

The English architects' difficulties in dealing with such comparatively low buildings as he is invariably concerned with does not seem to be sufficiently stressed.

The site on which the hotel is built measures about 118 feet wide by 180 feet deep, facing on to a road back and front.

THE PLAN

The general plan of the ground floor, as now carried out, embraces a main entrance hall and restaurant across the front portion, with a ladies' drawing-room and French restaurant against the street on either side of the entrance.

In the centre of the site is a Winter Garden about 40 feet square, and on its right an open garden court, on to which also faces the main restaurant.

Balancing the court on the left is a large vestibule, with cloak-rooms which will eventually serve the future ballroom, which will be placed on the back of the site, axially with the Winter Garden and main entrance.

Further public rooms are situated in the basement, and comprise a grill-room, smoke-room and bar.

DECORATIONS

The large entrance hall, about 16 ft. 6 in. high and 24 ft. wide, has been kept warm in tone, the walls being finished in the manner of French stucco, with the ceiling of a

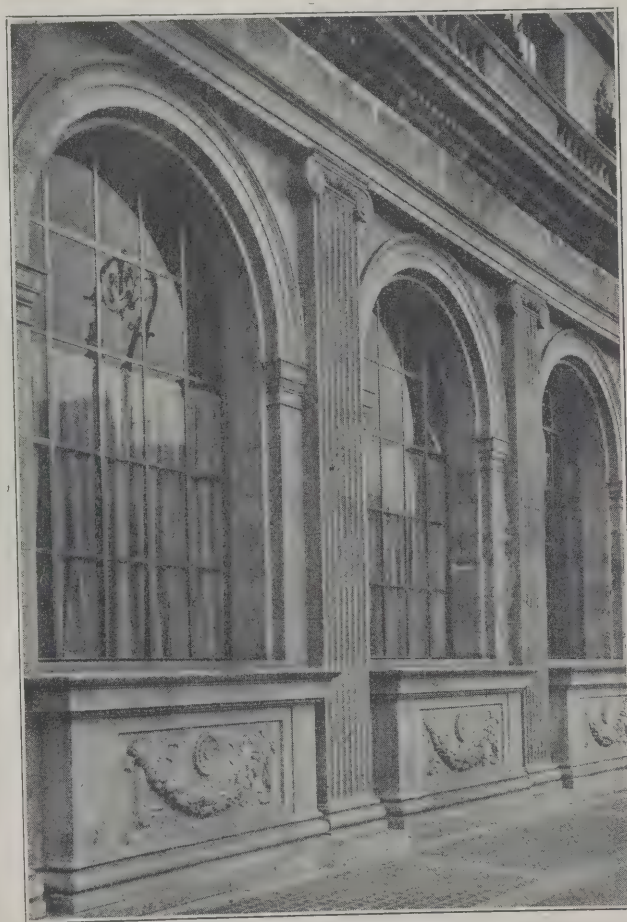
similar colour, while the floor is covered with rubber tiling in buff and orange squares. The curtains are of old gold colour.

The main restaurant to the right and the French restaurant alongside have been treated architecturally *en suite*. The large circular-headed windows are curtained with old gold colour fabric. The walls of the main restaurant are of a blue-green colour in two tints.

The mouldings and Ionic caps are picked out in French grey.

The French restaurant is almost similar, but the walls are of a greyer green. The carpets of both rooms are black and grey in colour.

The ladies' drawing-room to the left of the entrance is decorated in a grey-blue, the ornament and mould-



THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN: DETAIL OF ELEVATION.
ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN: DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.
ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ings being gilt. The curtains are of turquoise blue and grey, and the carpet buff.

The Winter Garden, occupying the centre of the plan, has been treated simply and with a vaulted ceiling of plaster.

The walls and ceiling are coloured a pale pinky white, which forms a happy combination to the Australian hardwood floor of a pinkish mahogany colour.

The paintwork is picked out in blue and green, the trellis work being coloured a bright canary yellow.

The bronze gold curtains are edged with vermillion, causing a happy vibration of colour against the pink walls.

All the furniture in this Winter Garden is of basket work made locally, and it has been painted in blue-grey and green.

LIGHTING

The central chandelier made by Bagués (as were the other light fittings) is particularly striking in its richness, and its delicacy considerably relieves the plain masses of the plaster vaults.

While a certain amount of light comes through the honey-coloured bowls and vases in these fittings, a great deal of direct light is thrown upon the ceilings, whence it is reflected below.

Such a light is entirely free from the least suspicion of glare. It is bright, and yet at the same time quiet and restful.

SERVICES

The hotel, in addition to the public rooms, contains several private dining-rooms. These rooms are decorated in a more *intime* style, with delicate landscape wall paper arranged in panels.

A service room, with electric lifts, extends across the two restaurants, and communicates directly with the kitchens and service rooms below.

The kitchen arrangements are on the most up-to-date lines.

All the cooking ovens and hot plates are heated from a steam boiler.

Refrigerating plant has been installed for cold storage.

HEATING

The hotel throughout, including the public rooms and every guest's bedroom, has been centrally heated by means of the panel system.

This system, which is the Richard Crittall patent, heats the walls and shows neither pipe nor radiator. In the rooms in this particular building this system has been carried further than ever before. The fibrous plaster vaulting to the winter garden has even been heated by pipes buried in it, and with complete success.

A system has also been installed whereby this heating can be completely turned off and on at will in any single room.

BATHROOMS

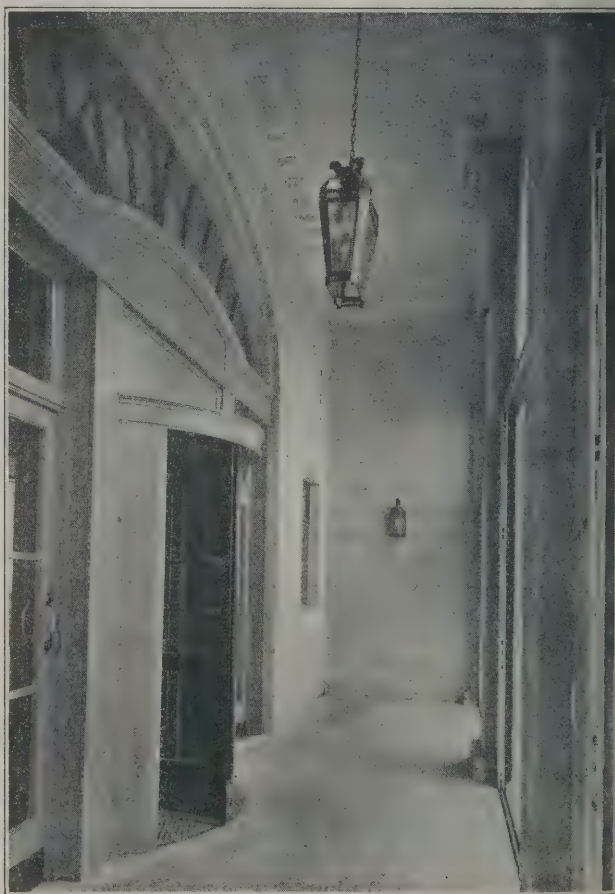
The upper floors of the building contain 115 bedrooms. Eight of these have their own private bathroom, and three of them a private sitting-room in addition.

A large number of public bathrooms are placed in convenient positions on each floor, and in addition a basin and running water has been installed in every bedroom.

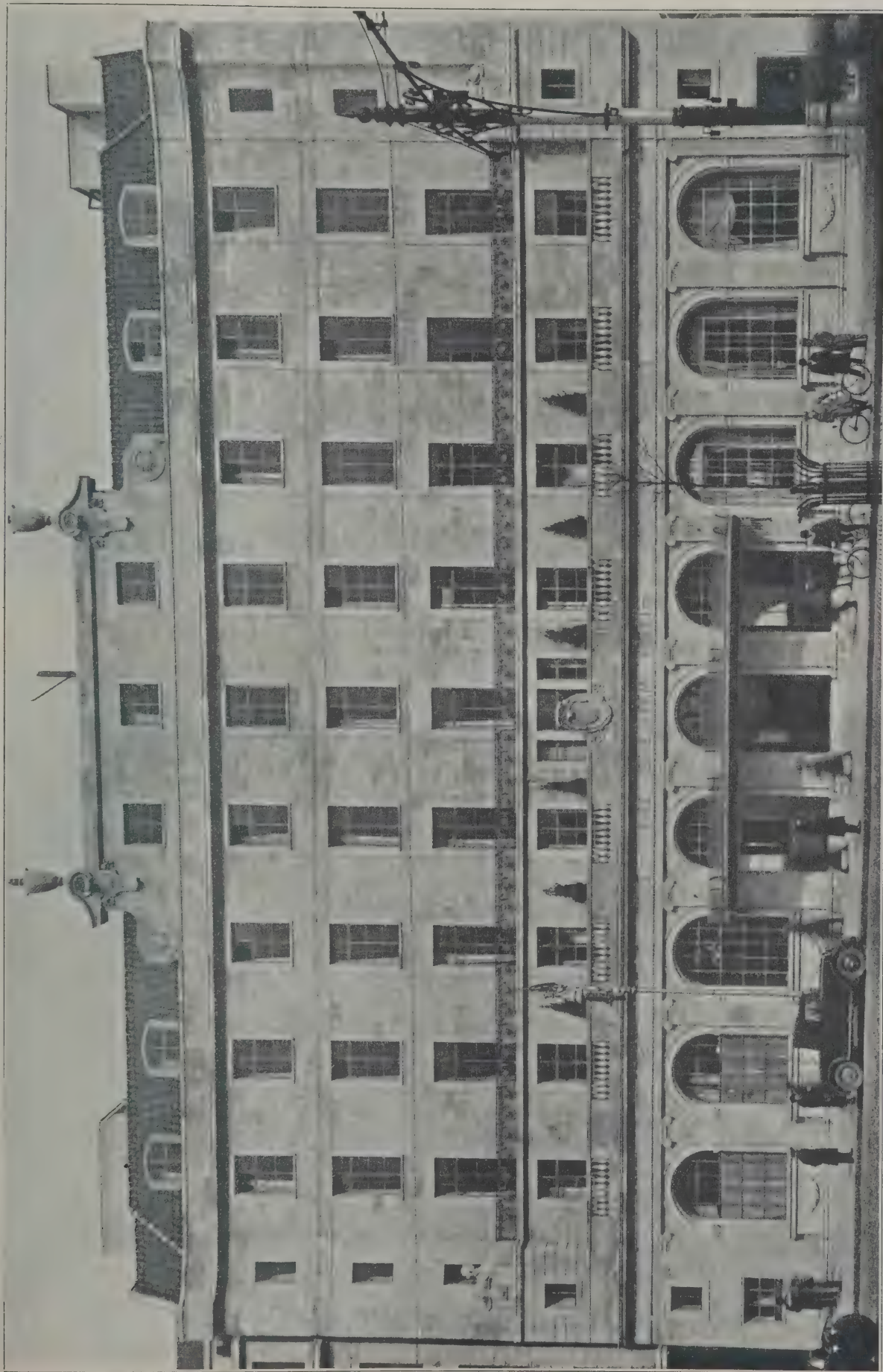
A special feature of the plumbing has been the complete concealment of all pipes in bathrooms and w.c.'s. This is obviously a very desirable point, and is, of course, a complete novelty in Dublin, as also are the built-in baths.

Possibly, on account of extreme indifference to the installation of baths, the inside bathroom is allowed by the authorities in Dublin. Several of the bathrooms in this hotel do not open on to any court or outside air, but are ventilated by means of a duct and powerful electric fan.

(Continued on p. 742)



THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN: DETAIL OF PORCH.
ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN: MAIN FRONT TO O'CONNELL STREET.
ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



ENTRANCE HALL.

This room has been kept warm in tone: the walls are finished in the manner of French stucc, while the floor is covered with rubber tiling in buff and orange squares. The curtains are of old gold colour.



THE WINTER GARDEN.

The walls and ceilings are coloured a pale pinkish white and form a happy combination to the Australian hardwood floor of a pinkish mahogany colour.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN

Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



MAIN RESTAURANT.

The walls are of a blue-green colour in two tints; the large circular-headed windows are curtained with old gold colour fabric.

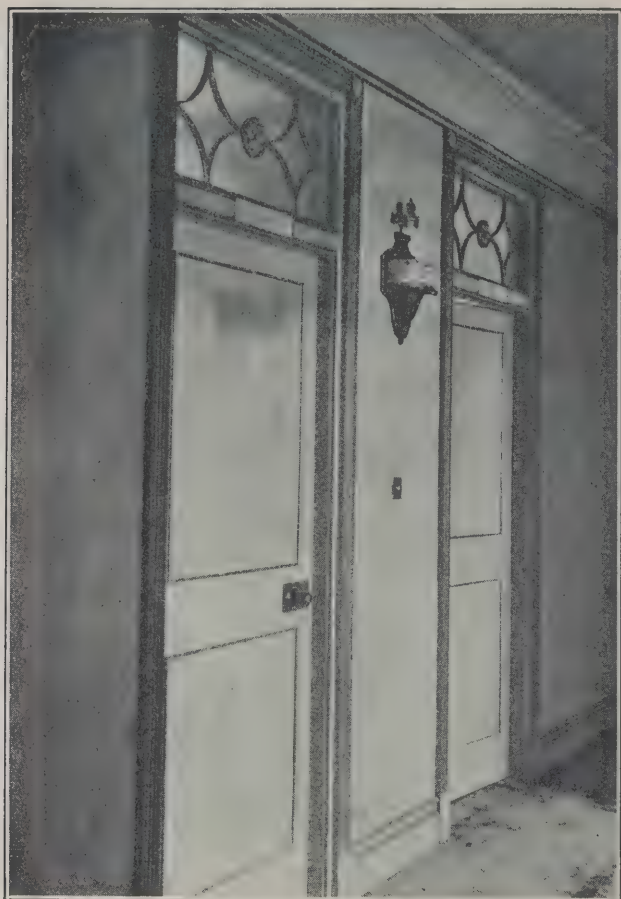


FRENCH RESTAURANT.

The decorative treatment here is similar to that of the main restaurant, only the walls are of a greyer green. The carpets of both rooms are black and grey in colour.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN

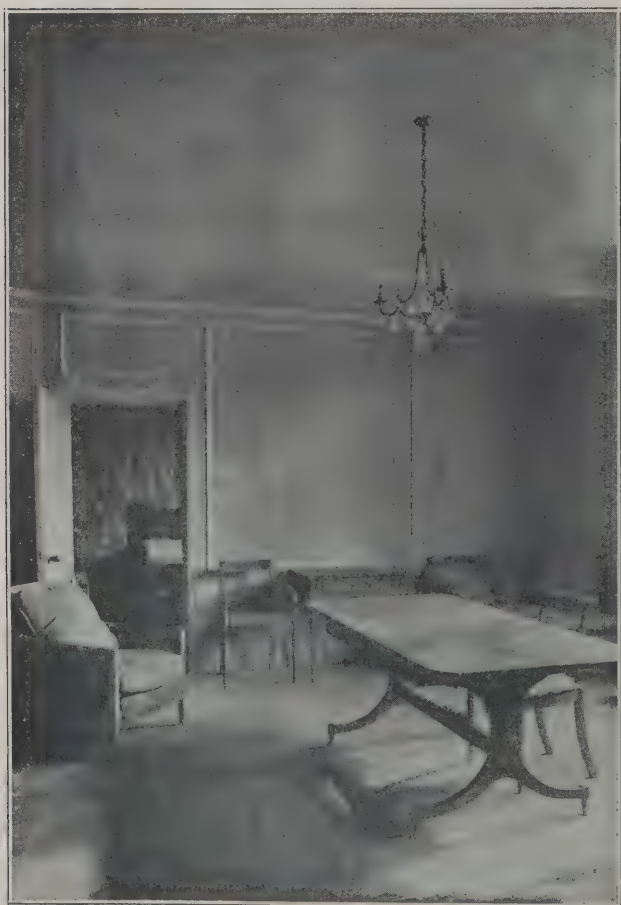
Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



TYPICAL CORRIDOR DETAIL.



ENTRANCE HALL LOOKING TOWARDS STAIR HALL.



TYPICAL SITTING ROOM.



LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN

Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Architect



PRIVATE DINING ROOM.



PRIVATE DINING ROOM.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN

Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect

THE CARLTON THEATRE

By R. A. DUNCAN, A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Verity is our leading authority on the planning of theatres, but his ingenuity must have been taxed by this site, as the requirements of the London County Council in regard to means of escape do not make easy the planning of theatres on confined sites between party walls as here, with exits which can discharge only at the front or back.

Without either plans or sections before one, it is still possible to realise from the illustrations that he has achieved a clean and neat arrangement, and has not allowed the demands of these practical considerations to destroy his internal effect. The seating capacity is 1,250, arranged on a main floor, below ground level, a dress circle at entrance level, and a large balcony above. The greatest distance of any seat from the proscenium curtain is 80 ft. This is excellent, and an achievement, in view of the good sight-line also obtained, which even on the upper balcony does not exceed an angle of 30 degrees. There is ample head-room under the tiers, and not the slightest feeling of oppression. Acoustically the theatre is good, as one would expect from the shape, with splayed walls slightly curved on plan, on either side of the proscenium arch, a segmental wall at the back of the balconies, and a continuous flat ceiling. The stage is of ample proportions and height, and is the last word in technical equipment, capable of meeting all the requirements of the lavish productions of modern revues and musical comedies.

Foyers are provided on the Haymarket frontage, and the ample cloakroom accommodation is easily accessible.

Electrical appliances, heating and ventilation are also of the most modern type. The air inlet is through the ceiling beams, the extract at the floor levels. Here again the requirements of the London County Council called for some ingenuity. This system is not favoured by them, but in event of fire the apparatus is immediately automatically cut off, thus meeting the only objection to what is otherwise considered a most desirable method of ventilation.

Mr. Verity's great creative capacity is displayed to the full in these elements of planning and arrangement which are the essentials of good architecture. I do not suppose that his solution of the problem is faultless, but it would require considerable study of plans and sections by a theatre expert, which I do not profess to be, to make a criticism of any value.

TREATMENT GENERALLY.

Italian and Spanish renaissance details have inspired the treatment of both exterior and interior, and the handling is sympathetic and knowledgeable. I await with interest a design from Mr. Verity's hands which is as creative in detail as are his planning and general arrangement. There are, however, throughout the design, touches of personal taste and details, such as electric light fittings, which give a

freshness to the whole, and redeem it from being a mere essay in the renaissance style.

EXTERIOR.

A good pyramidal composition with a good spacing and rhythm of voids, giving a sense of solidity. It is a little overcrowded, to my mind, and a superfluous emphasis may be noted in the oval windows and in the hoods over the windows immediately below. This over-emphasis is also a little destructive of scale, and may also be noted in other elements, namely, the cornice, the second floor balcony, and the broken pediments. All these might, with advantage, have been reduced without loss of that vigour which the façades possess.

INTERIOR.

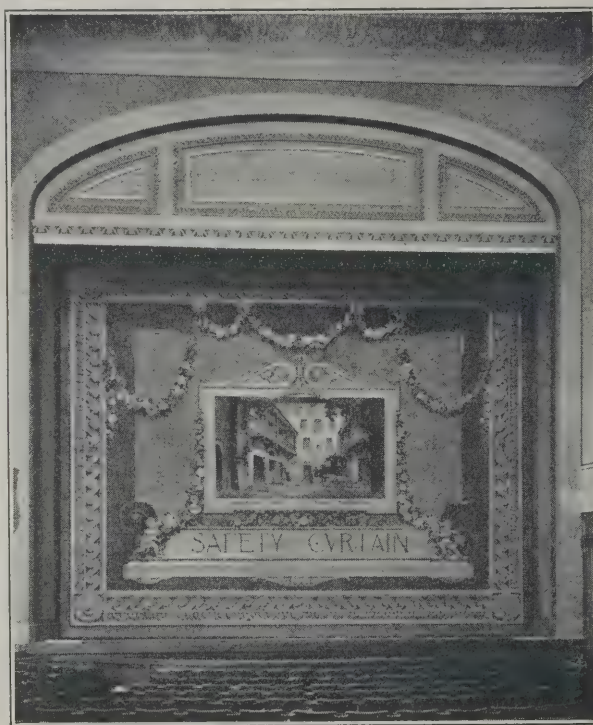
The best view of the interior is to be obtained from the front of the stalls, looking back. The sweep of the balconies, the absence of all fussiness, and the treatment of the beamed ceiling, are worthy of high praise. The little subtlety, in change of emphasis of the two balcony fronts, is of great value in the design. The view towards the proscenium is certainly less successful. The thin elliptical arch of the opening has a weak appearance which is further displayed by the tympanum which abuts harshly into the jambs without supports, and the painted decoration, which is wiry. The excuse may be that it is desirable in the interest of the stage settings to keep the proscenium arch simple. The treatment of the boxes is rather external, both in their *motifs* and scale; both the scale and character of these serve still further to show up the somewhat "mean" treatment of the proscenium arch.

On the whole, the illustrations do not do justice to this interior, as the colour scheme is delightful. The

seats and carpets are red, the mock panelling at stalls level teak colour, the walls stippled old gold, the mouldings, balcony fronts, and ceiling are various tones of old ivory. It is all harmonious and refined. The frieze at ceiling level has the ornament picked out by painting the background rust red. The two pieces of figure ornament in low relief are most happy, both in idea and position. The mock panelling has the value of giving a warm interior effect at the stalls level, but may evoke the criticism of some as being an unnecessary artificial expedient, and that the scale of this work is not properly related to the rest of the interior.

The main entrance foyer gives a very rich appearance, but is possibly a little overcrowded with ideas, in view of all the necessary features that had to be incorporated and the restrictions of size and height; the pay boxes are interesting elements in the design. The small refreshment foyer and the corridors and vestibules rely mainly on simple wall treatment in

(Continued on p. 742)



VIEW OF PROSCENIUM AND SAFETY CURTAIN.



THE CARLTON THEATRE, LONDON, W.

PRINCIPAL FAÇADE TO HAYMARKET.

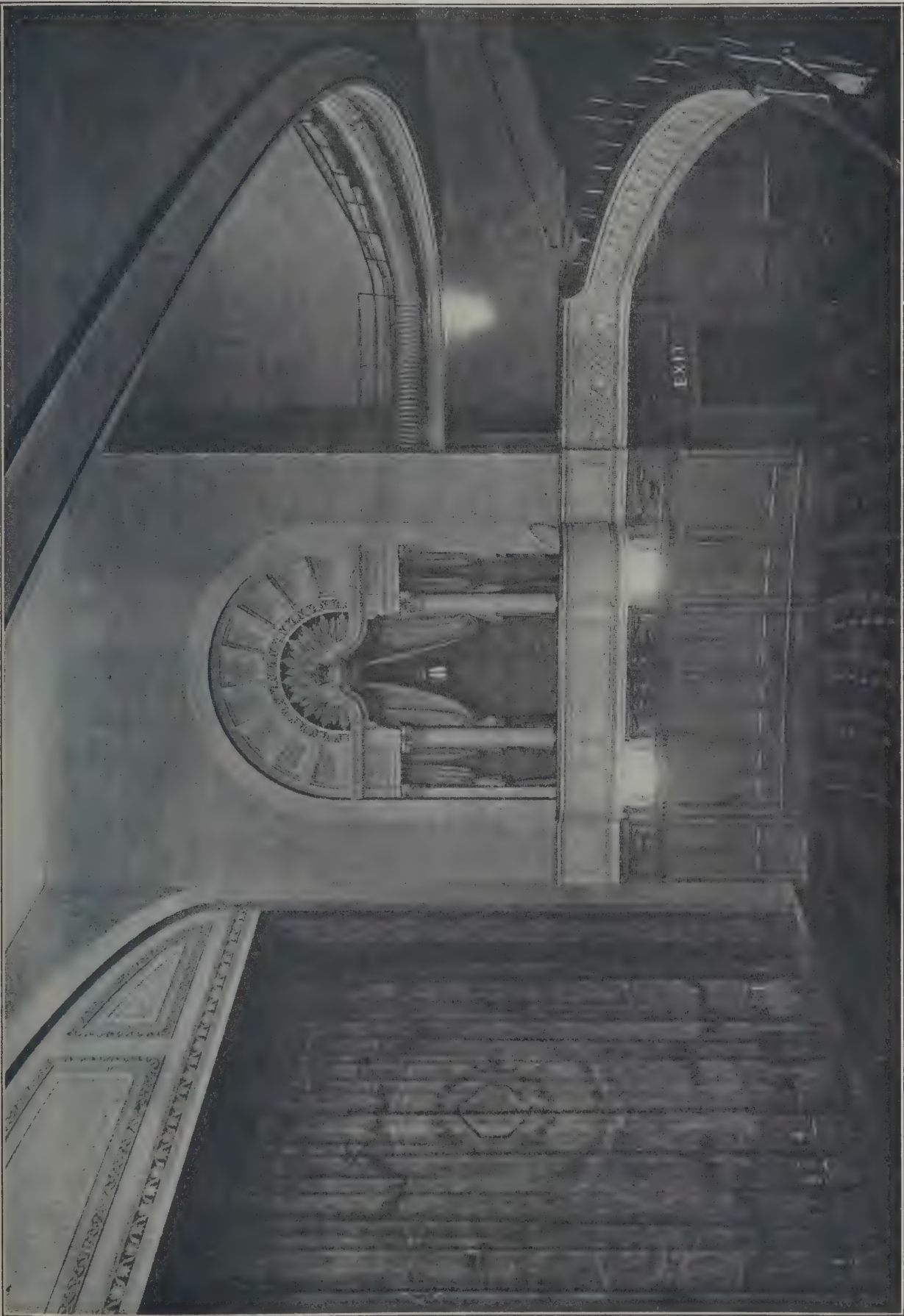
FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



DETAIL OF PANELLING AT BACK OF AUDITORIUM.



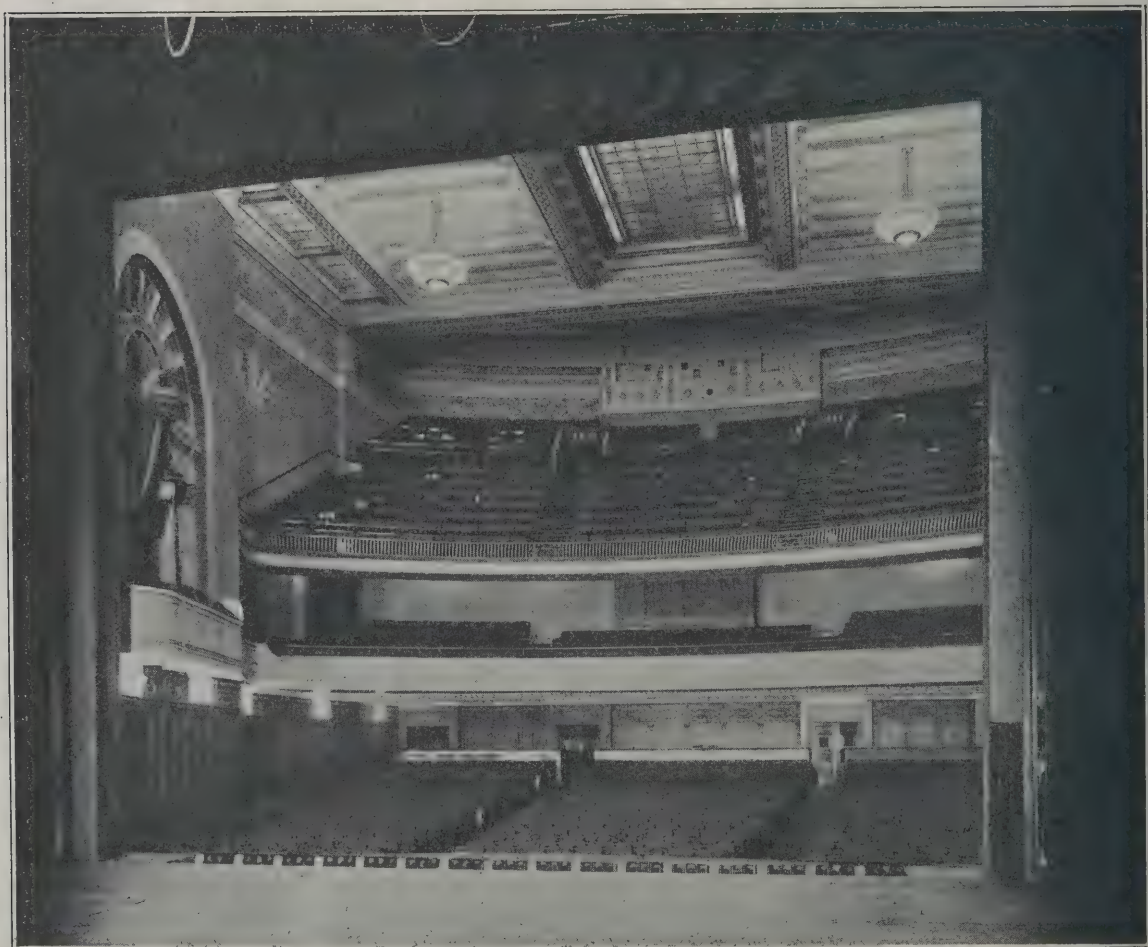
THE ENTRANCE HALL.
THE CARLTON THEATRE, LONDON, W.
FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE CARLTON THEATRE, LONDON, W. GENERAL VIEW OF AUDITORIUM FROM DRESS CIRCLE.
FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE AUDITORIUM FROM BALCONY.

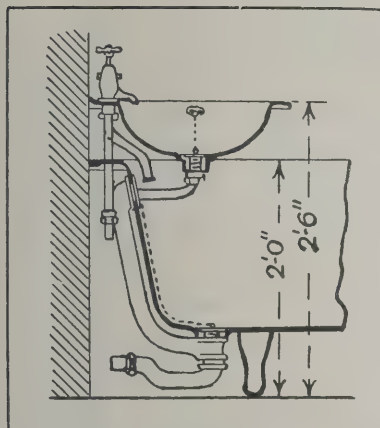


THE AUDITORIUM FROM THE STAGE.

THE CARLTON THEATRE, LONDON, W.
FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

New Ways and Means

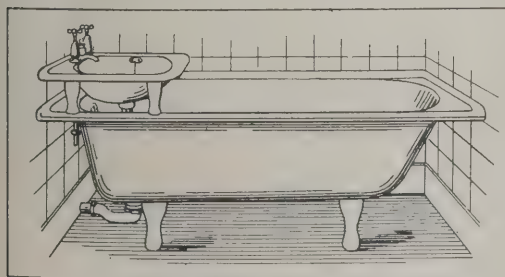
*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



The "Teviot" Combined Bath and Lavatory Basin, showing Pipe Connections.
(M. Cockburn & Co., Ltd.)

A Bath and Lavatory Basin in one Fixture

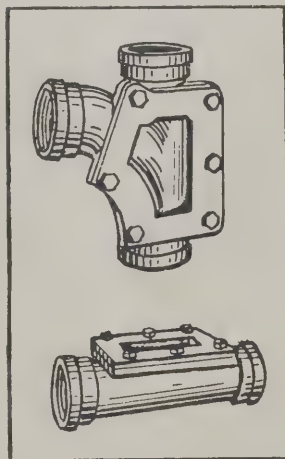
A bath and lavatory basin complete in one fixture, with the basin resting upon the rolled edge of the bath, where it is entirely independent of the wall and yet is of the standard height (2 ft. 6 in.) from floor level, has been placed on the market by Messrs. M. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., of Gowanbank Iron Works, Falkirk, whose London office is at Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, E.C.4. As will be seen from our sectional illustration, this combination has a marked improvement over anything of a similar nature previously introduced in providing for two complete units requiring the plumber-work of only one, a combined fitting being provided to supply water to the bath and basin independently of each other, whilst the basin waste and overflow discharges directly into the waste pipe, but do not come into contact with the bath. In this way only one hot-water, one cold-water and one waste connection are required. The bath is also parallel, standing the normal height of 2 ft., and the inside space is in no way restricted by the basin, which is placed at the foot end. To add to the general convenience of this fixture, the soap sinking is provided for in the basin portion where it is easily accessible to anyone using the bath. The suite illustrated has been specially designed for setting into a recess, for which purpose a strip is cast on three sides of the bath roll, and can be supplied either left-handed (as shown) or right-handed.



The "Teviot" Combined Bath and Lavatory Basin.
(M. Cockburn & Co., Ltd.)

A New Hard Wearing Surface for Floors

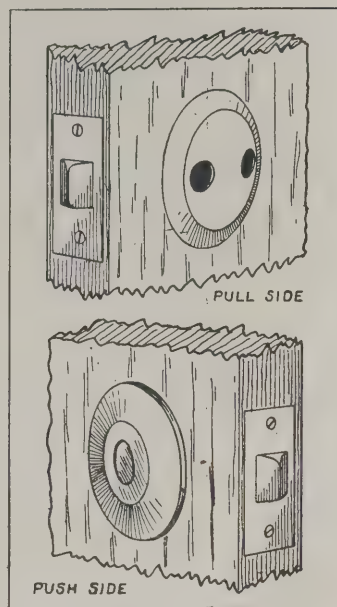
A new surfacing for factory floors which are subject to excessive wear and tear has been introduced by Messrs. The Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Synd., Ltd., of 133-136 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. This material, which has been named "Duromit," is claimed to give a surface which has the advantages of freedom from dust and being non-slippery. The aggregate used is of a mineral nature, equal to corundum (a natural abrasive almost analogous to the artificial product called carborundum) in hardness, and is finely ground and graded to produce the necessary resistance of the finished surface, using cement as the binding medium. "Duromit" must not, therefore, be confused with the so-called "steel concretes," in which graded metal particles are used as an aggregate. In the hardened state the former is essentially composed of a mass of crystalline particles which are individually interlocked with one another and held together by a binding medium produced by the interaction of the finer



"Waas" Malleable Iron Drainage Fittings.
(Walter Slingsby & Co., Ltd.)

particles of the aggregate and the particles of the cement during the actual setting operation; with "steel concretes," on the other hand, the graded metal particles are merely disseminated throughout the mass, and do not necessarily enter into the changes which come about during setting and hardening.

It is also interesting to note that the ingredients used for "Duromit" are all of practically the same specific gravity, so that the danger of an irregular mixture (which is possible where metallic particles are added) is entirely eliminated. "Duromit" can either be laid *in situ* with a cement mortar backing or used as a surface for manufactured slabs, the thickness of the surface being varied $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to suit the



"Push and Pull" Latch for Loose-Boxes.
(Joseph Kaye & Sons, Ltd.)

nature of the traffic it will have to withstand. The colour of the finished surface is a light grey.

A Novel Stable Fitting

A "push and pull" latch for loose boxes has recently been introduced by Messrs. Joseph Kaye & Sons, Ltd., of 93 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. This latch, which we illustrate, has no projecting knobs which may cause injury to the horse, and even the latch bolt itself is finished off so that there are no rough edges. Unlatching, from inside the loose box, is accomplished by pushing in the flush stud; from outside the loose box, the latch is manipulated by inserting the fingers into the dome-shaped handle and exerting the necessary pull. This fitting has been standardised for a 2-in. door.

Some Refinements in Drainage Fittings

The two pipe connections illustrated are from a series of fittings in malleable iron, which have been specially made by Messrs. Walter Slingsby & Co., Ltd., of Woodhouse Road, Keighley, for the drainage scheme at the Cape Town University extensions, and are now being placed on the market for the first time. The screwed ends of these connections are socketed, so that the bore of the pipe and the bore of the connection itself are equal, and there are no dead spots or crevices which may cause the accumulation of solid matter. It will also be noticed that the inspection holes are designed to give ample room for rodding without being unsightly, and that the form of the cover still maintains the circular cross section of the pipe.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (BISHOP JACOB MEMORIAL), ILFORD.
SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ARCHITECTURE

The decision of the R.I.B.A. Council to hold an exhibition of current British work each spring occasioned more than passing interest when it was announced last year. Increasing public appreciation of the importance of good architecture demanded some supplement to the rather meagre recognition which Burlington House accords to the Art; and to this fact we may attribute the staging in recent years of independent architectural exhibitions of a character which the Royal Institute, as the representative body of the profession, might well have started twenty years ago. Whether the new departure which the Institute inaugurated at Conduit Street on Tuesday last owes its inspiration to previous external effort is of little moment. Bearing in mind the difficulties besetting any professional body which embodies in its ranks very varying degrees of talent, it was a courageous move of the Institute, and courage—not always the most conspicuous virtue of governing committees—deserves to succeed. We have now in being the first of what are intended to be annual shows of current British architecture, and the character of the

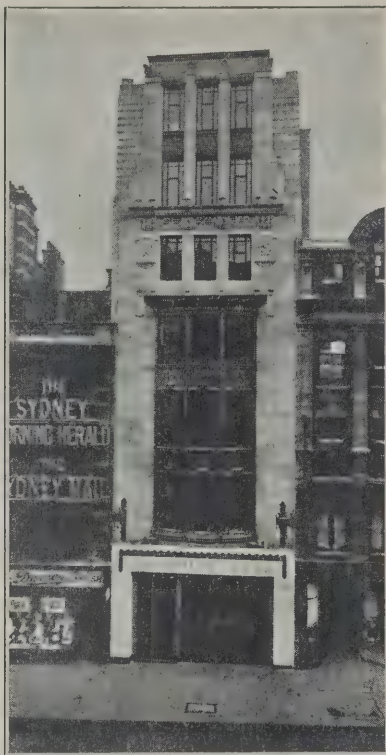
work, thus set before the public, is naturally a matter of very real and vital interest.

Judged by the test of quality, we think this exhibition comes out well. That a high standard was aimed at by the Judging Committee is evident from a cursory inspection of the double line around the walls. Great care, too, has been taken by those responsible for the hanging in the arrangement and disposition of the exhibits; our only regret is that anxiety for the general visual effect has sometimes resulted in separating two illustrations of the same building that might, more comfortably, be considered together. We acknowledge, however, that in this matter of arrangement there are drawbacks whatever system is adopted.

A closer scrutiny of the exhibition reveals several points of some moment. A considerable number of the buildings shown are familiar friends. One may instance Sir Edwin Lutyens' Midland Bank in Piccadilly; Sir Herbert Baker's Harrow School Memorial; Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey's flats in Sanicroft Street, Kennington; Mr. Septimus Warwick's Canada House, Trafalgar Square; Mr. W. G. Newton's Marlborough



OFFICE PREMISES, ESSEX STREET,
STRAND, LONDON.
WILLIAM & EDWARD HUNT, F.F.R.I.B.A.,
Architects.



THE GLASGOW HERALD OFFICES,
FLEET STREET, LONDON.
PERCY TUBBS, SON & DUNCAN,
F. & A.A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



LLOYDS BANK, PUTNEY.
EDWARD MAUFE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



EYEWELL HOUSE, QUEEN CAMEL.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.

College Memorial Hall; Mr. C. W. Long's Victoria House, Bloomsbury Square; Mr. Cecil Howitt's successful competitive design for the New Exchange at Nottingham; Messrs. Sandy & Norris' Church at Sparkhill, Birmingham; Mr. Oswald Milne's Christian Science Church at Nutford Place; Messrs. Granger & Leathart's School at Southport and Cinema at Kensington; and Mr. Llewellyn's Radio Station at Rugby; are cases in point. They will be generally known to most architects, though not necessarily to the public, for whom, of course, the exhibition is primarily organised. Mention of Mr. Llewellyn's exhibit demands a passing commendation of the good sense of H.M. Office of Works in permitting the exhibition and publication of buildings by that Department under the names of their responsible designers. In addition to the Radio Station there is a group of excellent new post office buildings in the exhibition by Messrs. H. T. Rees, A. Bullock and Chas. P. Wilkinson, one of which, the Post Office at Horncastle, by Mr. Rees, we lately illustrated.

The President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, is represented by two houses of the many which have earned his recent deserved election to the Royal Academy ranks. We illustrate one of them in a vein which will perhaps be less familiar to the many admirers of his art. And it may be said here that the works selected for illustration here are of some of the more striking and less known buildings exhibited, although we make no pretension to having exhausted the list of such examples. Mr. Maufe's treatment of the sculptured sign over the doorway of his bank at Putney makes an effective note in the composition.

Interior decoration is poorly represented. The Board Room at Hay's Dock Offices, by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, is an arresting composition for which Soane seems to have supplied some inspiration. Mr. A. S. G. Butler has an acceptable design, in the classical convention for the decoration of a music room, although we could have wished he had omitted the vista over the chimney-piece; we doubt if the solidity of a chimney-breast should ever be imperilled. Lord

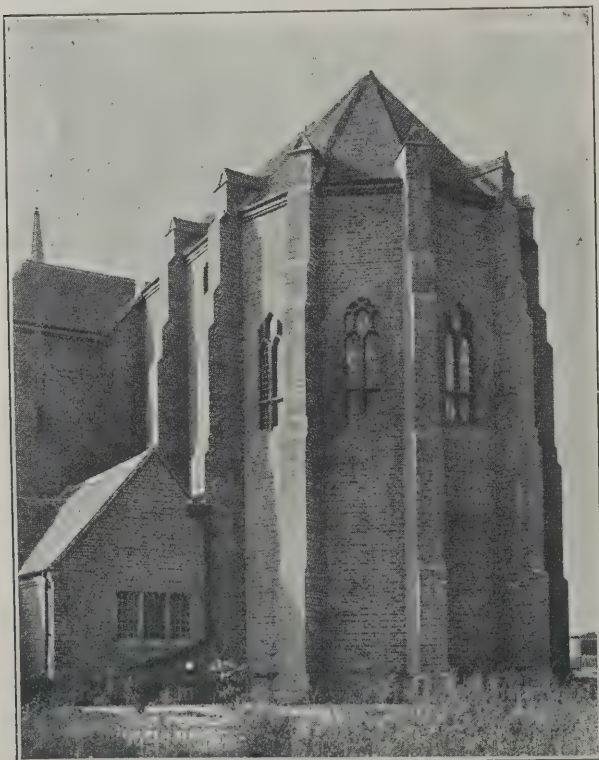


THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, HUNTLEY STREET, LONDON.
WIMPERIS, SIMPSON & GUTHRIE, Architects.

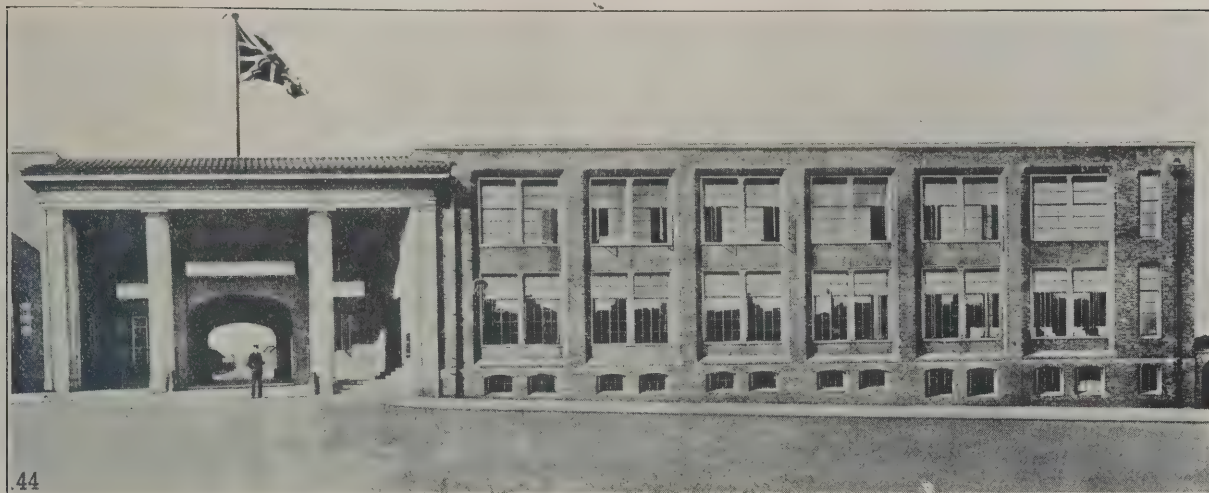
Gerald Wellesley's marbled dining-room also looks intriguing, but little is revealed by the photograph.

There are several models. That of Portmeirion Holiday Village, in Wales, by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, showing a diversity of buildings grouped round two greens on a narrow peninsula will probably provoke more discussion than anything else in the exhibition. The impression one gets is that some existing old cottages have been linked up by new buildings into a general scheme, but we are far from asserting that this is the fact, and such information as we have gleaned indicates the scheme as a provisional one. Mr. Oliver Hill shows an Oxfordshire house in the rugged farmhouse manner, and the model has a quite modernistic colour scheme. Mr. John Coleridge has a model of a good house, in a quiet Georgian manner, for the Master of Dulwich College.

We do not propose, however, to give an exhaustive survey of a show which architects should see for themselves. But it is evident that the exhibition relies mainly on the work of known London men. The provinces are poorly represented, and there are few Colonial buildings, but until the Dominions and Colonies rely more upon trained architects and less upon constructional firms, they are not likely to be well represented. There is a regrettable absence of works by the younger and lesser known men, particularly the ex-school men. We are glad to note, however, the appearance of executed work by women architects, Miss Eleanor Hughes showing Fores Farm, Chelwood Gate, and, in conjunction with Miss Winifred Maddock, a Memorial Hall at Danehill, Suffolk. The absence of many familiar names in the list of exhibitors gives some assurance that the Institute has a wider field to draw upon in future years. If, as we understand, the works shown represent an appreciable proportion of those submitted, it is evident that the necessity of a high standard is tacitly admitted; but that should not deter the coming generation of architects from submitting their capabilities to the test. The exhibition continues open until June 3.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (BISHOP JACOB MEMORIAL),
ILFORD.
SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.



NEW OFFICES, SOHO FOUNDRY, BIRMINGHAM.
BUCKLAND & HAYWOOD, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



PORTMEIRON HOLIDAY VILLAGE (MODEL).
CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, Architect.



THE FRANCIS WILLMER McAVLAY MEMORIAL HOMES, AYLESBY, NEAR GRIMSBY.
C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Gresham Hotel

(Continued from p. 731)

This is the modern Continental and American system, and is entirely satisfactory and practical.

It seems, in fact, rather a pity that more advantage of this licence could not have been taken, and more private baths installed.

The management, however, considered that the provision of baths, as made, is so in excess of any other Irish hotel's accommodation that further expense in this direction would not produce sufficient return.

BEDROOMS.

The bedrooms and their corridors are picked out with separate colours for each floor. Three general colours have been employed for these bedrooms, pinky grey, grey, and pale yellow. The walls are panelled out by means of floral paper borders.

The woodwork is painted grey throughout, with mouldings picked out in one or two colours.

The bedroom corridors are distempered grey. The doors are painted a darker grey, and are picked out according to floor in blue, pink, or green.

No built-in fittings have been provided in the bedrooms, but the complete furnishing throughout has been under the direction of the architects, with the best results.

A special feature of the passenger lift that serves the bedroom floors is the patent self-levelling gear which ensures the lift stopping exactly at floor level.

The building was commenced December, 1925, and has just recently been completed; it is proposed to commence building the large ballroom at the back very shortly. This room will be about 85 ft. by 55 ft., and will have a stage at one end and a balcony on the other three sides. It may well be said of this building that it carries on the fine 18th century tradition of the civic architecture of Dublin, at the same time embodying a distinctly modern feeling in its treatment of detail in a particularly gracious manner.

The general contractors were Messrs. McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Dublin, and the principal sub-contractors as follows: Steelwork, Lambourne & Co., Manchester; David Colville & Co., Manchester; heating and ventilating, Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., London; sanitary fittings, Cosgrave & Co., Dublin; electric lighting, A. G. Brutz, Dublin; Carterazzo mosaics, Carter & Co., Poole, Dorset; revolving door, T. B. Colman & Sons, Ltd., Hove, Sussex; Bostwick gates, Bostwick Gate Co., London; kitchen fittings, Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., London; electric lifts, Waygood-Otis, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London; vacuum cleaning installation, Sturtevant Engineering Co., London; Hyrib reinforcement, Trussed Concrete Steel Co., London; plastering, Alex. Malcolm & Co., Dublin; fire hydrants, Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester; roofing tiles, Roberts, Adlard & Co., London; paints, Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd.; strong room and locks, Hobbs, Hart & Co., London; fireplaces, G. Matthews, Ltd., New Cavendish Street, London; metal fanlights, Walter Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow; Luxfer metal windows and Luxfer pavement lights fitted by O'Hara & Co., Dublin; Crittall steel doors and screens fitted by Brooks, Thomas & Co., Dublin; entrance canopy, bronze hand-rails and wrought iron balustrade, Bagues, Ltd., London; wood block floors, Hollis Bros., Hull; Binal partition blocks, The Building and Insulation Co., London; marble work, C. W. Harrison & Son, Dublin; marble paving, J. Logan & Co., Dublin; rubber flooring, Chas. Mackintosh & Co., Manchester.

The Royal Institute of British Architects

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held recently, the following members were elected:—

As Fellows: J. H. Beckett, H. P. Bryant, E. H. Buckingham, A. Bulloch, H. D. Hendry, P. W. Hubbard, M.A. (Cantab.), M. Lyon, D.S.C., B.A. (Liverpool), J. E. Mundell, S. P. Schooling, W. V. Betts, J. S. C. Beard, H. Byron, G. T. F. Gardner, E. Hardwick-Terry, T. F. Hawkes, A. H. Holmes, J. B. Merson, B. N. H. Orphoot.

As Associates: J. A. Black, P. Boisclair, F. J. Buckland, G. E. Bunce, J. Cannell, T. A. Collins, A. Craig, J. Creese, E. E. Edmunds, G. F. Evans-Vaughan, E. E. Fowler, A. H. Gardner, C. W. Glass, M.C., F. G. Goodif, R. H. Graddon, R. N. Guy, J. Harrison, A. F. Hope, F. L. Jackman, F. H. N. C. Kemp, J. E. Lancashire, H. W. E. Lindo, A. F. Lodge, A. Lomax, M.C., C. S. Morley, H. Overnell, J. E. Salisbury, H. Savage, J. F. L. De Silva, L. R. Stedman.

As Hon. Associate: W. Reynolds-Stephens.

The Liverpool Architectural Society

The annual report of the Council for the official year 1926-27, was recently submitted to the annual general meeting. In the course of the Report it is stated: Following the representations from the Society upon the working of the by-law by which the Society was excluded every third year from membership of the Institute Council, new by-laws have been submitted to and approved by the Privy Council. Following the recommendation of the Ministry of Health to the effect that building regulations of old standing should be revised and brought into harmony with the model codes, many revisions of building by-laws have been made. The Council have appointed a committee to deal with this subject, and it is hoped they will be able from time to time to co-operate and assist local authorities when engaged in the work. A selection from the R.I.B.A. Students' Prize Drawing was exhibited at the School of Architecture in July last.

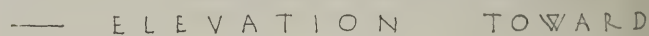
The Carlton Theatre

(Continued from p. 736)

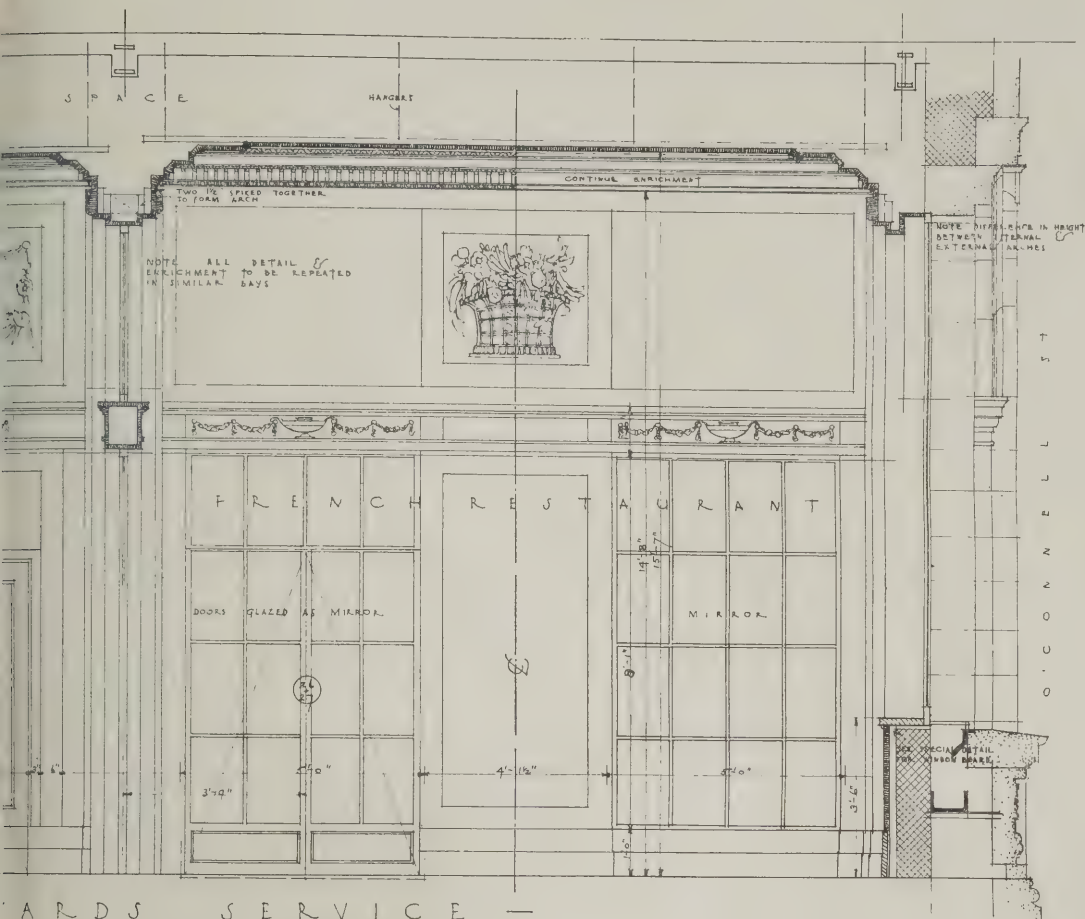
stippled colour of warm cream tones generally, and the effect is very pleasing.

We generally get something good from Mr. Verity. His work is alive and vigorous. We shall get something better and even more interesting than this important work, for his touch becomes more and more certain.

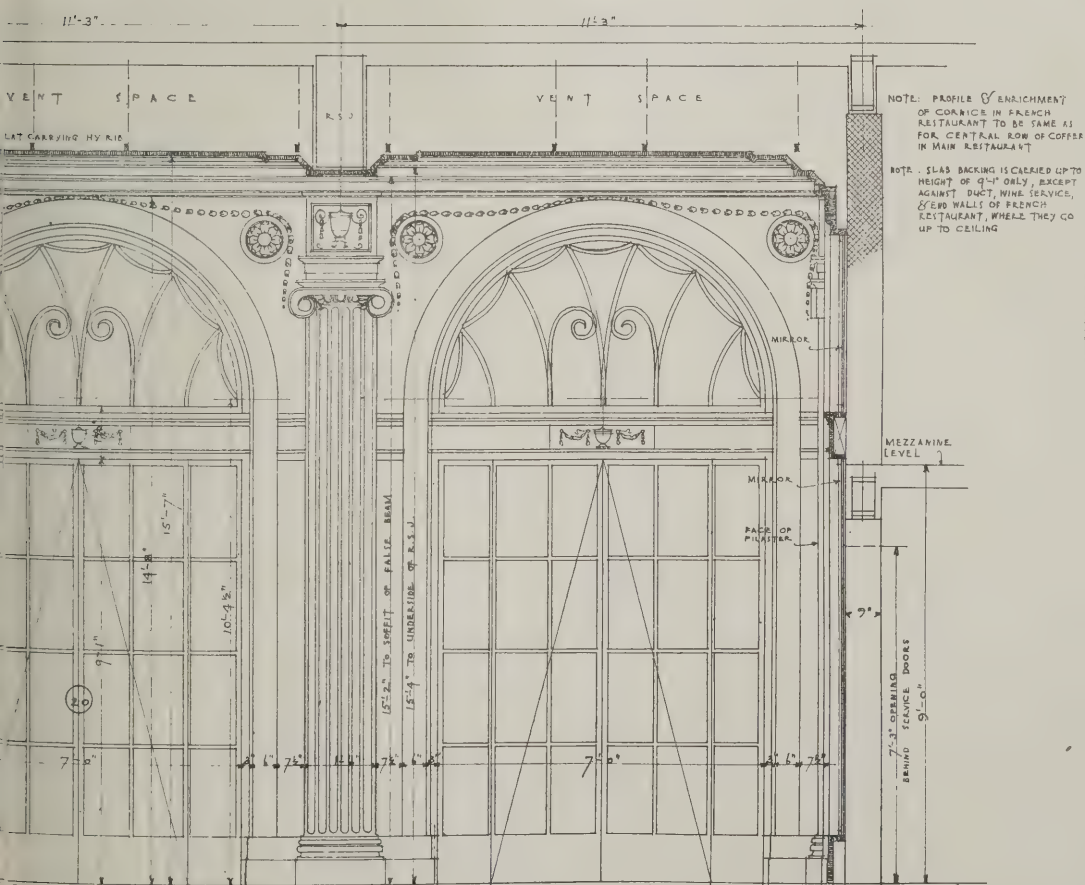
The general contractors were Vigers Limited, and the principal sub-contractors as follows: Fibrous plaster work, ceiling and wall decoration, and all decorated woodwork, Messrs. G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., Rathbone Place, London; metal work, Comyn Ching & Co.; seating and decoration, and drop curtain, Waring & Gillow; fireproof curtain, Frank Burkitt; joinery work, Allensor Limited, Watford; glazing, Chater & Co.; stonework, Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Co.; stage equipment, Gimson & Co.; installation and fittings, Berkeley Electric Co.; stone carving, A. T. & A. Bradford; sanitary work, John Bolding & Son; heating, Young, Austin & Young; ventilation, Carrier Engineering Co.; decoration and painting, Marc Henry; marble, Fenning & Co.; tiles, Carter & Co.; ceiling, Expanded Metal Co.; pre-cast slabs and steppings, Novocrete, Ltd.; steelwork, Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd.; sprinklers, Mather & Platt; hydrants, Sinclair & Co.; lifts, Waygood-Otis, Ltd.



OF RESTAURANTS —



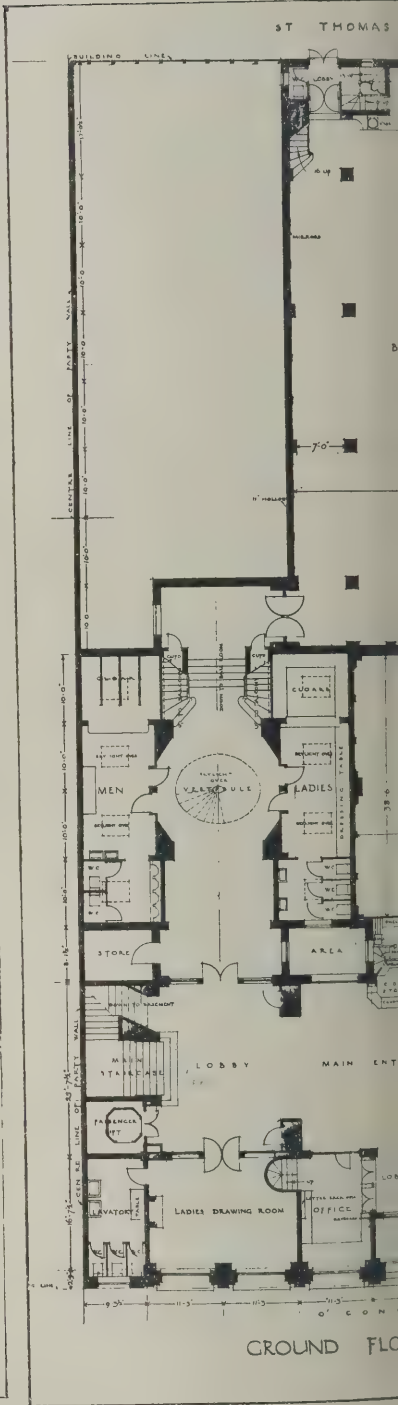
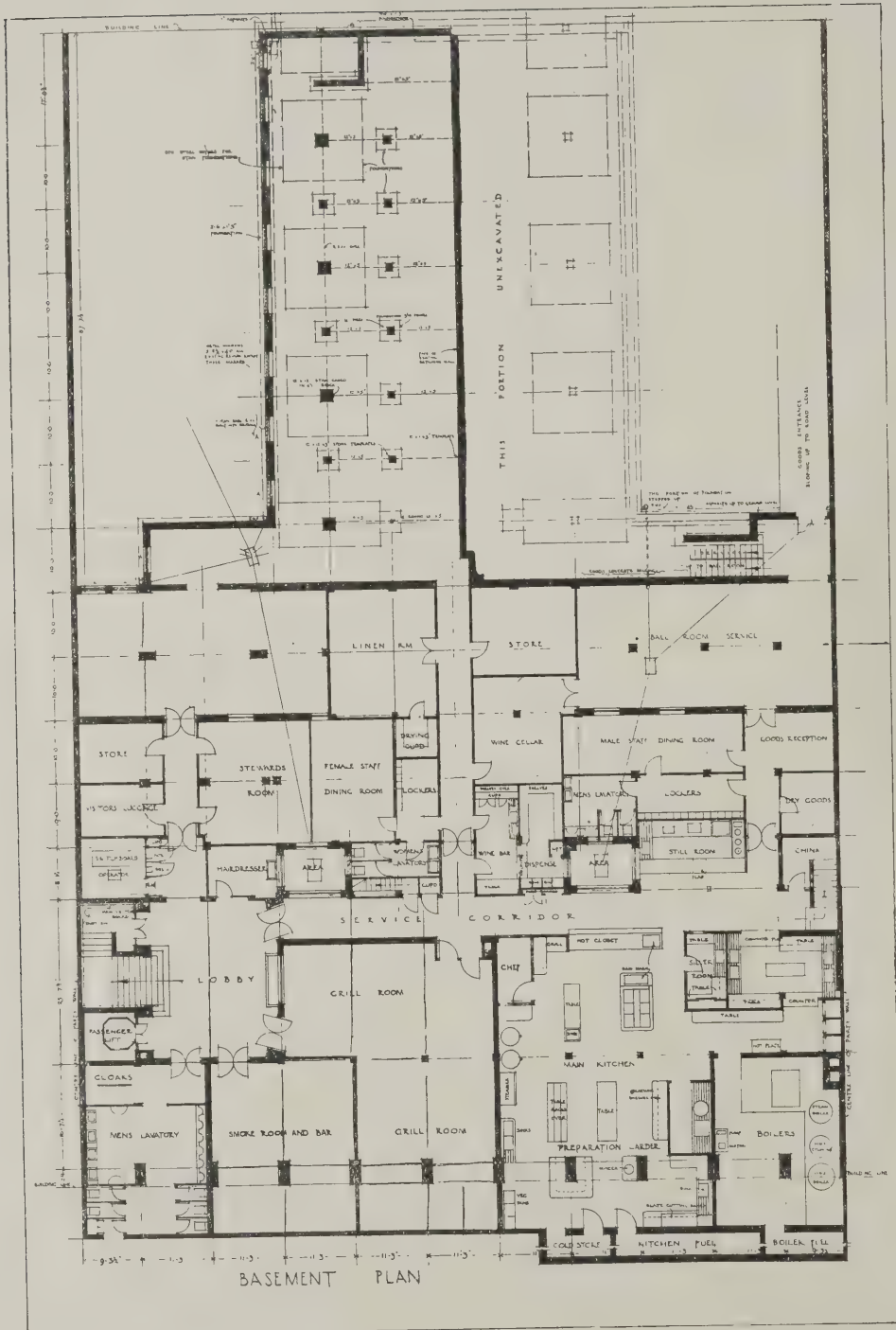
ARDS SERVICE —

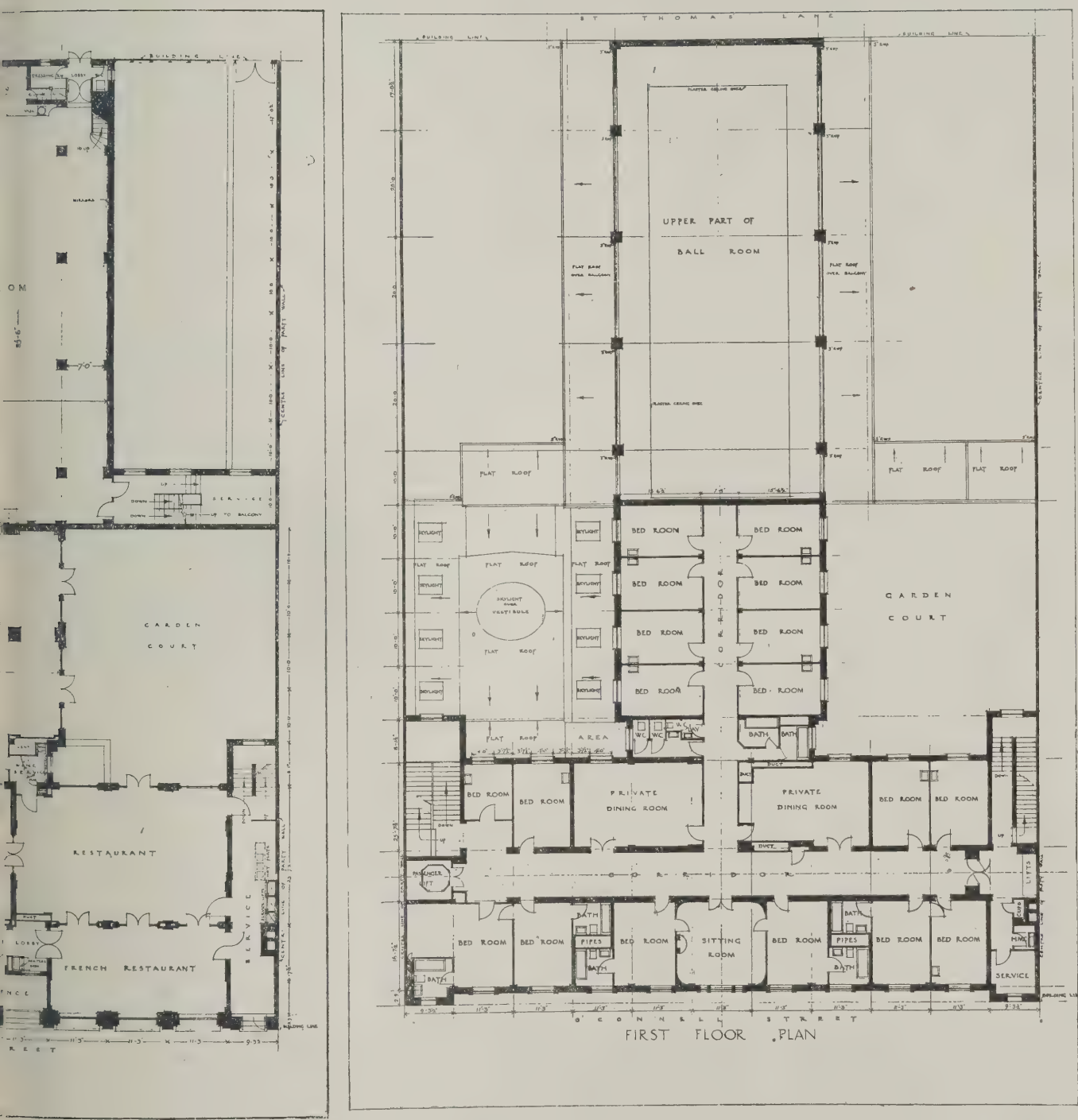


GARDEN COURT —

ROBERT - ATKINSON FLISA ARCHITECT
36 BEDFORD SQ. W.C.1
GRESHAM - HOTEL - DUBLIN
DRG NO. 778 KM. 28.9.26

ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect

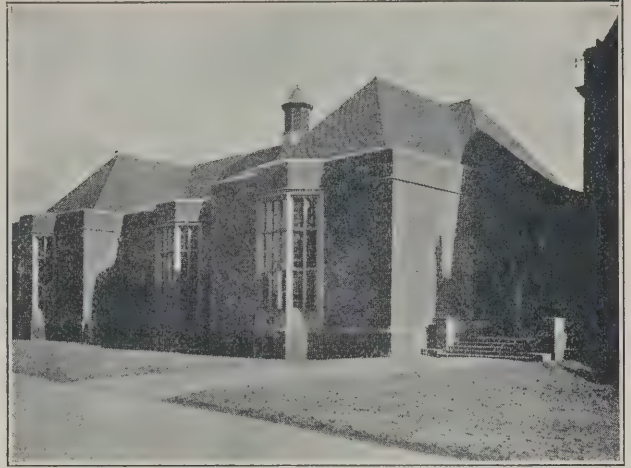




ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



THE R.C. CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, ROCHDALE, LANCS.
SANDY & NORRIS, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ARMSTRONG COLLEGE LIBRARY, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
A. DUNBAR SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NEW ART GALLERY, MANCHESTER.
E. BERRY WEBBER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GRAVESEND:
INTERIOR COURT.
W. H. ROBINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, CASTLETON,
YORKS.
TEMPLE, MOORE & MOORE, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GRAVESEND: MAIN
ENTRANCE.
W. H. ROBINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Professional Societies

Yorkshire Architectural Society

At the annual meeting of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society the following officers and council were selected for the year 1927-28: President—Mr. J. Stuart Syme, L.R.I.B.A.; vice-presidents—Mr. W. S. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. G. D. Harbron, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. treasurer—Mr. E. A. Pollard, L.R.I.B.A.; hon. auditors—Mr. J. E. Reid, L.R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. G. Highmoor, M.C.; hon. secretary—Mr. R. Jackson, A.R.I.B.A.; Council—Mr. H. Andrew, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. E. Biscomb, Mr. A. B. Burleigh, Mr. J. H. Dossor, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. J. Horth, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. R. Kirby, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. L. Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. Leckenby, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. Needham, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. Pollard, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. Porteous, Mr. J. E. Reid, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. Snowden, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. N. Thorpe, Mr. T. W. Whipp, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. Wilkinson, A.F.C., F.R.I.B.A.

The prizes awarded by the Society were presented as follows: Measured drawings—Mr. S. A. Suggett (Scarborough), Mr. R. A. Pratt (Scarborough); measured drawings of an old bridge of architectural interest—Mr. H. R. Stott (York); Mr. Munby's prize for the best essay on local decay of stone—Mr. J. G. Davies (York).

Correspondence

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—You applaud the wider recognition of the responsibilities of public authorities, evidenced by those who obtain powers to secure control of æsthetic qualities in addition to constructional and sanitary soundness, but having in view the ever-changing personnel of these bodies, is there not a serious danger that such powers will frequently be vested in people without the necessary inclinations to rightly exercise them?

An instance of the deplorable indifference to such considerations is now occurring in the fine old town of King's Lynn. There are plenty of local enthusiasts who revel in the glorious relics of its past, yet none but half-hearted protests were raised when the Town Council proposed to leave the design of its houses to be thrown in, as a make-weight, by contractors who would build them cheaply enough.

When that expedient failed they devised designs which fell below the minimum standards of the Ministry of Health and were rejected by that department. No doubt the constructional requirements that are a condition of subsidy grants will be attained, but one shudders to think of the ultimate results. If this can happen in a town which loves to do honour to the eminent architects it has cradled, what may happen in places that are without such inspiring traditions?

Yours faithfully,
"LIBRUS."

Competition Notes

Morecambe Swimming Pool

The following architects have been selected to prepare designs in this limited competition: T. H. Mawson & Son, Lancaster; Easton & Robertson, 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; A. W. S. & K. M. B. Cross, 45-46 New Bond Street, W.; F. Harrison, 30 Willow Street, Accrington; Boddy & Dempster, 19 Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.; Horth & Andrew, Custom House Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull.

Coming Events

Town Planning Institute.—Friday, April 29.—Professor S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Past President), on "Replanning Bloomsbury." Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

The Royal Sanitary Institute.—Friday, April 29.—At a Sessional Meeting a Discussion, to be opened by Mr. J. F. Blackett, M.D., will be held on "The Housing (Rural Workers) Act." The Guildhall, Exeter. 2 p.m.

Electrical Exhibition.—Friday, April 29.—The Mayor of Stepney will open an electrical exhibition at The People's Palace, Mile End Road. 3 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, May 2.—Annual General Meeting. 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

The Society of Engineers (Incorporated).—Monday, May 2.—Mr. Oscar Brunler on "The Internal Combustion Boiler (Brunler Flame)." Burlington House, W. 5.30 p.m.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—Tuesday, May 3.—Prof. Henry Cort Harold Carpenter, Ph.D., F.R.S., on "Some Recent Services of Metallurgy to Engineering." Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.—Wednesday, May 4.—Visit to Messrs. Walkers, Parker's Lead Mills, 63 Belvedere Road, S.E. 8 p.m.

The Institution of Sanitary Engineers.—Wednesday, May 4.—Mr. F. Wilkinson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., on "House Refuse Collection and Disposal." 120-122 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

The London Society.—Friday, May 6.—Annual Dinner at the Hotel Victoria.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Saturday, May 7.—Visit to Buildings in Course of Erection in Glasgow.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—The South-Eastern District Meeting will be held at Dover on Saturday, May 7. Papers: "Notes of the Earlier Housing Schemes of the Corporation," by J. A. Jarvis; "Notes on Housing in the Tower Hamlets District of the Borough of Dover," by W. Bryant; "The Pier District Improvement Scheme, Dover," by F. V. How, Deputy Borough Engineer, and W. S. Pain, Chief Engineering Assistant; "Dover: Notes on Recent Municipal Activities," by Wm. Boulton Smith, M.Sc. (Eng.), Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.

The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Monday, May 16.—Annual Dinner. (The Rt. Hon. Lord Carson, P.C., K.C., will be the principal guest.)

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, May 16.—General Meeting: "Modern Hospital Planning." (a) "English Hospitals," by H. Percy Adams; (b) "American Hospitals," by Lionel G. Pearson.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday May 23.—Mr. Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., will deliver a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Moorish Architecture of Northern Africa." 9 Conduit Street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—The Paper entitled "Transport," by Mr. W. H. Gaunt and Mr. Nigel Norman, will be read on May 27 instead of June 17, as previously announced, and the Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held on June 10 instead of June 17.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, May 30.—Annual General Meeting. 12 Great George Street, S.W. 5 p.m.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TWO HOUSES AT AUTEUIL: THE FURTHER OF THE TWO HOUSES IS THAT OF MONSIEUR LA ROCHE.
LE CORBUSIER & JEANNERET, Architects.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE MODERNIST SCHOOL

Some French Examples

By HOWARD ROBERTSON. Photographs by F. F. YERBURY.

There are many people who refuse to regard as architecture the buildings which are being put up in France by a group of men who are attempting to express design in the very difficult terms of modern—and particularly post-war—life. These dwellings, of cubist form, with their long row of steel windows and their corner bays, their flat roofs and their absence of ornament, are, it is argued, not only unbeautiful, but illogical, and they represent less a serious attempt at modern expression than a desire for originality at all costs. They do not make, in fact, a genuine contribution towards architectural progress; they are merely a passing fad, the expression of a modern pose.

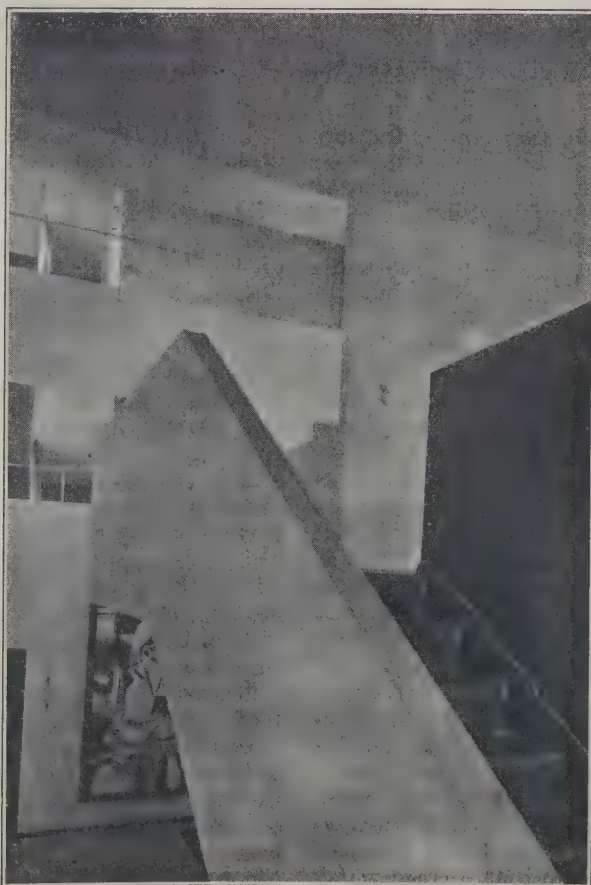
And yet, upon a closer examination, it is difficult to sustain any criticism based on questions of principle as opposed to taste, for the type of economic French house which is at present being developed has very logical origins for all its principal characteristics.

A feature common to practically all of these

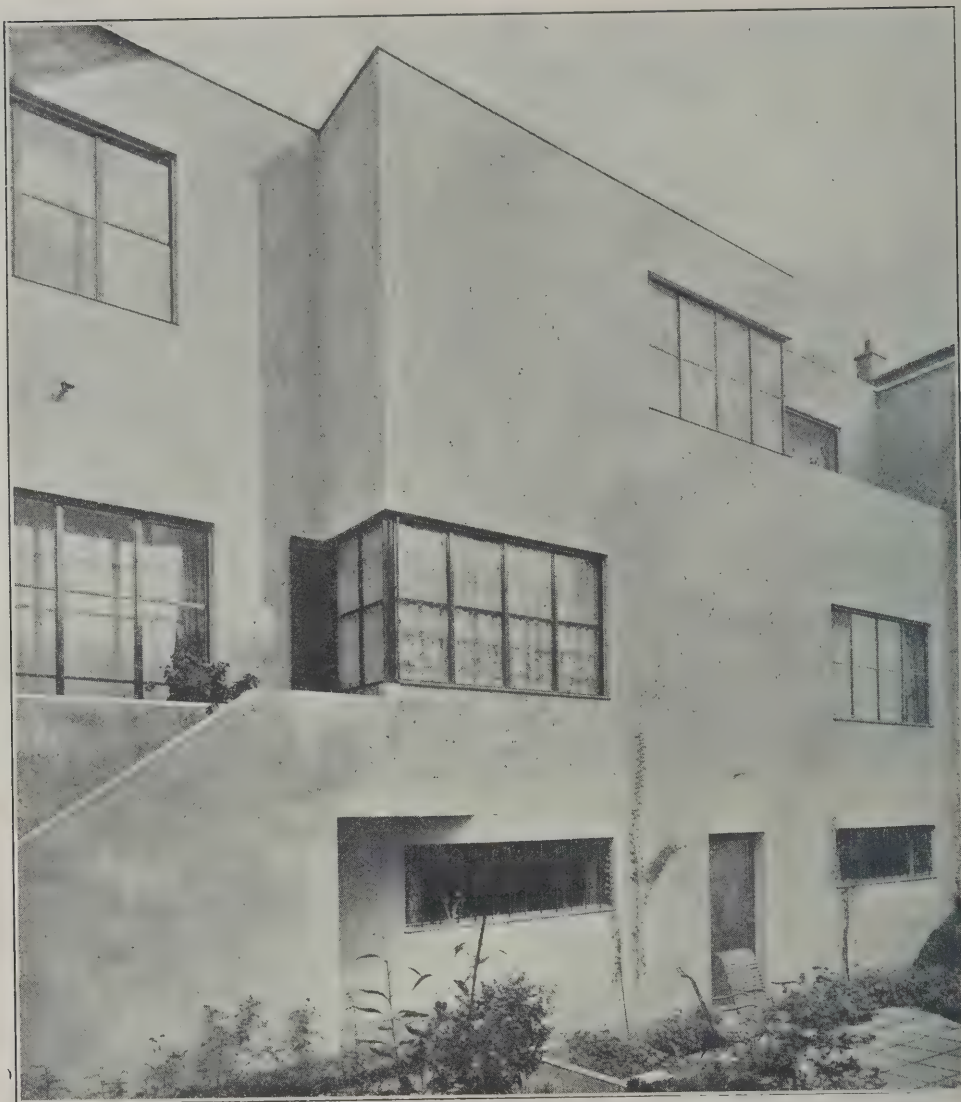
buildings is the flat roof, a system of covering which has always been popular in warm climates and which has never been considered typical of northern architecture. The only valid reason why this should be so is undoubtedly the difficulty experienced, as regards design and construction, in making the flat roof watertight, and once this problem has been solved the argument against flat roofs disappears. Not only is the flat roof a simple type to build, but it has the immense advantage of providing another storey to the house, an open-air terrace lifted above the turmoil of the streets and from which can be enjoyed views of which the occupants would otherwise never be aware.

This is the argument which has prompted Le Corbusier and Jeanneret to develop the flat-roof garden in the two houses at Auteuil, one of which, that of Monsieur La Roche, we illustrate.

In this quiet section of Paris, land, as must always be the case, is restricted and expensive, and yet the



HOUSE AT AUTEUIL: ONE OF THE STAIRCASES, WITH A VIEW OF THE OPEN HALL BEYOND.
LE CORBUSIER & JEANNERET, Architects.



[Photo: Thibaud].

PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN THE CITÉ SEURAT, PARIS.
ANDRÉ LUBCAT, Architect.

whole atmosphere of the locality suggests the possible charms of garden and planting, and there are, from this moderately elevated quarter, excellent views to be obtained from the upper storeys of the houses. What, then, could be more logical than the treatment given by the architects of this problem of providing additional garden space through utilising to the full the resources of modern construction?

These resources have made two things possible on an economic basis, the first being the flat roof, the second the raising of a portion of the house, the bow-fronted studio, on piers which allow a free open space beneath it; so that, literally, the garden flows under the house, and there is garden space where with solid retaining wall construction none would have been considered possible. The idea is simple, but it had to be thought of. In the old type of solid brick or stone construction heavy walls were necessary to support the upper storeys, and basements, damp and dark, were sunk beneath the ground. In the new frame architecture of steel and concrete, says Le Corbusier, these solid walls give way to the lightest of piers, and we may raise our houses clear of the ground and enjoy the space below. Not only may the garden pass beneath the house, increasing to a most advantageous extent the impression of openness and space, but through the wide, free openings of the windows it seems as it were to enter into the house and permeate it, to appear finally in the roof terrace which forms a charming elevated garden, combining seclusion with the maximum of light and air.

The flat roof, according to Le Corbusier, has too often in the past been faultily designed, the chief error being the system of draining it towards the outside rather than towards the centre of the house. The argument in favour of internal draining is based on Le Corbusier's experience with wide flat roofs in Alsace, where extremes of cold are frequent, and where the troubles which arise through frost are common.

In such a climate, with roofs drained towards the external walls, the heat which penetrates from the well-warmed interior of the house to the flat terrace roof becomes less intense towards the external walls, and in consequence there is, round the external perimeter of the roof, a band of more or less chilled surface which readily freezes and obstructs the discharge of water draining from the roof slopes, while within this area is formed a reservoir of water and melting snow. The result, inevitably, is that sooner or later there is penetration of the roof, either through standing water, or even, as was tragically the case in a flat-roofed cinema in Washington, a collapse of the roof under the weight of accumulated snow.

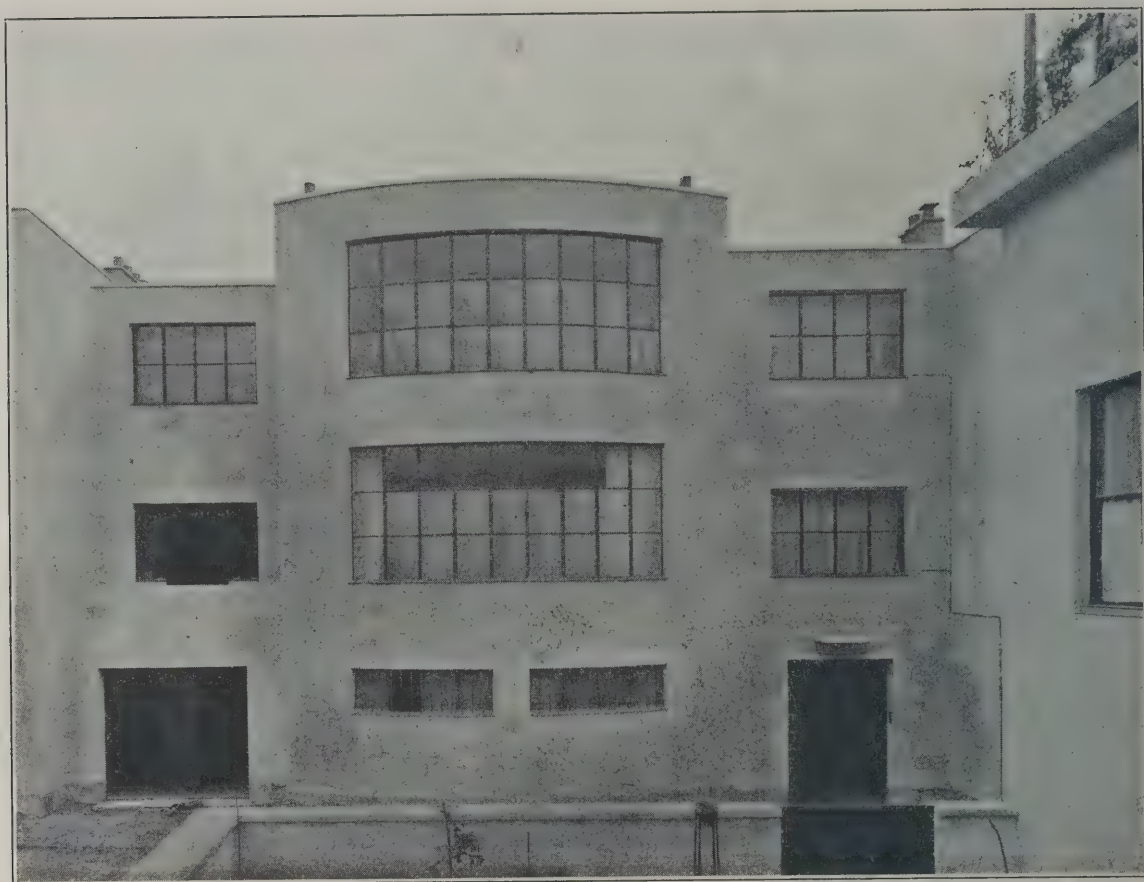
Le Corbusier applies to his own houses the guidance of his experience, and drains his terraces to the centre. Covered in asphalt, over which is laid a paving of concrete blocks or gravel, no practical difficulties have been experienced, and the roof gardens, with their concrete seats, their treillages, and their long banks of shrubs in concrete troughs, form a delightful adjunct, far more practical and utilisable than the



HOUSE AT AUTEUIL: THE BOW-FRONTED STUDIO WITH THE GARDEN WHICH PASSES BENEATH IT.
LE CORBUSIER & JEANNERET, Architects.



HOUSE AT AUTEUIL: THE STUDIO, SHOWING THE INCLINED RAMP LEADING TO THE GALLERY.
LE CORBUSIER & JEANNERET, Architects.



[Photo: Thibaud].

PRIVATE HOUSE IN THE CITÉ SEURAT, PARIS.

ANDRÉ LURCAT, Architect.

average balcony or loggia, which is nearly always both too restricted in space and too lacking in the essential of privacy.

Another feature made feasible by modern construction is the long ranges of window openings, which are just as characteristic of this French work as of modern design in Holland or Germany, while at the same time the angle window without a corner support has been developed owing to the ease with which cantilevering can be carried out with steel or reinforced concrete framing.

Both these types of windows are evolved for logical reasons. Le Corbusier probably voices a general sentiment when he says that one of the capital vital sensations in architecture is light, and that long windows, unlike narrow tall windows, do not leave large sections of the window wall in darkness. The corner window is a better solution still, for it lights the side walls adequately, it leaves plenty of space for furniture, and its head can be carried sufficiently close to the ceiling to obviate the unlit portion of wall which almost inevitably occurs over the head of the long horizontal window unless practically the whole window wall is turned into a vast window, a proceeding which has obvious objections from the point of view of privacy and loss of heat.

The houses of Le Corbusier and Jeanneret are constructed of concrete blocks 25 centimetres thick and having a cavity of 5 centimetres. The internal partitions are so light that they can stand directly upon the concrete floors without necessarily coming over a beam, and it is thus possible to frame the house on a system of a stanchion grid of 5 metres (between stanchions) without tying down room sizes to this dimension.

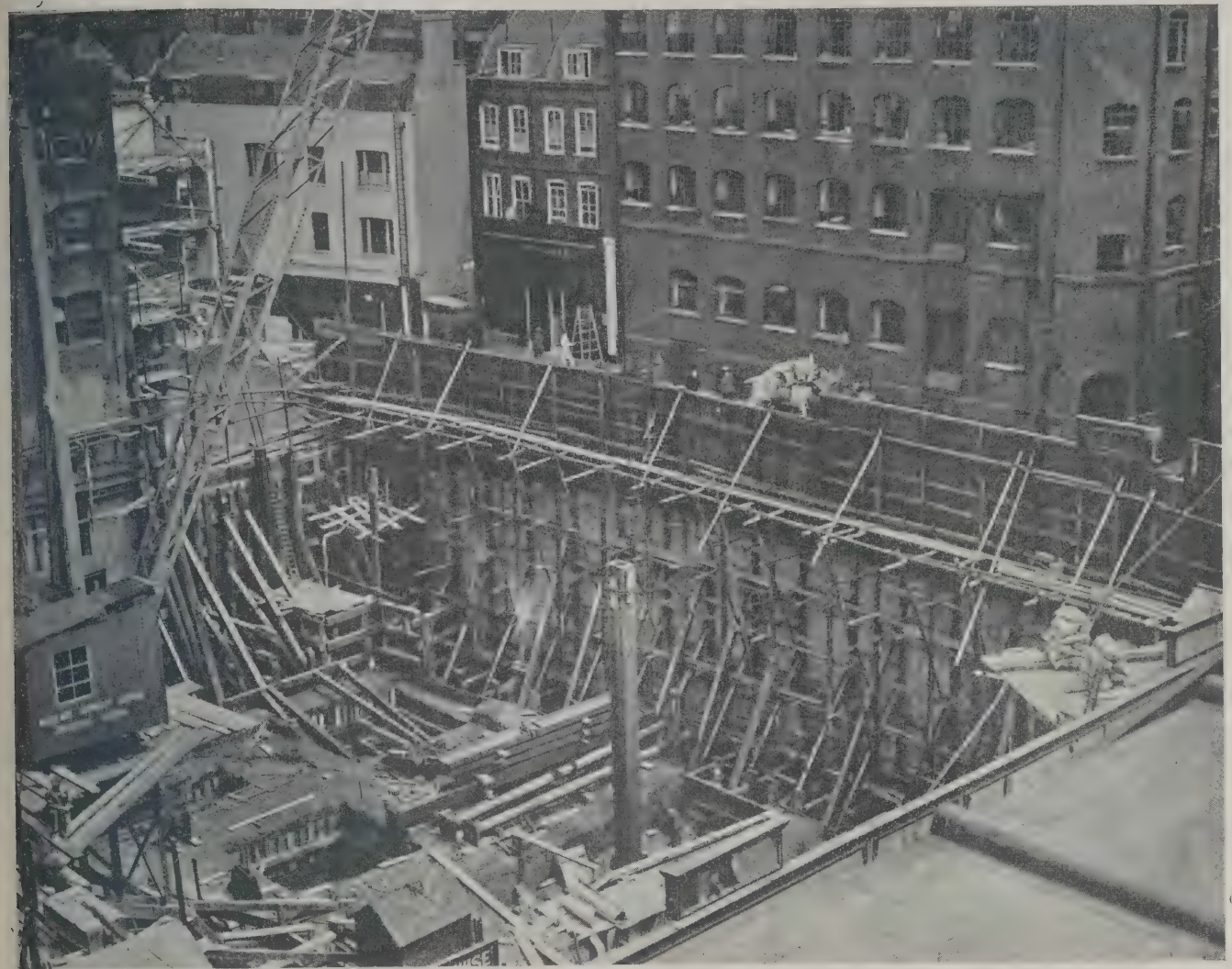
Walls of rooms occur where the plan requires them, and columns, when not coinciding with a wall, are allowed to pass frankly through the room or passage, as is also the case with the terra-cotta flue pipes,

which may be seen running up through the rooms independently of walls in the same way as would a stanchion.

The same general principle occurs in the houses of the Cité Seurat, by André Lurcat. There is the lightest possible construction, and all sorts of materials, including rubble and breeze, may be used for the infilling of the reinforced concrete framework.

The house for Monsieur La Roche, by Le Corbusier and Jeanneret, contains many original features, one of the most interesting being a ramp which leads from the studio to its gallery. The ramp is carpeted with a thick matting, and while it provides a magnificent descent *glissando*, it is by no means easy to ascend. There is, however, also a staircase to this gallery, and a second staircase on the far side of the three-storey hall leading to the owner's bedroom suite. These staircases have treads and risers of black tile, with a metal nosing. The concrete ramp is plastered, and light metal strips protect the arrises.

A trifle bare and uncompromising, these houses show whatever virtue lies in a clean simplicity, the shapes being entirely reasonable, and details such as the doorhoods, window boxes, balcony rails, etc., could obviously be enriched were the means forthcoming. As representing hygienic and livable housing accommodation at the lowest possible cost, these dwellings mark an advance, for not only are they a practical success, but they are good to look at. The little Cité Seurat, in which stand the houses by André Lurcat, will, when completed, be as pleasant a cul-de-sac as any in Paris, while the houses of Le Corbusier and Jeanneret appear equally at home in the prosperously bourgeois quarter of Auteuil. These latter houses have been visited by a very large number of foreign architects and artists, the visitors' book on Monsieur La Roche's table being a silent proof that this particular type of development in modern architecture is of more than ordinary interest.



Northcliffe House, in which the "Daily Mail" will live, is the greatest newspaper home this country has ever known. Everything about it that has to do with newspaper production has been selected and designed with an eye to the highest efficiency. Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, F.F.R.I.B.A., the architects, have chosen materials and adopted methods with only one point in view—the selection of the best. Visitors to Northcliffe House will be amazed at its vast productive capacity. The illustration on this page shows a portion of the concrete retaining wall—waterproofed with "Colemanoid"—with which Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., the contractors, started the construction of this wonderful building. My "Specifications for Mass Concrete" were followed throughout. No architect planning a retaining wall should be without a copy of them.

Regent House,
Regent Street,
London, W.1.

Frederic Coleman

London Building Notes

BARKING.—The Council contemplate the erection of further residences on the Upney housing estate, and instructions have been given to the architect, Mr. C. J. Dawson (Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardye), Clock House Chambers, Barking, for the preparation of plans.

BUSHEY.—Operations have been put in hand on the main buildings at Bushey which are to form the new schools for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. The completed scheme will cost £250,000 to build and equip. The contractors are Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., 19 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. The architects are Messrs. Davies & Emanuel and Henry C. Smart, 73a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. The quantity surveyor is Mr. Walter Lawrence, 13 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. The consulting engineers are Messrs. Albion T. Snell & Partners, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

CAMBERWELL GREEN.—The "Empire" Theatre at Camberwell, S.E., has been purchased by Mr. S. Beney, the cinema proprietor, who proposes to re-open the building as a picture theatre.

CHELSEA BASIN.—The Great Western Railway Co. are to build new offices at their depot at Chelsea Basin, S.W. The building will be erected by the Building and Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., County Works, Swindon, to the plans prepared by Mr. P. E. Culverhouse, architect to the railway company, at Paddington, W.2.

CHURCH STREET.—New shop premises, with flats above, are to be erected on a site in Church Street, Kensington, S.W., for Messrs. Harvey Sites, Ltd.

CROYDON.—A site in High Street has been secured by Mr. A. Davies, of the Marble Arch Pavilion, in Oxford Street, W.1, who proposes to build a new picture theatre. It is proposed to expend a sum of £250,000 upon the new property.

EUSTON ROAD.—Excavations for foundations are now being dug for part of the buildings in Euston Road, N.W.1, projected by the Board of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital for Women, under their £100,000 extension scheme. The plans for the new wards and maternity home have been prepared by Sir Brumwall Thomas, F3, The Albany, Piccadilly, hon. architect to the board. The builder is Mr. Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton, E.

FULHAM.—The London Telephone Service have acquired a site in Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W., where it is proposed to build a new telephone exchange. Plans are being prepared by H.M. Office of Works, Storeys Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under the direction of the Chief Architect, Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

GRAVESEND.—A housing scheme is to be carried out on a large estate at Gravesend, and plans have been approved for the erection of 114 houses. The architect is Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., 5 Woodville Terrace, Gravesend.

HAMPSTEAD.—A grant has been made by the L.C.C. towards the proposed enlargement of the Institute of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.10. The new buildings will cost £42,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. C. E. Hanscombe, F.R.I.B.A., Station Approach, Sanderstead, Surrey, in conjunction with Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1. The elevations to the new block have been drawn by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.

HIGH STREET.—It is proposed to pull down the old property at Nos. 89-99, High Street, Croydon, and to build a block of premises, on a lease to be granted by the Corporation. The building will consist of six shops, with a billiard hall above. The builders are Messrs. Marcus Estates, Ltd., 9 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

HOLBORN CIRCUS.—Work is in progress upon the extensive modernisation of the large emporium in Holborn Circus, W.C.1, of Messrs. Thomas Wallis & Co., Ltd., drapers, etc. The contractors are Messrs. Woodward & Co., 13 Wilson Street, E.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy & Usher, 115 Moorgate, E.C.2.

ILFORD.—A site has been secured at Ilford by the local United Methodist Church, upon which it is proposed to build a church and schools at a cost of about £12,000. The new building has been designed by Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 121 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON.—A block of residential flats—to be known as Church Close—is to be built on a site in Church Street, S.W., adjacent to the new showrooms of The Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1. The builders are the Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury Works, Canonbury Street, N.1.

KING'S CROSS.—The Cecil Houses Committee, it is stated, are acquiring a property in the region of King's Cross, N.W.1, which they intend to open shortly as a "Cecil House" hostel in November. Adaptation will be carried out under the direction of the honorary architect.

OLD BROAD STREET.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., of 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, are to open a new branch office at No. 21 Old Broad Street, E.C.2, as soon as the proposed extensive reconstruction plans have been carried out. The bank architect is Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A.

REGENT'S PARK.—A block of flats is to be built on the site of Abbey Lodge, near Hanover Gate, Regent's Park, W.1. The owners are Messrs. Ernest Yates & Co., 37 New Bond Street, W.1.

RICHMOND.—Steelwork is now in course of erection on the site in George Street of the restaurant, shop and garage to be built for Messrs. Edwards & James, Ltd., dairymen. The builders are Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath, Croydon, the contract being valued at about £12,000. The steelwork is being supplied by the London and Wales Steel Construction

Co., Ltd., 4 Greville Street, E.C.1. The plans for the restaurant have been prepared by Mr. F. T. Dear, A.R.I.B.A., architect to Messrs. United Dairies, Ltd.

ST. MARYLEBONE.—Plans are now in course of preparation in connection with the projected demolition and clearance of old property in the vicinity of Carlisle Street, W., and the erection of modern blocks of flats and houses. The scheme is estimated to involve about £1,000,000. The architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, 14 Grays Inn Square, W.C.

STREATHAM.—A new school is to be erected on the Furzedown Estate at Streatham, S.W., the cost involved being about £15,000. The builders are Messrs. Soole & Son, Ltd., Dunstable Works, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, S.E.1.

VICTORIA.—A start has now been made upon the superstructure of the restaurant and offices to be built in Wilton Road, S.W.1, for the Aerated Bread Co., Ltd. The steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., Steelworks Road, Battersea, S.W., and the general contractors, Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd., 254 High Road, N.W.8, have also started on the building work. The architects are Messrs. William Woodward & Sons, 15 Great James' Street, W.C.

WEMBLEY.—A new hospital is to be erected at Wembley for the Wembley Cottage Hospital Committee. The architect is Mr. Herbert Kirchington, A.R.I.B.A., 44 Bedford Row, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Arbore, Ltd., 32 Theobalds Road, W.C.1. The cost is estimated at about £20,000.

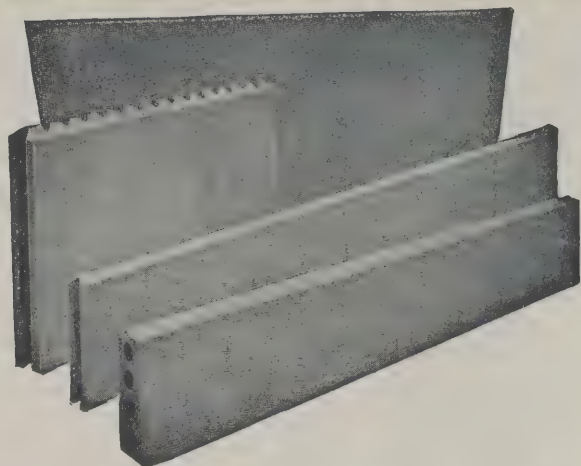
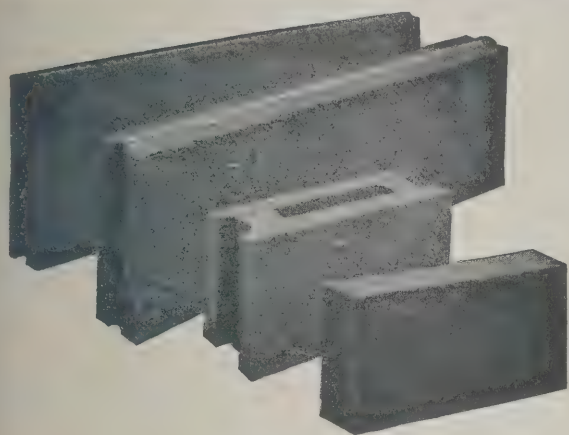
WEST END.—Plans have been drawn up, and several sites are under consideration, in connection with a proposal to build a new concert hall in the West End. The cost is estimated at £400,000. The promoter is Mr. Lionel Powell, of a West End firm of concert agents.

WEST HAM.—It is proposed to entirely rebuild the "Empire" in West Ham Lane, E.15, and to re-open it as a modern picture theatre. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Cecil Masey, 19 Devereux Court, Strand, W.C., acting on behalf of the Empire Kinema Circuit, 197 Wardour Street, W.1.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Messrs. Pritchards Restaurants, Ltd., 13-15, Wardour Street, W.1, are negotiating for the purchase of bakery premises in the Western district of London. Negotiations are also proceeding for the acquisition of suitable premises in various districts for adaptation as branch restaurants.

WOOD GREEN.—A site in Hampton Road, Wood Green, has been acquired by the Middlesex E.C., who have in view the erection of a school for secondary education. Plans will be prepared by Mr. H. J. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.

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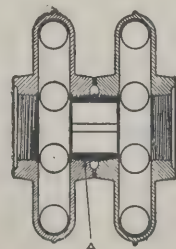


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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERGELE.—The U.D.C. are to erect 22 houses on the housing estate.

BASINGSTOKE.—In order to provide more adequate accommodation at the Park Premet Mental Hospital, it is proposed by the Committee of Visitors to build a new nurses' hostel. Plans for the building are being prepared by Messrs. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, Portland Street, Southampton.

BEDLINGTONSHIRE.—The U.D.C. are to erect 50 houses at Cambois, Northumberland.

BIRMINGHAM.—It is proposed by the Education Committee to carry out the remodelling and enlargement of the Elementary School in Osler Street, at a cost of £22,000. The architect to the Committee is Mr. T. H. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Midland Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., propose to make extensions to their premises in Basford Street. The architect is Mr. H. S. Scott, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham; contractors, Messrs. George Webb & Son, Ltd., Soho Hill, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. W. Butler & Co., Ltd., Springfield Brewery, Birmingham, are to erect a public-house to serve the new Featherstone and Hilton housing estates. Mr. William Arthur Hutchins, architect.

BLACKPOOL.—The Blackpool Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose to make alterations to their premises in Counce Street, Blackpool. Mr. Walter Wade, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Bank Chambers, St. Annes-on-Sea. Messrs. W. H. Parker & Son, contractors, Oxford Avenue, St. Annes-on-Sea.

BOLTON.—The Westminster Bank, Ltd., have acquired the Silver Vat Hotel, Deansgate, Bolton, as a site for a new branch bank. Messrs. Potts, Hemmings & Topham, architects, 141 Bradshawgate, Bolton. Tenders have not yet been invited, and no contracts are placed.

BRADFORD.—New Sunday schools are to be erected on the Graveyard site. Mr. B. Dobson, architect, Rushtol Works, Thornbury, Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—A complete rebuilding of the "Golden Cross" at Western Road has been approved by the licensing authorities upon the application of the Rock Brewery (Brighton), Ltd. Plans for the new building have been prepared by Messrs. Thomas Garrett & Sons, architects, Ship Street, Brighton.

BRIXTON.—The steelwork for the garage in Effra Road, Brixton, is being erected by H. Young & Co., Ltd., Thornycroft House, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24, and the building has been designed by Mr. Gerald Shenstone, architect, 38 Bedford Place, W.C.1.

BUCKLE.—The Buckle T.C. have decided to build 24 three-apartment bun-

galows of a special design at a cost of £290 per house.

BUCKINGHAM.—An estimate has been prepared as to the probable cost of building the proposed boys', girls' and infants' school at Terriers. The plans include a central assembly hall, and have been prepared by Mr. T. Thurlow, High Street, High Wycombe.

CARMARTHEN.—The Corporation are to erect 26 houses on the Morgan housing estate.

CARDIFF.—The School Sites and Buildings Committee is to ask the engineer to prepare plans for a school at Ely, to cost not more than £20,000.

CATTERICK (YORKS).—An extension of the military camp at Catterick is planned by the War Office, and will involve the erection of more than 100 buildings. The contract for the work has been placed with Messrs. Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., at a figure approximating £350,000.

CHESTERFIELD.—Messrs. Seardsdale Brewery Co., Ltd., of Chesterfield, propose to erect an hotel at the junction of Hawkeley Avenue and Newbolt Road. Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, architects and surveyors, of 12 Saltergate, Chesterfield.

CHESTERFIELD.—A new chapel is to be erected at Gravelstones. Mr. W. A. Derbyshire, architect, Glumangate, Chesterfield.

COVENTRY.—The E.C. propose to build a new school at Radford. Messrs. G. Steane, architects and surveyors, Hay Lane, Coventry. It is to cost about £35,000.

CRAIGHEAD.—Mr. J. W. F. Phillipson, architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, West Street, Gateshead, is preparing plans for a new cinema. Estimated cost, £6,000.

DUNFERMLINE.—The Dunfermline Established Presbytery have approved plans for the erection of a new church at Rosyth, estimated to cost £6,200.

FULWELL.—The Vicar of St. Michael and St. George Church, Fulwell, has appointed Mr. Harold Gibbons, F.R.I.B.A., Abbey House, Westminster, as architect for the proposed reredos in the church. Messrs. Boulton's, of Cheltenham, will undertake the structural portions. The estimated cost of the work is £2,000.

GLAZEBURY.—Mr. W. Potts, builder, Holcroft Lane, Glazebury, near Manchester, is to erect 67 to 70 houses on a site off Holcroft Lane. The lay-out and plans have been prepared by Mr. J. E. Newell, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 290 Oxford Road, Manchester.

GREENFORD.—The Ealing T.C. have instructed the surveyor to negotiate for a site for a maternity and child welfare centre adjoining the site on which it is proposed to erect the Greenford School.

KEYFORD.—Frome U.D.C. are to erect 48 houses at Keyford, Somerset.

LANCASTER.—The Corporation are erecting 792 houses at an average price of £338.

LEEDS.—New workshops and offices are to be erected, at a cost of £110,000. Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect.

LIVERPOOL.—The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., are to erect new offices on a site at 18 Chapel Street. Messrs. T. Wainwright & Sons, architects, 11 Lord Street, Liverpool.

LLANTARNAM.—Forty houses are to be erected by the U.D.C. at a cost of over £18,000.

LONDON.—Mr. Alban H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for the new premises of the "News of the World."

MANSFIELD.—The M.H. have approved of a grant to the Mansfield T.C. for the erection of a further 100 houses, making a total of 724.

MANSFIELD.—It is proposed to erect a new addition to Brunts School. Messrs. Vallance & Westwick, architects, White Hart Chambers, Mansfield.

MANSFIELD.—It is proposed to erect a new church on a site on the Bull Farm estate. Neither architect nor contractor has yet been appointed.

NELSON.—Lancashire E.C. are now to proceed with the provision of a secondary school at Nelson, plans having been prepared by Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

NEWBURY.—It is proposed to carry out alterations and improvements to the "White Horse" hotel, owned by Messrs. Crowley & Co., Ltd., brewers, Alton, Hants. The cost is estimated by the architect, Mr. B. D. Cancellor, Queen Anne Chambers, High Street, Winchester.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Messrs. J. W. Taylor & Son, architects, St. John's Street, Newcastle, have a scheme in hand for the erection of a warehouse for Messrs. Nausenbaum & Son, Sandgate Street, Newcastle.

NEWHEY.—The designs submitted to the Milnrow U.D.C., by Mr. A. Traves, architect and surveyor, Union Bank Chambers, Rochdale, for their housing scheme, have now been approved.

NORTHAMPTON.—A new building is to be erected at Mersers' Row to the plans prepared by Messrs. Home and Knight, A.A.R.I.B.A., architects, 27 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

OLDHAM.—Messrs. C. T. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman, architects, 10 Clegg Street, Oldham, are preparing plans for the erection of a new Sunday school in Old Street, Oldham.

PLYMOUTH.—The Governors of the East Cornwall Hospital propose to extend their premises in Greenbank Road, the cost being estimated at £50,000. Plans are now being prepared by Mr. E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 54 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

PRESTON.—Mr. G. E. Bolshaw, 106 Lord Street, Southport, has been appointed architect for a new chapel, which is estimated to cost £7,000.

READING.—A site at Shinfield has been selected by the T.C. for the erection of a new council school, and plans

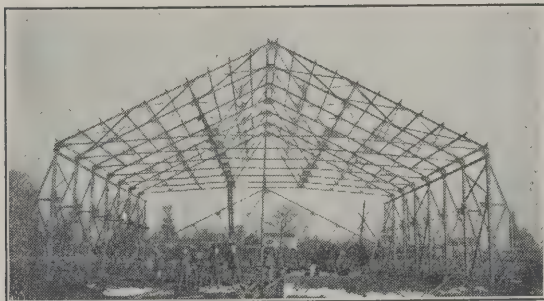
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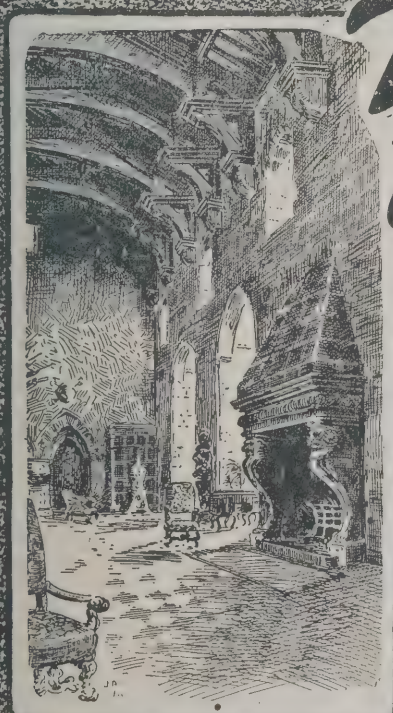
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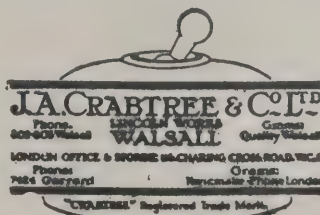


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are in course of preparation. The architects to the Education Committee are Messrs. Charles Smith & Sons, 164 Friar Street, Reading.

RISCA.—The U.D.C. propose to erect 200 houses on the Ty Isaf site.

RUSHALL.—Subject to the approval of the M.H., the Walsall R.D.C. are to erect a further 40 houses on land in Pelsell Lane, Rushall.

SEDGEFIELD.—A new Primitive Methodist Church is to be erected at Broom. Mr. Thos. W. T. Richardson, architect, F.R.I.B.A., 57 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees. Estimated cost, £6,000.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield E.C. have decided to erect an elementary school at Pipworth Road by direct labour, at a cost of £48,000.

SPALDING.—The directors of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., London, have given instructions for the branch premises in the Market Place to be reconstructed and enlarged. An elevation to conform with local architectural features is to be provided for. The chief architect to the bank is Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A.

ST. NEOTS.—Sanction has been given by the Electricity Commission to the erection of a power station at St. Neots, not exceeding 12,000 k.w., by the Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Electricity Co., Ltd. The engineer to the company is Mr. J. M. Ronaldson, of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., Finsbury Park, N.

SUTTON.—The U.D.C. are to erect 34 houses on the Ridge Road site.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation are to proceed with the erection of 73 houses at Ogle Terrace, Balkwell.

TYNEMOUTH.—The E.C. are seeking sanction to borrow £11,500 for alterations to the Tynemouth Priory Council School buildings.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Excavations are in progress on the site of the old Bell Library, where it is proposed to build the new additions to the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital. The builders are Messrs. William Sharratt, Ltd., Church Lane, Wolverhampton, whose tender amounted to £45,826. The architects are Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, and the quantity surveyor is Mr. Henry Vale, F.S.I., 16 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

AMMANFORD.—May 11.—For the taking down of existing buildings and the erection of a new Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (Bethany, vestry,

and other contingent works, Ammanford. Mr. J. Owen Parry, F.S.I., etc., architect, Arcade Chambers, Ammanford. Deposit £2 2s.

CO. LEITRIM.—May 4.—For the erection of 8 houses at Carriek-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

CHELMSFORD.—May 5.—For the erection of 4 cottages at Pleshey. James Dewhurst, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.

CHORLEY.—May 2.—For the erection of eight type "A" houses at Coppull, and four at Whittle-le-Woods. W. Cotterill, Council Offices, High Street, Chorley. Deposit £2 2s.

DERBY.—May 4.—For the erection of a Secondary School on the Elm Tree House Estate, Uttoxeter Road, Derby. Messrs. Macpherson & Richardson, Education Office, Becket Street, Derby.

DEVON.—May 11.—For renovations, etc., at the undermentioned Council schools: Bradford, Brattonfleming, Chivelstone (East Prawle), Chudleigh, Dawlish West (Cockwood), Ermington, Great Torrington, Highampton, Inwardleigh, Kingston, Molland, Moretonhampstead (Greenhill), Moretonhampstead (Pound Street), Ringmore, Teignmouth (Shaldon), West Down. The County Architect's Office, 97 Heavitree Road, Exeter.

DURHAM.—May 23.—For the general builder's work required in the erection and completion of the Fishburn new Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DUBLIN.—May 7.—For the erection of No. 12 houses (in pairs) in Malahide Road, Dublin, for the Dublin Commercial Public Utility Society, Ltd. Messrs. McDonnell & Dixon, F.R.I.A.I., 20 Ely Place, Dublin. Deposit £3 3s.

EDINBURGH.—May 2.—For the erection of new kitchen, steward's store, laundry, power house and garage at Gogaburn Institution. Mr. Stewart Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Hill Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £2.

FROME.—May 7.—For the erection of 48 houses at Keyford, Frome. Mr. P. B. Rigg, Cork Street, Frome. Deposit £2 2s.

GLAMORGAN.—May 9.—For the following works: (1) new school at Rhiwbina, near Cardiff; (2) teacher's house at Rhydri, near Caerphilly; (3) Mining Institute at Bridgend; (4) levelling playgrounds, retaining walls, play-shed, etc., at the Rhiwfawr Council School, near Ystalyfera. Mr. T. Mansel Franken, Secretary of Education Committee, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

GLASGOW.—May 7.—For plumber work in connection with the erection of 36 houses at Craigton Road, Milngavie. Rob. Kyle, 104 West George Street, Glasgow. Deposit £1 1s.

HADDINGTON.—May 16.—For the erection of additions and alterations to Macmerry Public School, near Tranet: Excavator, brick and mason work, joiner, carpenter and glazier works, plumber work, slater and rough cast works, painting work, heating installation, tar macadam pav-

ing, plaster, cement and tile work, electric lighting, iron railings and fencing. Messrs. R. & A. K. Smith, F.F.S., 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

HARWICH.—May 7.—For the erection of new premises at Kingsway, Dovercourt. Messrs. Harold Hooper & Garrard, A.A.R.I.B.A., 13 Queen Street, Ipswich.

HEXHAM.—May 9.—For the erection of 40 houses on the Chare Way Lane site, Hexham. The U.D.C. Offices, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hexham.

LAINDON.—May 10.—For the erection of a new elementary school at Laindon, for the Essex E.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

LISKEARD.—May 3.—For additions and alterations to the Liskeard Cottage Hospital. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., Midland Bank Chambers, Liskeard.

LITHERLAND.—May 12.—For the erection of a new central school at Litherland. The County Architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2 2s.

LLANBISTER.—May 11.—For the erection of a school and teacher's house at Llanbister, Radnorshire, for the County E.C. Mr. T. W. Wishlade, County Surveyor, Llandrindod Wells.

NELSON.—May 12.—For the erection of a secondary school at Nelson. Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWRY.—May 16.—For the erection of 40 cottages at Pound Road (north of John Martin Street), Newry. Town Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Newry. Deposit £1.

NOTTINGHAM.—May 6.—For the erection of 63 houses on Greenwood Road, and 25 houses on the island sites in Fraser and Bunbury Streets. Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59 Long Row, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

OSWESTRY.—May 10.—For the erection of a house for the resident engineer at Llanforda Filters, for the Liverpool Corporation. Resident Engineer's Office, Llanforda Filters, Oswestry. Deposit £1 1s.

PONTYPRIDD.—May 3.—For the erection of 50 non-parlour type houses on the Duffryn Lower Site, Rhydfelen. Mr. W. E. Lowe, engineer and surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Pontypridd. Deposit £2 2s.

PRESTON PAIGNTON.—May 6.—For the erection of a lecture hall at Preston Paignton. Messrs. Bridgman & Bridgman, 1, Palace Avenue, Paignton. Deposit £2 2s.

ROWLEY REGIS.—May 12.—For the erection of 68 houses on the High Harcourt Place housing scheme, Old Hill, Staffs., for the U.D.C. Mr. W. F. Edwards, L.R.I.B.A., 1, Newhall Street, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

SEGHILL.—May 3.—For the erection of 75 houses at Seghill. J. W. Cuthberston, Clerk to the Council, 40 Bridge Street, Blyth.

STOURBRIDGE.—May 9.—For the construction of pumping stations at Hay Green, Lye, near Stourbridge, and at The Freehold, Quarry Bank. Mr. Geo. Plant Deeley, 13 Church Street, Stourbridge. Deposit £5.

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ST. MARYLEBONE.—May 16.—For the execution of alterations, repairs, plumbing and builders work at St. Marylebone Hospital, Rackham Street, W.10. Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F./A.R.I.B.A., 82 Mortimer Street, W.1. Deposit £1.

STRATFORD - UPON - AVON.—May 6.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses at Tiddington. The Borough Surveyor, Sheep Street, Stratford.

WOMBWELL.—May 2.—Sixty-six houses for the Wombwell U.D.C. The scheme has been divided into three sections of 18, 20, and 28 houses, and tenders may be for all or any of the sections. Mr. D. H. Roberts, architect, Park Street, Wombwell. Deposit £2.

Building Tenders

ASHINGTON.—The Northumberland E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. James F. Dickman, builder, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, at £23,950, for the erection of a new school at Hirst Park, Ashington. The plans were prepared by Mr. W. W. Tasker, Education Offices, Moot Hall, Northumberland.

BELFAST.—For the extension of buildings to the Belfast Harbour Electric Power Station, the tender of Messrs. Isaac Copeland & Sons, Belfast, has been accepted at £12,536.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Tom Wilkinson & Co., £5,559, for the extension of the outfall at Boscombe.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £4,755, of Mr. F. W. Burton, for extensions at the eastern highways depot.

BROWNHILLS.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. W. J. Edwards, of Birmingham, at £23,208, for the erection of 54 non-parlour type houses at Norton Canes.

BUCKIE.—Subject to the approval of the Scottish Board of Health, the Buckie (Banffshire) T.C. have accepted the tenders of the following contractors for the erection of the new municipal houses: Carpenters, Messrs. A. Hendry & Son; slaters, Messrs. J. Barclay & Son; plasterer, Mr. P. Glass; plumber work divided between Messrs. J. & T. Campbell and Messrs. J. Barclay & Son; painters, Messrs. R. Duncan & Son. The masons contract will be settled later. The cost of each house will be rather under £300.

CAPE TOWN.—The Corporation recommend the tender of Mr. J. Rubbi, £57,988, for the extension of the market in Sir Lowry Road.

COVENTRY.—Messrs. Garlick's, Ltd., contractors, Far Gosford Street, have secured the contract, at £9,636, for the erection of a new school at Broadway. Mr. A. W. Hoare, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 28 Trinity Churchyard, Coventry.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. W. Smith, Brasted, £60,689, for sewerage work in Worth parish.

FARSLEY.—For the erection of 30 houses on the Croft Street estate. Messrs. J. Broderick & Sons, 111, Commercial Road, Leeds, at £13,478. Mr.

E. Braym, architect, 115, Town Street, Staningley.

HANWELL.—For the construction of a public convenience for the Ealing T.C., the tender of Messrs. Everitt & Co., Croydon, has been accepted at £3,453.

HUDDERSFIELD.—For the extension of the Crossland Moor Poor Law Institution, which is estimated to cost £40,000. Mason, Bailey & Stott; joiner, Wrigley & Beaumont; plumber, Crowther & Shaw; plasterer and slater, T. B. Tunnicliffe; painter, W. & P. Holroyd; concreter, E. H. Waite; electrician, Robt. Turner; piling, Craven Dunhill & Co., Ltd.; steelwork, Sunderland Bros. Messrs. Joseph Berry & Sons, architects, 3 Market Street, Huddersfield.

LANGPORT.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Brister for building two houses at Drayton for £838, and four houses at Ile Abbots for £1,688. Also the tender of Mr. J. Cox, for building four houses at Knole, at £430 per house.

LEWES.—The tender of Messrs. The Ringmer Building Works, Sussex, has been accepted for alterations to 60 High Street, Lewes. Mr. H. Smith, 6 Glendor Road, Hove, architect.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of the new cinema in Allerton Road. Mr. John Rimmer, of Low Hill, Liverpool. Mr. A. E. Shennan, architect, 35 Dale Street, Liverpool.

MANSFIELD.—The tender of Mr. R. Moore, at £49,393, for the erection of 113 houses for the T.C., has been provisionally accepted.

NANTWICH.—Erection of houses in various parishes for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Crabtree, engineer. Messrs. Gresty & Sons, six houses at Wrenbury, £2,800. Mr. J. W. Platt, of Shavington, six houses at Dodecote, £2,775, four houses at Cholmondeston, £1,900; four at Chorley, £1,900; six at Wrenbury, £2,745; four at Checkley, £1,820. Mr. Charles Parker, of Beeston, four at Alraham, £2,355. Mr. James Farnell, Ash, six houses at Dodecote, £2,467. Mr. George Brookes, Bunbury, four houses at Alraham, £1,945 13s. 10d. Mr. T. L. Kendall, Audlem, six houses at Dodecote, £3,781.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Notts E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. H. James, Jun., of Station Street, Mansfield, at £43,897, for the erection of the new secondary school at Highbury Road, Basford. Mr. L. Maggs, Shire Hall, Nottingham, County Architect.

Trade Publications

We have received from Messrs. Self-Sentering Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., of 112 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, an interesting brochure on the construction of suspended ceilings, using Double-mesh Herringbone Metal lathing, which is one of the specialities of this firm. Six examples, selected from recent contracts and typical of the various classes of work falling under this heading, are herein illustrated and described. Detailed sketches, showing the actual constructions adopted, are given in place of the usual photographers' publications, and due acknowledgment is made in each case to the architects concerned.

Rural Industries

The following is the schedule of the forthcoming Rural Industries Exhibition to be held, under the auspices of the Hertfordshire County Council, Rural Industries Sub-Committee, at the Hertfordshire Agricultural Show, Hatfield Park, on June 9.

SMITH'S SECTION.—Class 1.—Agricultural implement or part of an agricultural implement. Class 2.—Wrought iron gate or panel of fencing. Class 3.—Scroll work. Any of the following articles: Bracket or frame-work suitable for trade sign, lantern, etc.; brackets for door porch, candelabra, gas or electric light fittings. Class 4.—Door fittings. Any two of the following: Door hinges and hooks (plain or scroll), not exceeding 30 in. in length, knockers, letter flaps, handles or latches, bell pulls, bolts, or one boot scraper. Class 5.—Fire dogs, fire baskets, fire-iron rests, set of fire irons, trivets, fire screens, umbrella stands, log tongs, etc. Class 6.—Any fancy or decorative iron-work not mentioned above (e.g., church furniture and fittings, weather vanes, sconces, candlesticks, toasting forks, etc.). Class 7.—Any plain iron-work not mentioned above (e.g., window frames, gutter brackets, faggoting bills, garden implements, etc.). Class 8.—Any of the articles specified in Classes 1 to 7 inclusive, made of wrought iron, and acetylene welded. Class 9.—Any article of cast iron, repaired by acetylene welding.

WHEELWRIGHT'S SECTION.—Class 10. Pair of wheels, wheelbarrow, or hand cart. Class 11.—Wooden field gate or hand gate, ladder or pair of steps. Class 12.—Any kind of wheelwright's work not specified in Classes 10 and 11 (e.g., cow crib, sheep trough, portable fowl house, etc.).

SADDLERY SECTION.—Class 13.—A cart bridle or a trade bridle. Class 14.—To be arranged. All saddlers will be notified. Class 15.—Non-competitive display arranged by the Herts Master Saddlers' Federation. Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. A. Dean, Herts Institute of Agriculture, Oaklands, St. Albans.

British Legion Housing

The British Legion are shortly to start upon a scheme for erecting houses in various parts of England and Wales to be occupied by disabled and ex-Service men. The country has been divided into 11 areas for administration, and the houses will be erected in groups according to local needs. The whole of the organisation of the scheme is being carried out by the headquarters of the British Legion, and the architects are Messrs. Thomas & Wood, who were formerly Housing Commissioners of the Ministry of Health.

Change of Address

Messrs. Arthur Vigor, Ltd., builders and contractors, of 20 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, have changed their address to 25 Knightsbridge. Their telephone number remains the same as before: Sloane 2114.

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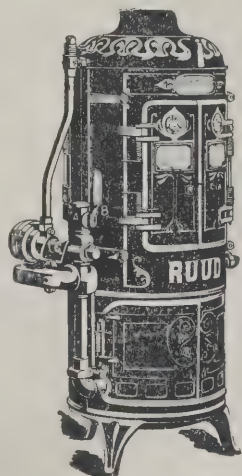
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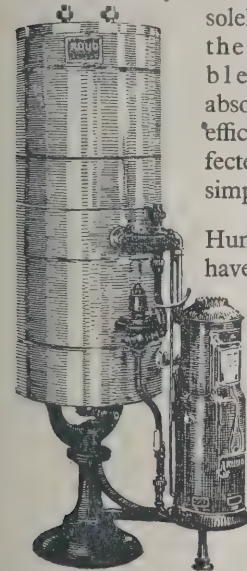
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The Ruud Instantaneous Automatic Water Heater supplies an unlimited quantity of hot water, heating it instantaneously when the demand is made, and governing the temperature according to the amount of hot water required. It is equipped with a double fuel control—one gas valve regulated by the water flow the other by the temperature of the hot water.



The Ruud Automatic Storage Heater heats water and stores it in a tank from which several taps may draw simultaneously at the same rate as the cold water flow. Gas is used only when the temperature of the water in the tank is below a predetermined point.

In Tudor Times

BRICKS and TILES were the principal materials used in building construction. The many charming old Tudor Mansions and Farmhouses still existing are a standing testimony to the charm of the blending colours and shades, the nice proportions, and the durability of this method of construction.

Buildings of to-day will go down to future generations as noble examples of our time if good English Facing Bricks and Hand-made Roofing Tiles are specified.

A very fine selection is always to be seen at the Showrooms of

W. T. LAMB & SONS,
Brick & Tile Manufacturers and Merchants,
43 Shoe Lane (Holborn Circus), E.C.4

Telephone: Central 9091 (5 lines).
Telegram: "Resold, Phone, London."

H. O. PUSEY & Co.

DASHWOOD HOUSE

OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2

Phone: London Wall 1643. Grams: Imptimba, Ave., London

JOINERY CONTRACTORS

Retaining Highly Technical Staff to Measure up and Estimate for all classes of Housing or School and Hospital Joinery Work

DETAILS TAKEN FROM PLANS OF
EXISTING BUILDINGS

Material, Workmanship and Deliveries Guaranteed

SEND FOR ONE OF OUR ESTIMATORS;
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY AND GIVE
YOU SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
Ma. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Harening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	120/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue wirecut bricks	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	140/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	244/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	110/-	Ditto
White Arisey bricks	460/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	590/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	650/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	40/-	Ditto
444 for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
444 for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	203/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/10	Ditto
Ditto 3in.		

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9n.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d.	1/3	2/3 per foot
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9 each
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/- each
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.
Ordinary pattern	6/10	11/3	20/- each
444 for Black Iron Grid	1/8	2/6	5/5 ditto
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4	9/7 ditto
do. for Horizontal			
Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6 ditto
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3 ditto
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3 111/3 ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/- ditto

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in.	6in.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4 per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6 each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/- each
Ditto gully and grating	20/-	each
444 for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/- each

MANHOLE COVERS— 24×18 in. 24×24 in. 30×24 in. 36×24 in.

Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
SLATES—	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
Bangor or Portmadoc	24×12 in.	32 12 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
slates	22×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
London	20×12 in.	26 6 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long 6 3 9			Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—

Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Rine sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Car casing timber of good quality—

	Per standard delivered					
4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak, Austrian	17/-
Ditto Japanese	15/-
Ditto American	14/-
Ditto English	12/-
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-
Ditto Cuban	26/-
Teak, Eng.	10/-
Ditto Moulmein	14/-

Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Qualities	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B
Birch	4 3 2	5 4 3	7 6 5	8 7 6
Alder	3 2 1	4 3 2	6 5 4	7 6 5
Oregon Pine	5 4 3	6 5 4	8 7 6	9 8 7
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 2	5 4 3	7 6 5	8 7 6
Figured Oak (1 side)	8 7 6	10 9 8	11 10 9	12 11 10
Plain Oak (1 side)	6 5 4	7 6 5	9 8 7	10 9 8

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

Per Cwt. delivered to job.

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

	Internal diameter	1in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	4 1/2 in.	5 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5d.	6d.	9d.	1/1	1/1 1/4	1/1 1/2	1/1 3/4	1/2	1/2 1/2
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	2/7	2/7	4/3	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	2/10	2/10	4/3	4/3
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	3/1	3/1	5/8	5/8
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	6/7	6/7	10/6	10/6
Socket diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	1/4	1/4	2/-	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes	Galvanized Fittings
Gas	—45%	—42%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37%	—23%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32%	—17%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/11	2/21	2/7	3/1	3/7	5/9
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/11
Shoes (each)	1/1	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10	2/11	2/6	3/1	3/4	6/1
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/11
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7	1/8	2/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/3
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

Lead delivered ..	Unit	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	38/6
IRON SOIL AND WASTE L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution ..	Per yard run	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½	
Bends ..	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Ditto 9 in., ditto ..	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-	
Junctions ..	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws ..	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-	
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—							
25 Galls.		50	100	150	200	250	
14 gauge ..	Galls.	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6	
12 do. ..	Galls.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	
½ in. plate ..	Galls.	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	
½ in. plate ..	Galls.	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring ..	Galls.	25	31	40	45	52	
½ in. plate ..	Galls.	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-	

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK

(First quality)—	Each				
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks ..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—
Ditto stop cocks ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	54/6
Brass ball valves ..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—
Plumbers unions ..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/8	—
Boiler screws ..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—
Caps and screws ..					
	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—

Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto ½ do. with do. (7 lb.) ..	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones ..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves ..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles ..	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder ..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder ..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails ..	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to size in quantities of 100 feet upwards		
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.				White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				7½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass ..				½ in.	¾ in.
Rough cast glass ..				½ in.	¾ in.
Wired rolled ..				½ in.	¾ in.
Wired cast ..				½ in.	¾ in.

In plates not exceeding	Feet super					
	1	3	6	12	20	45
Ordinary substance Polished	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8
Ditto silvered plates all as last ..	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—
Embossing ..	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shade.	6/9	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint ..	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers ..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable ..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white ..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English ..	2/9	Book.
Gold size ..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead ..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled ..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw ..	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint ..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty ..	16/-	Cwt.
Size ..	3/6	Firkin.
Tar ..	1/-	Gallon.
Terebentine ..	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine ..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak ..	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal ..	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat ..	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders ..	3/-	Cwt.

Book Notes

Library Planning. By Walter A. Briscoe. (Grafton & Co., London, 1927.) Price 8s. 6d. net.

A compilation designed to assist in the planning, equipment and development of new libraries, and the reconstruction of old ones.

Sewage Works. By F. C. Temple, M.Inst.C.E. (Crosby Lockwood & Son, London, 1927.) Price 5s. net.

The septic tank and filter described in Part I of this little work are the bare essentials for biological purification of sewage for populations of fifty and upwards. Varieties of elaborations and refinements in septic tanks are described in Part II. The book deals with the disposal of the sewage when it arrives at its destination, and not with the sewers by which it is brought there.

The Safety of St. Paul's. By The Rev. S. A. Alexander. (John Murray, London, 1927.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

This book tells the story of the preservation of the Cathedral since 1913. Containing a number of popular addresses on subjects connected with St. Paul's, as well as the official reports on which the work has been based, it is intended not only for architects and engineers, but for all who care for the great Cathedral or have contributed to its preservation.

The Art of Decorative Painting. By Walter Bayes. (Chapman & Hall, London.) 21s. net.

The Witness of the Great Pyramid. By Basil Stewart. (The Covenant Publishing Co., Ltd., London.) 12s. 6d. net.

Essays on Old London. By Sydney Perks. (The Cambridge University Press.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

Shakespeare Memorial

It has been recently announced that Prof. George Baker, of Yale University, America, is to take a million-dollar share in the international movement to rebuild and endow the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. Local committees are now being formed in 21 major cities throughout the United States to raise \$500,000 of the sum during the remainder of 1927. In all \$2,500,000 will be raised throughout the world to complete the plans of the new theatre and its associated dramatic school, festival company, museum and library.

The Hospitals and Institutions Exhibition

This exhibition and conference has been organised by the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers with the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society, the Association of Hospital Matrons, the Institute of Hospital Almoners, the Institute of Engineers-in-Charge, etc. It will be held at The Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1, on May 26, 27 and 28, 1927. Offices: 46 Strand W.C.2.

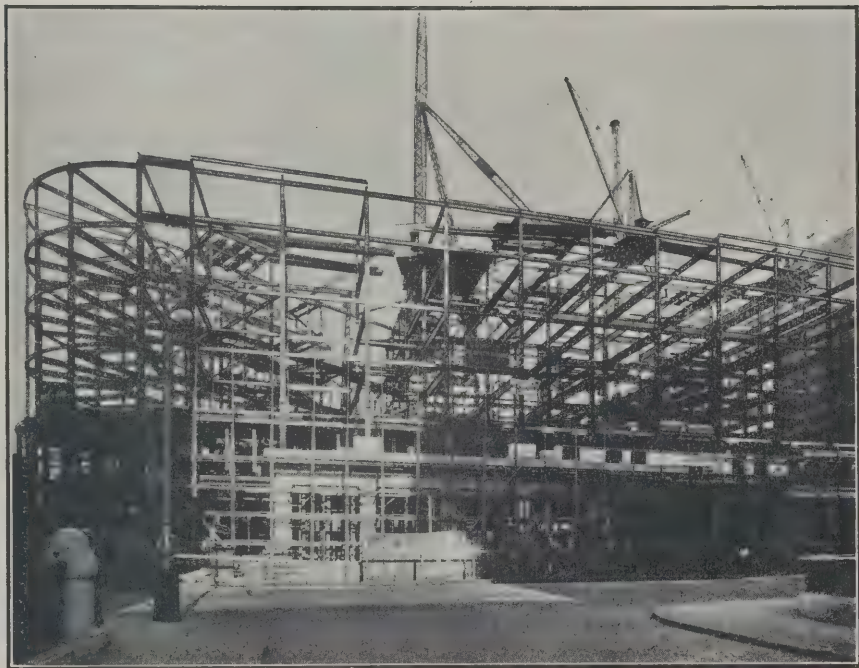
Swedish Sculpture

The closing date of the Exhibition of Works by the Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles, at the National Gallery, Millbank, has been extended to 6 p.m. Sunday, May 1.

* * *

Among the interesting remains discovered by Mr. Donald Atkinson in the excavations of the Roman fort at Ribchester, near Blackburn, were the floors of the heating chambers of baths, with the pillars supporting the bath chambers above.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

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Gunton & Gunton.

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Registered Office :—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

[COPYRIGHT.]

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	$\frac{1}{2}$ th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearthing complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 9/6 11/- 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- " "
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 1. 2. 4. Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6 36/6 2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/- 2/10 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/- 4/- 2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Barthenware 4 in. 6 in. Iron 4 in. 6 in.
Extra only for bends, each	1/11 2/10 3/- 4/6
Ditto for junctions, each	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-	

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 620/- Stocks 830/- Blues 1080/-
" " cement mortar	640/- 850/- 1080/-
Damp course	
Two courses of slates in cement	Per Foot Super Horizontal Vertical. 10d. 1/3
1-in. asphalt	9d. 1/-
Facings	
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	Per Foot Super Flemish bond English bond 1d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super 2½d.
Weather joint in cement	1½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1d.
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	6/-
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	Per Ft. Run 1d. plus 10%
Queins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	1d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1/2
Double-tille creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	

PAVIOR.

Cement and sand	Per Yard Super 1 in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 4 in. 5 in. 6 in. 7 in. 8 in. 9 in. 10 in. 11 in. 12 in. 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in. 18 in. 19 in. 20 in. 21 in. 22 in. 23 in. 24 in. 25 in. 26 in. 27 in. 28 in. 29 in. 30 in. 31 in. 32 in. 33 in. 34 in. 35 in. 36 in. 37 in. 38 in. 39 in. 40 in. 41 in. 42 in. 43 in. 44 in. 45 in. 46 in. 47 in. 48 in. 49 in. 50 in. 51 in. 52 in. 53 in. 54 in. 55 in. 56 in. 57 in. 58 in. 59 in. 60 in. 61 in. 62 in. 63 in. 64 in. 65 in. 66 in. 67 in. 68 in. 69 in. 70 in. 71 in. 72 in. 73 in. 74 in. 75 in. 76 in. 77 in. 78 in. 79 in. 80 in. 81 in. 82 in. 83 in. 84 in. 85 in. 86 in. 87 in. 88 in. 89 in. 90 in. 91 in. 92 in. 93 in. 94 in. 95 in. 96 in. 97 in. 98 in. 99 in. 100 in. 101 in. 102 in. 103 in. 104 in. 105 in. 106 in. 107 in. 108 in. 109 in. 110 in. 111 in. 112 in. 113 in. 114 in. 115 in. 116 in. 117 in. 118 in. 119 in. 120 in. 121 in. 122 in. 123 in. 124 in. 125 in. 126 in. 127 in. 128 in. 129 in. 130 in. 131 in. 132 in. 133 in. 134 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Are the most economical and the best Tiles for producing a beautiful roof. (130 to the square)

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FLAT ROOFING TILES

(10½" × 6½")

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ASBESTOS TILES AND SHEETS

AND CORRUGATED SHEETS

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(Fine Paris Decoration)

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WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

NOW OBTAINABLE EX LONDON STOCK.

GUARANTEED UNADULTERATED ANALYSIS:

Oxide of Manganese	-	Trace
Silica Soluble	-	21.68%
Insoluble Residue	-	0.37%
Alumina	-	1.15%
Oxide of Iron	-	0.36%
Lime	-	67.90%
Magnesia	-	1.55%
Sulphuris Anhydride	-	0.34%
Total Loss on Ignition	}	6.48%
Carbon Dioxide		
Water		
Alkalies (by difference)	-	0.17%
		100.00%

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube			
	Very Small	Small	Large	
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-	
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-	
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-	
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..		1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1/5
Deal newels, per foot run ..	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4	
	1/2	1/6	1/9	
Deal Super, Sundries ..	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal shelves or divisions ..	1/-	1/2	1/4	
Deal shelves cross-tongued ..	1/2	1/4	1/6	
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.				
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4		1/6	1/8	
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5		1/7	1/9	
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.				
Fillets, rails and frames, 1 in. 2 in. 4 in. 6 in. 9 in. 12 in. 14 in. 16 in.				
Per foot run ..	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.
Deal, wrot, fixed, and moulded ..	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..	6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1 0 1/2
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing				
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.				
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
Labour only to ..	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing				
Barrel Flush Bash Locks and Furniture Casement Grip Springs				
Belts Fasteners Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches				
1/- 2/- 1/- 2/- 4/- 1/3 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/-				

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists ..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders ..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions ..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns ..	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses ..	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars ..	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts ..	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters ..	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods ..	2 in.	3 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails ..	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each ..	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each ..	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets ..	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles ..	1/4	1/8
Stop ends ..	2/1	2/9
	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats and Flashings
Milled lead and laying ..	47/-	56/-
Copper Nailing ..	2/-	2/-
Welded Joint ..	2/-	2/-
Bossed Ends to Rolls ..	5/6	2/-
Cesspools ..	5/6	2/-
Lead service ..	1/8	2/3
Lead waste ..	1/1 1/2	1/7
Lead soil ..	5/8	6/8
Egg joints ..	2/3	2/6
Branch joints ..	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints ..	3/-	3/6
Stop ends ..	2d.	1/-
Bends ..	2/-	2/6
Beaded ends ..	10d.	1/-
Single tacks ..	11d.	1/-
Double tacks ..	1/2	1/3
Brass sleeves ..	7/3	8/8
Lead traps ..	8/9	9/10
Boiler screw ..	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks ..	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks ..	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks ..	8/-	10/-
Wire balloons ..	9d.	1/3

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints ..	7/5	11/3
Extra for bends ..	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions ..		

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Gas 2 in.	Steam Tubing 1 in.	Steam Tubing 1 1/2 in.	Steam Tubing 2 in.	Steam Tubing 3 in.	Steam Tubing 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	On Partitions
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2
Sawn lathing ..	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing ..	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland ..	2/1	0/4 1/2
Per Foot Run ..	0/2	0/2
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	0/3
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	0/3
Partitions ..		
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super						
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.				
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1				
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.							
Sheet Glass	Figured	1/4 in.	Cart Glass	1/4 in.	Wired	1/4 in.	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Bolled	Rolled	3/8 in.	1/2 in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10	0/10 1/2	1 1/4	2/2

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REGIONAL PLANNING

The importance of Regional Planning is in inverse proportion to its mental attraction. Perhaps that is why, as Professor Adshead told the Architectural Association, architects do not take sufficient interest in the subject. To deal with the layout of one small estate is one thing; to visualise that lay-out in its relation to a scheme extending, it may be, over several counties, is quite another matter. No doubt, it is the case that architects "are not allowed" to take an interest in Regional Planning, that it is easier "for the work to be carried out by officials of local authorities"; but we doubt the Professor's contention that it "is merely an accident" that architects are not more freely engaged on these planning schemes. It must not be forgotten that the inception of town and regional planning schemes lies with the local authorities, who have their salaried engineers and surveyors, accustomed to designing and constructing roads, and that authorities are chary of incurring additional expense in engaging architects to do work, the practical aspect of which is more apparent to them than the aesthetic. For we fear that present activity in preparing town and regional planning schemes, much as we rejoice to see it, is due more to traffic difficulties, arising out of the growth of motor transport, than to a real appreciation of the benefits that will accrue from the good planning of developing districts. In these matters, one cannot escape the British obsession for the practical, to the exclusion of any other, consideration. So that until the psychological factor is allowed to have play, the architect's contribution is not likely to be recognised nor the best results achieved.

Undoubtedly, town and regional planning needs the collaboration of architect and engineer just as surely as a public memorial demands the joint efforts of architect and sculptor. Local authorities may give heed to gratuitous advice tendered by local or national art bodies, or even amend schemes on strong representation from the more enlightened and artistic ratepayers; but until they seek the active co-operation of the architect, he can hardly be blamed for taking but a languid interest in the matter.

For it is not easy to get into the "skin" of such work. To take an ordnance survey sheet and rule lines upon it is the least part of the business. Before that stage is reached the whole district concerned must be very thoroughly surveyed and noted; the character of local industries and conditions investi-

gated; transit facilities ascertained; and the incidence and extent of local and through traffic calculated. In other words, a mass of statistical information and other data must be accumulated before one can begin; and few can undertake this as a labour of love. One may study underlying theories as a hobby, but, without the opportunity of practically applying them to actual conditions, interest necessarily wanes or becomes tepid.

Encouragement must come first, therefore, from the local authorities if architects are to be, as Professor Adshead avers, "the responsible agents to the community for all that is seen above ground," although why, in this connection he exempts factory chimneys and telegraph poles, we are at a loss to explain. The factory chimney has often been an architect's responsibility, and some kind of precedent for the telegraph pole was established when a distinguished living architect was asked to design our telephone kiosks.

Vitality important as Regional Planning is to the community, it needs real enthusiasm and intense application to visualise all the aspects of a scheme, the concrete reality of which one may never live to see, and the full benefits of which will alone be realised by unknown posterity. Communities like the new Delhi, or like Canberra, which has its Royal inauguration on Monday, are blessed by coming into existence nobly planned, saved from the recognisable faults of past haphazard development. Here, we have not the good fortune of virgin soil; and, as Professor Adshead pointed out, we have to disentangle mushroom growth that often, in situations unsuitable for a community, sprang into existence through favour of some industrial factor which no longer obtains. Sources of power and raw material are not constant. Deposits of ore once made an iron industry on the Kent and Sussex border, but it went north to be beside the coal pits. Now that coal is being developed in Kent, will that iron industry come south again? Will cutlery desert Sheffield because water power for grinding has been superseded by other forms of energy? Such interesting speculations intrigue our experts and liven the routine of their work. Their abilities are hailed on the Mediterranean littoral, in the cities of South America, in that vast microcosm that centres on Manhattan Island. Would that these prophets of ours had attained more honour in their own country!

Notes and Comments

Cheaper Houses

Sir Kingsley Wood, at a luncheon of the Metropolitan Building Societies' Association last week, committed his Department to the belief that the cut in the Government subsidy last October had appreciably reduced the cost of small houses. In support of that theory, he adduced the average cost of non-parlour houses for the quarter ending December last, which was £448, and compared it with the corresponding figure for the quarter ending March last, which was £424, a reduction of £24, roughly the amount of the cut. If Sir Kingsley is justified in his contention that "the higher the subsidy, the higher the cost of the houses," the Government contribution should be abolished without more ado. We should hesitate to adopt such a course, however, without hearing the considered and unfettered opinion of the responsible officials who deal with these matters, for the statements of prominent politicians are sometimes coloured by preconceived opinions and prejudices. The Housing Authorities of Cheshire and Lancashire, at a conference, also held last week, do not seem to have found any decrease in the competitive tenders received for housing work; nor has the London County Council, apparently, experienced this desirable manifestation as a result of the subsidy cut. One must not overlook the fact that the last quarter of 1926 came immediately after the disastrous and disorganising effects of a coal strike and a general strike, from which, in the first quarter of this year, industry was beginning to show signs of recovery. Government intervention has maintained some kind of standard in small houses, whereas private enterprise, in the past, has shown that it can provide the poorer classes of our population with nothing better than over-crowded and jerry-built slums.

The Decay of Stone

Scientific research has so clearly demonstrated the widespread activities of micro-organisms in the scheme of things that it is not surprising to learn that stone has its own particular species of bacteria. Their existence is, probably, the most notable fact emerging from the Report of the Stone Preservation Committee, appointed by the Building Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which has just been issued (price 1s. 3d. net) by H.M. Stationery Office. The causes of stone decay have been investigated along two different lines, of which the biological aspect has been conducted by Professor S. G. Paine. So far, research has only demonstrated the existence of micro-organisms, to the extent of 12 different species, but it is not yet possible to formulate any considered opinion on the question whether they do or do not play a part in disintegrating processes. That is a matter for further investigation. Mr. Scott Russell, who has had charge of the chemical, physical and geological aspect of the problem, has been mainly occupied in devising a reliable method of cutting and mounting thin sections of specimens of decayed stone. This has now been accomplished; and the work done in the close examination of the Portland variety has convinced him that the micro-structure of building stones is of primary importance, and that the distribution of the pores in the stone is probably a preponderating factor in determining the rate at which a stone is attacked. Though conclusions cannot be drawn from this present report, it will be seen that a problem that has long worried the building industry is being tackled in a resolute and organised manner. The Stone Preservation Committee is to be linked up with the Standing Chemical

and Weathering Committee of the Department, which is engaged on analogous investigations.

A Point of Etiquette

The Observer has rather misapprehended the point of a complaint made by a well-known architect a few weeks back. The announcement in our columns of the recommendation by the Royal Institute of three architects to act as assessors in a competition for plans of additions to a technical institution, originally designed by the architect in question, drew from him a protest against the R.I.B.A. countenancing or in any way assisting the promoters to secure the services of another architect while he was alive and able to carry out the work. Our contemporary deduces from this that architectural etiquette would deprive a building owner of his undoubted right to engage the services of any architect he pleased; and argues that such a drastic contention would scarcely be advanced by even the close corporations of medicine or the law. We agree that such a claim would be bound to fail; but we hardly think the protest which we printed would be so interpreted. The architect's quarrel, as we see it, was rather with the Institute for failure to draw the attention of the promoters to the fact that the services of the architect, who successfully competed for the original building, were available to carry out additions to it. If the promoters were then unwilling to commission him, the further action of the R.I.B.A. would become a matter of some delicacy. Any attempt to boycott the competition would probably be interpreted as an attempt to deprive the promoters of their right of freedom. Inevitably, one's sympathies must be with the architect; but he is, unfortunately, not the first, and probably will not be the last, of his profession to suffer through the ignoring of a moral claim to recognition.

Street Statuary

From time to time our more erudite critics pause from their more arduous labours to admonish us about the unsuitable positions to which we relegate some of our best sculpture of the streets. Someone has discovered that an excellent bust of John Hunter, of the St. George's Hospital, is perched on the gateway of that institution at such a height that it can only be adequately viewed from the top of an omnibus. As the bust is by Alfred Gilbert, and few works by that famous sculptor are easily accessible to the general public, this is a pity. To remove the bust from the Hospital to St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey, as has been proposed, would, we think, be equally lamentable. Hunter's memorial should not be removed from the hospital with which his life-work was largely identified, but a fitting position might be found where it could be more easily viewed. Eros, separated from his fountain, stands in the Victoria Embankment Gardens. When, in the fulness of time, his base is restored to him, and he to his base, the public might then have two works in the London streets to remind them of this genius among modern British sculptors.

The Next President

The Manchester Guardian states that Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., has been nominated by the Council to be the next President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. If no other nomination was received by Monday last, the confirmation of Mr. Tapper's election in succession to Mr. E. Guy Dawber may be expected in due course.

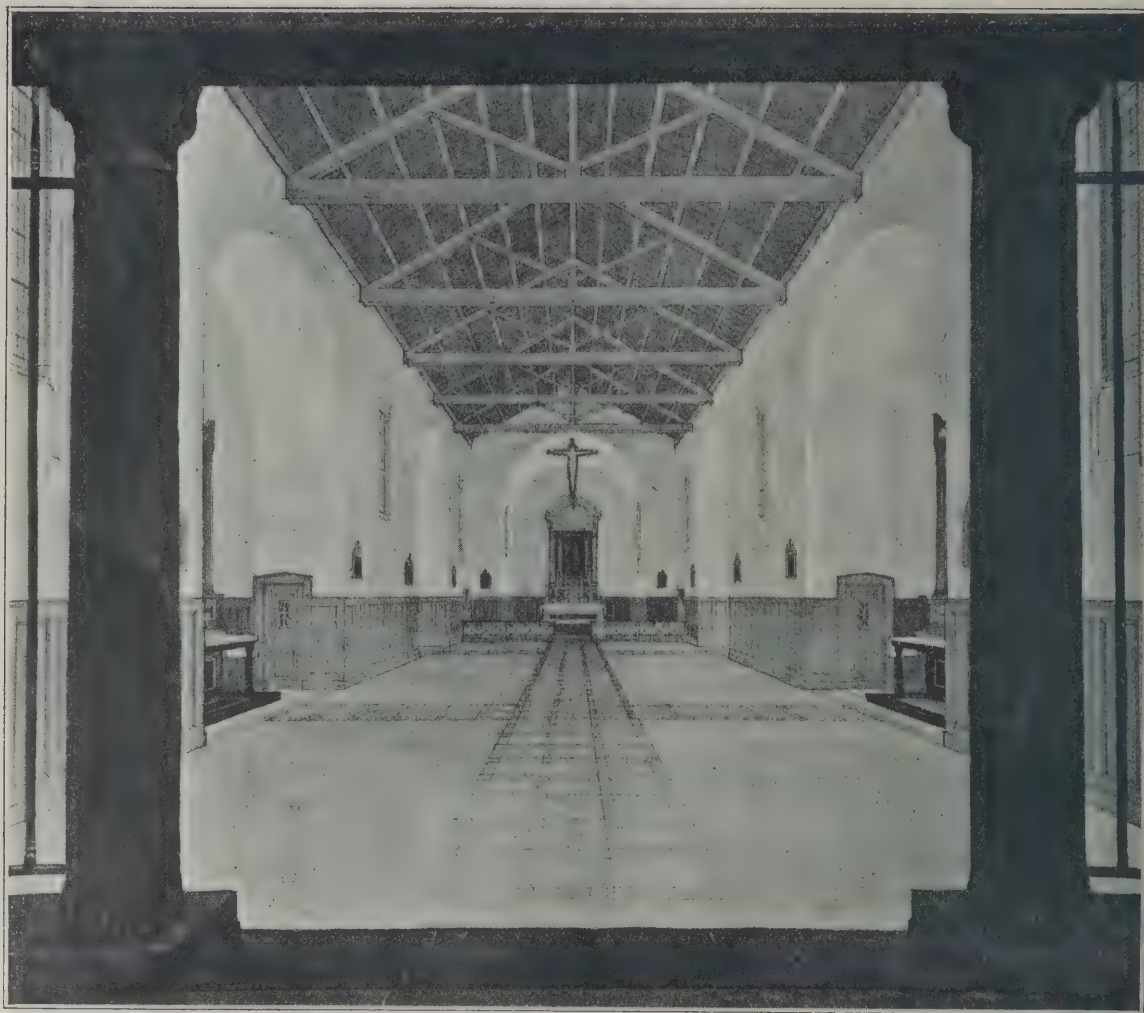


LORD WANDSWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LONG SUTTON, HANTS: ENTRANCE TO NEW BOYS' HOSTEL.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

Each year that one visits the Academy Exhibition and ponders over the spectacular array of beautiful drawings in beautiful frames, confined, it is true, to a single room of moderate dimensions, one wonders what is the precise effect of this display of architectural talent. We know, of course, that the achievements in the art of building which are there represented are the result of many causes, social and æsthetic, which have been operating over a number of years. But, it is necessary to ask, is the Academy Exhibition also a cause of architectural movements, or is it merely an effect, a means of registering the progress or otherwise which has been made in

the course of a year. Even if it were nothing more than the latter it will serve a useful purpose if it does, but hold a mirror to our architectural selves and enable us to envisage something of what the twentieth century has in store for us in our towns and villages, it will have a profound influence. We may presently examine how far the Exhibition performs this useful office, but before doing so it may be well to indicate in what manner the Academy Exhibition is not merely an effect, of other causes, but a cause itself, a stimulus to new architectural developments. In estimating the nature of the influence the Academy exerts one is



ST. AUSTIN'S CHURCH, WIMBLEDON PARK, S.W.
A. GILBERT SCOTT, Architect.



RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE.
CYRIL A. FAREY & GRAHAM DAWBARN, Architects.



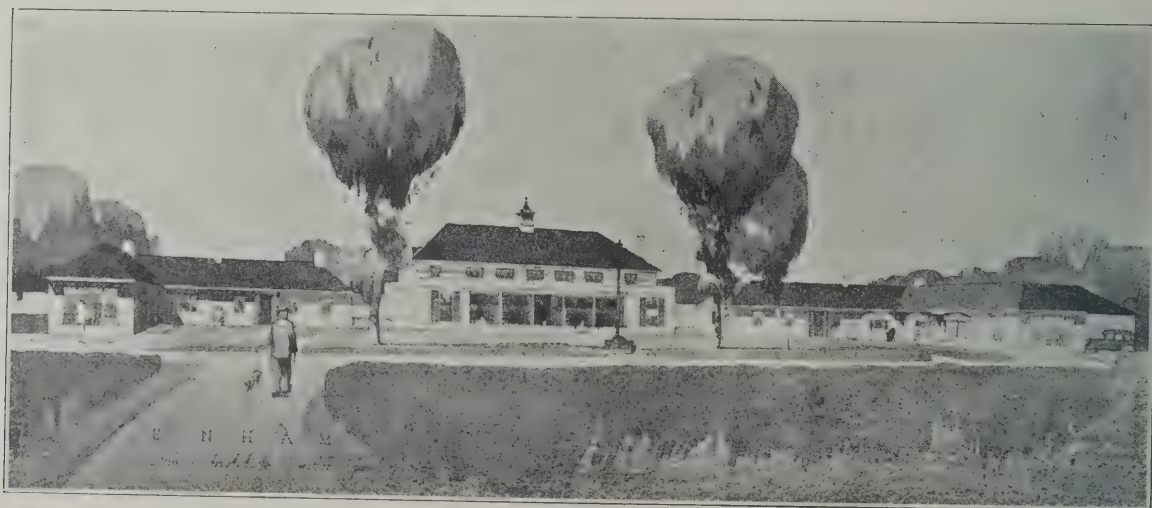
THE MIDLAND BANK: HEAD OFFICE AS SEEN FROM
CHEAPSIDE (Model).
GOTCH & SAUNDERS, with SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architects.



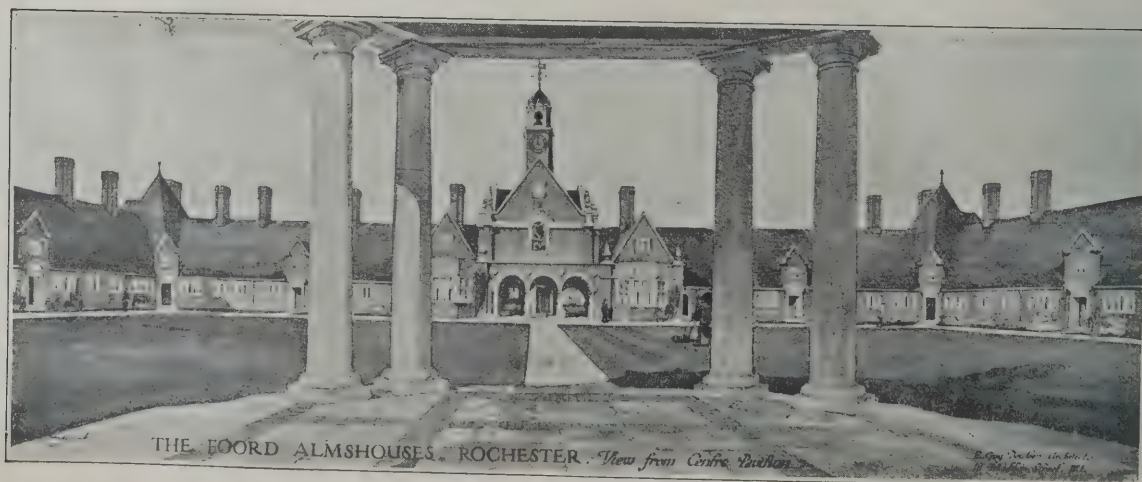
THE MIDLAND BANK: HEAD OFFICE AS SEEN FROM THE MANSION HOUSE (Model).
... GOTCH & SAUNDERS, with SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., Architects.



HIGH VOLTAGE LABORATORY, NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON.
FREDERICK A. LLEWELLYN, Architect.



ENHAM VILLAGE CENTRE.
W. HARDING THOMPSON, Architect.



THE FOORD ALMHOUSES, ROCHESTER. *View from Centre Pavilion*
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.



HEAD OFFICES, LLOYDS BANK, LTD.: LOMBARD STREET FRONT.
SIR JOHN J. BURNET, R.A., & PARTNERS (MESSRS. CAMPBELL JONES, SONS & SMITHERS, Associated Architects).

compelled to acknowledge that no matter how often superior people, æsthetic highbrows and others, may sneer at the Academy, it yet retains a very high social prestige, and what is more important still, its roots are well nourished in a rich manure of commercial earth. It is well known that there are many prosperous men of commerce and others sufficiently affluent to wish to celebrate their achievements architecturally who would not dream of asking anybody less than an Academician to design their buildings. It sounds well, and the client, especially if he is not very certain of his own judgment, feels that he has made a safe choice and that his architect, even if he does not produce a work of genius, will at least not

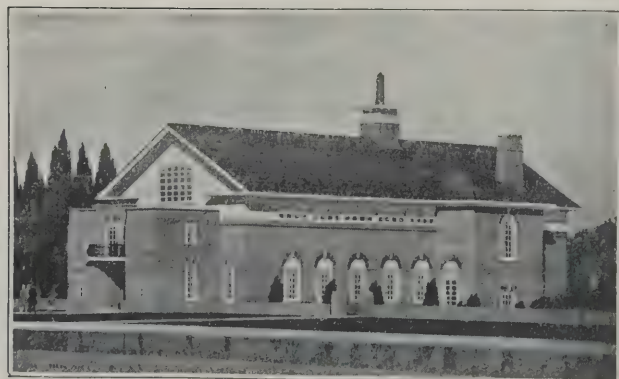
do anything wild or silly. Many of these men of commerce and other prospective architectural clients of similar mentality visit the Academy Exhibition in the hope of having their minds made up for them. If the work of particular architects is very prominently displayed, there is no doubt whatsoever that this fact will be to their personal advantage, and the designs in question will breed other designs like them, which will in fact be executed. In this respect, then, the Academy is itself an architectural cause, it is not just a static record of events, but whether for good or for evil, it has a dynamic influence on the future of architecture. That alone is the justification for our giving prolonged attention to it. The Academy



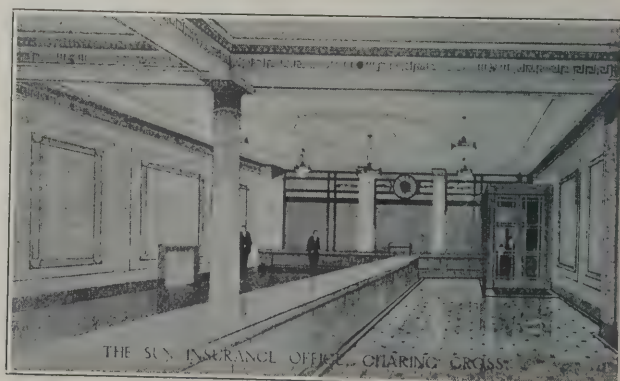
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON.
H. V. ASHLEY AND W. NEWMAN, Architects.



CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. THOMAS, GORTON, MANCHESTER.
WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., Architect.



CHURCH HALL, ST. GEORGES HEADSTONE, HARROW
CYRIL A. FAREY, Architect.



THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, CHARING CROSS.
HAYWARD & MAYNARD, Architects.



NEW OFFICES FOR THE LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.
ADAMS, HOLDEN & PEARSON, Architects.

Exhibition is both an æsthetic and a commercial phenomenon which many people may laugh at, but which should on no account be ignored. To use a phrase of vulgar parlance, the Academy "cuts ice." Whether the ice it cuts is the best ice, or whether it cuts it in the most graceful and efficient manner is, of course, another question.

What are the general impressions which one derives from an examination of the exhibits? The first thing which strikes one is, of course, the marked increase in the scale of buildings. The average height of the new buildings is twenty or thirty feet higher than what was prevalent a hundred years ago. This factor has alone introduced new problems of design with which modern architects are manfully wrestling. Although in England we have not yet been compelled to devote our attention to the design of skyscrapers, as this term is understood in America, it must nevertheless be borne in mind that façades even eighty feet high present very different problems of fenestration to those which our eighteenth century forefathers, in their elegant low buildings, solved with such perfection of architectural skill. That is the first impression—the increased height of the buildings. Next,

one cannot help noticing that, in spite of the vastly increased costs of building, architecture is entering upon a period of opulence and display far removed from that spirit of puritan restraint which a certain number of short-sighted post-war prophets predicted for it. We have now reached a stage at which many commercial undertakings are so great, and involve the handling of such immense sums of money, that the cost of even the sumptuous building represents but a small fraction of their yearly financial outlay. In some of the modern picture theatres, for instance, the problem seems to have been not how to economise in the expenditure, but how to lavish the maximum amount in materials, fittings, and adornment of the building. The great banks also well illustrate this tendency towards architectural opulence, while the great retail dealers are not slow to follow their example.

As the fashionable styles of the day are fully represented in the work of the Academicians, it may be well to examine this first, and then we may compare with the exhibits sent by these latter the designs of the less fortunate practitioners who, while enjoying the hospitality of the Academy, are not yet members



RHODES HOUSE, OXFORD.
SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.



HOBLANDS, CHISLEHURST, KENT.
FRED. HARRILD, Architect.



THE GEORGE CADBURY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.
HUBERT LIDBETTER, Architect.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BROMLEY, KENT.
W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, Architect.



NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, NORTHERN IRELAND.
ARNOLD THORNLEY, Architect.

of that body. The elegant plaster model of the Midland Bank, Cheapside, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, may claim first mention. This is an interesting building in the English Renaissance manner. The parts of the structure are well articulated; the arcaded basement is surmounted by a mezzanine of rectangular windows with heavy key-stones. Above are three more rows of windows in columns, enclosed in arched reveals. From the main façade the attic recedes, except at the centre, where its pedimented portico appears to commune with the entrance portico across

an intervening expanse of wallage which somewhat unfortunately ignores both these features. A small dome with flagstaff crowns the composition. We may contrast with this Lloyds' Head Office in Lombard Street, by Sir John Burnet and Partners. This also is in the Classic manner. The lower portion of the building, comprising arcade with mezzanine, has a vertical dimension almost equal to that of the colonnade above, with the result that the balustrade and heavy string course separating these two members appears to cut the façade in two, and thus compromise



STRATTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, W.
W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., Architect.



THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S PREMISES, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.
SIR ASTON WEBB, P.P.R.A., AND MAURICE WEBB, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

its unity, but the building is elegantly detailed and well expresses its function. Another great commercial structure is the Head Office of the Cotton Head Office at Manchester, by Mr. Harry Fairhurst. This design seems to have been influenced by Selfridge's, and, like the latter, is marked by an imposing row of columns, which perhaps unduly overbears the neigh-

bouring buildings. It illustrates, however, the dominance which the Classic style, pure and undefiled, still exercises over modern architects. If they want to make their buildings especially expressive they resort to great columns, and invariably succeed in their object. For, quite apart from its social fitness to any particular architectural occasion, there can be



NEW PREMISES IN FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.
CAMPBELL JONES, SONS & SMITHERS, Architects.



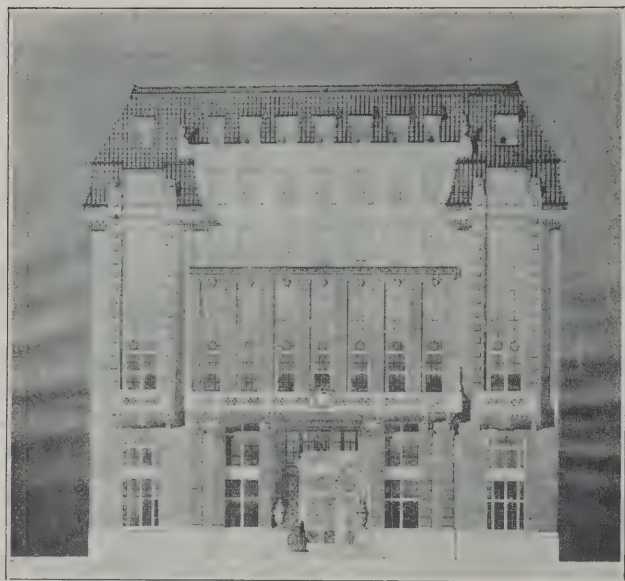
THE CHANTRY BRIDGE, ROTHERHAM.
SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., Architect.



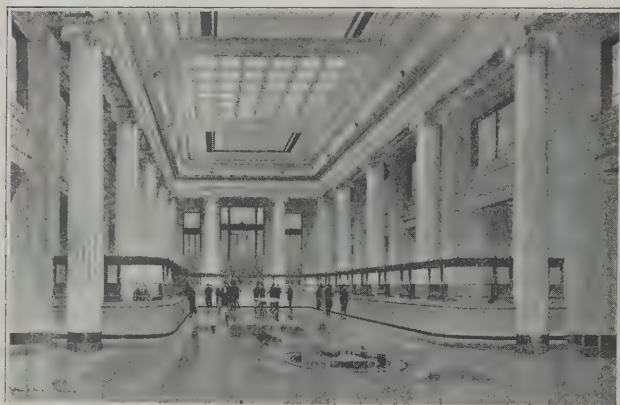
THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL: MORTIMER STREET FRONT.
ALNER W. HALL, Architect.



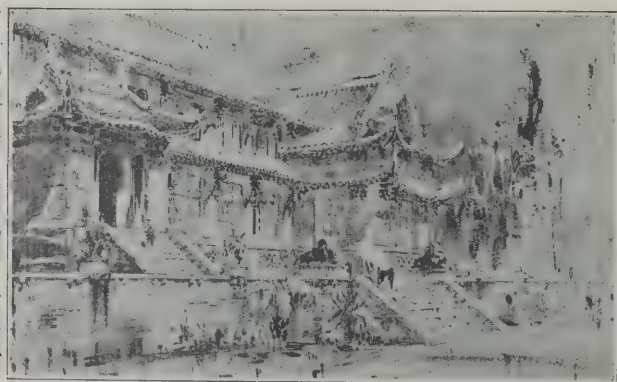
NEW OFFICES AT MANCHESTER.
HARRY S. FAIRHURST, Architect.



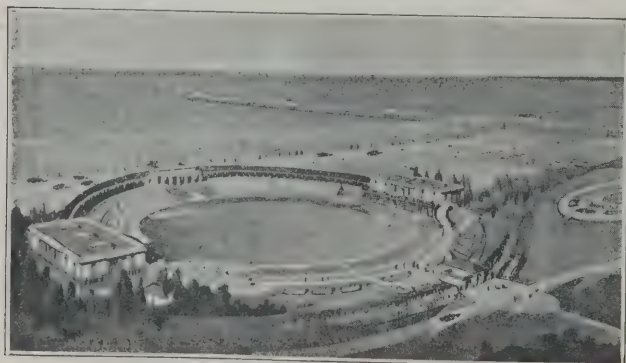
ST. CATHERINE COLEMAN HOUSE: ELEVATION TO CHURCHYARD.
COLLCUTT & HAMP, Architects.



HEAD OFFICE, LLOYDS BANK: BANKING HALL.
SIR JOHN J. BURNET, R.A., & PARTNERS (CAMPELL JONES, SONS & SMITHERS), Associated Architects.



FRIENDS COLLEGE, CHENG TU UNIVERSITY, WEST CHINA.
ARNOLD SILCOCK, Architect.



PROPOSED SEA-BATHING LAKE, SOUTHPORT.
A. E. JACKSON, Architect.

no doubt that the columnar form perfected by the Greeks is exceedingly impressive, and no development in design is likely to render it completely out of date.

A building of a very different type is the new head office for the London Electric Railways in Broadway, by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson. Here a more modern note is struck. Advantage is taken of the building regulations to raise the rear portion of the structure to a great height, and the resultant tower form is an attractive one. The plan is cleverly arranged to enable the three wings, set diagonally with the street, to obtain the maximum of light and ventilation. In more traditional style is the new façade of the Army and Navy Stores, by Sir Aston Webb & Son. In this case the ground floor storey



PROPOSED CATHOLIC CHURCH, ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.
SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., Architect.

was the first part of the façade to be reconstructed, and the handsome colonnade will now be surmounted by an intermediate storey and a row of round-headed apertures which, while giving the impression of belonging to a single storey of very lofty apartments, are really divided by a floor. This is an instance of the modern tendency to group windows for formal effect alone, irrespective of that expression of the actual arrangement of storeys within the building.

Another impressive public building is that of Leeds University, by Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, of which the main entrance and tower are here shown. This design, which was placed first in an important competition, is remarkable in that it is the final point



PROPOSED CATHOLIC CHURCH, ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., Architect.



NEW PREMISES AT NORWICH FOR BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.
BRIERLEY & RUTHERFORD AND MESSRS. ED. BOARDMAN & SON, Joint Architects.

of a very large architectural composition of subtlety and refinement. The group of buildings associated with Leeds University will be one of the finest in the kingdom, and show what grand effects can be obtained by the proper exploitation of classic *motifs*. The new Parliament Buildings, Northern Ireland, by Arnold Thornley, are in a correct style, yet perhaps fail to give an idea of a Parliament House. It may be suggested that a dome would here not have been out of place.

Mr. W. G. Newton's design for the Glasshouse Street elevation of the County Fire Office accords

well with the new front of that building, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

One of the most original essays on street front design is that by Messrs. Colcutt & Hamp, who, in the new St. Katherine Coleman House, have combined in a single façade several interesting *motifs*, interesting in themselves, yet not perhaps harmonious with each other. The long multiple lateral windows, apparently embracing four storeys, suggest an interior apartment of ungainly dimensions, while the columnated portion in the centre has little æsthetic relationship, either with these lateral features or with



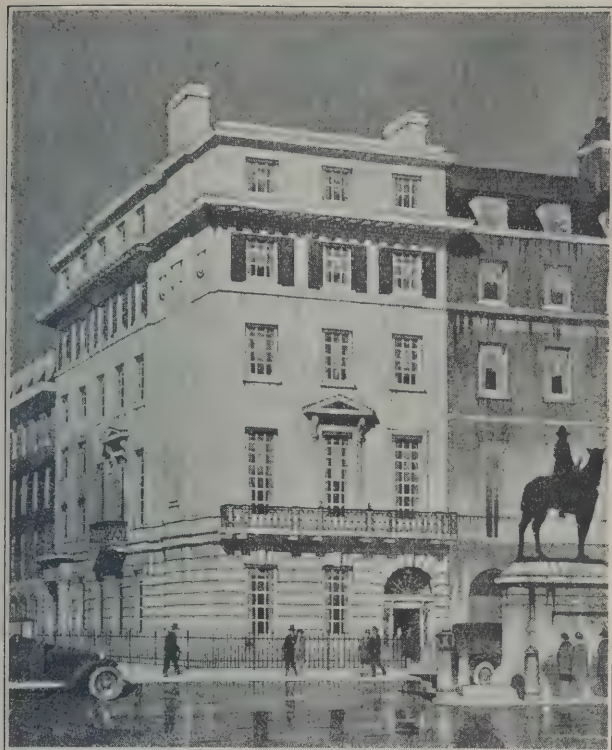
FRANCIS WILLMER MCAULAY MEMORIAL HOME, AYLESBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
C. H. JAMES, Architect.



COULSDON AND PURLEY COUNCIL OFFICES.
NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.



RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE.
CYRIL A. FAREY & GRAHAM DAWBARN, Architects.



No. 60 PORTLAND PLACE, W.
GEORGE VERNON, Architect.

the doorway beneath it. In contrast to this the new premise in Fenchurch Street, by Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers, seems pleasant in the monotony of its repetitive design, which would certainly accord far better with its architectural neighbours than the former more flamboyant and assertive building.

The High Voltage Laboratory and the New Physics Laboratory, at Teddington, both by Mr. Frederick A. Llewellyn, are handsome buildings, testifying to the importance of scientific research. The New Gallery Kinema, by Messrs. C. Nicholas and J. E. Dixon Spain, represents a new experiment in the interior decoration of this kind of building. The large yellow panels are highly effective, but the entertaining frieze beneath them, although it is so placed that its pictorial quality can readily be appreciated by those in the auditorium, is perhaps not very intimately related

to the decorative scheme as a whole. It is, however, an interesting adventure, and should prompt other designers of cinemas to explore further the uses and possibilities of the pictorial frieze.

Rhodes House, Oxford, by Sir Herbert Baker, is a fascinating composition, in which a dome, a gable, and a columnated portico are seen in contrast. It would be of interest if the clever drawing by Mr. H. L. G. Pilkington, who is obviously an admirer of Mr. Walcott, had also illustrated the relation between this building and its architectural environment. This formal connection between new and old is well shown in the charming sketch of the Chantry Bridge, Rotherham. Here Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has taken an ancient bridge, retained a few of its Gothic arches, which accorded so well with an old building



COUNTY FIRE OFFICE: GLASSHOUSE STREET ELEVATION.
WILLIAM G. NEWTON, Architect.



NEW WINCEBY HOUSE SCHOOL, COODEN, BEXHILL.
KIEFFER & FLEMING, Architects.

adjoining its approaches, and with very great skill has placed a brand new but concrete traffic bridge of broad span, but of such reticent design, that it almost looks as if it had been there from the beginning.

Turning to domestic architecture, we see evidence of the increasing popularity of flats. In Mr. Curtis Green's design for a block at Stratford Place he has tackled the problem of the tall façade and has made a gallant attempt to give interest to a group of 49 windows of approximately equal dimensions. The basement, comprising a mezzanine, is well articulated by rustication and a small stone balustrade. The block of flats by Mr. Louis de Soissons and Mr. G. G. Wornum at Larkhall Estate, Clapham, is more suburban in character. It has pleasant proportions, and the brick balcony is a novel feature. In the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, of which the handsome Georgian exterior was exhibited last year, some delightful detail is shown, and Mr. Robert Atkinson once more shows himself to be a master of interior decoration. Mr. P. D. Hepworth's house at East



LEEDS UNIVERSITY: PRINCIPAL FRONT.
LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, Architects.

Finchley, with its finely decorative gable contrasted with the long straight ridge of the roof, is an attractive composition.

Mr. Guy Dawber is represented by several designs of great interest. The Lord Wardsworth Agricultural College, at Long Sutton, Hants, is an example of traditional English Renaissance work elegantly detailed. In the Foord Almhouses, Rochester, there is a cunning blend of the formal and the rustic, and the quadrangle, with its fine spaciousness relieved by such a lively skyline, is a fascinating composition. The House at Hawkhurst, also designed by Mr. Guy Dawber, shows once more how completely he has assimilated the local building traditions of this county.

One of the most successful designs here exhibited is Mr. W. Harding Thompson's charming scheme for Enham Village Centre, in which an institute, shops and private houses are grouped around a green. The buildings, though small in scale, are elegantly detailed and accord with each other most harmoniously.



TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: JUNIOR COMBINATION ROOM.
EDWARD MAUFE, Architect.



ENTRANCE TO A HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD.
C. H. JAMES, Architect.



HOUSE AT EAST FINCHLEY.
P. D. HEPWORTH, Architect.



HOUSE AT PURLEY.
NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.



NYMANS, HANDCROSS, SUSSEX: EXTERIOR OF HALL.
WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., Architect.



A COTSWOLD HOUSE.
BAILLIE SCOTT & BERESFORD, Architects.



HOUSE IN TOORAK, MELBOURNE.
RODNEY H. ALSOP, Architect.



COTTAGES AT RANKSBOROUGH, NEAR OAKHAM.
H. S. GOODHEART-RENDEL, Architect.

& Maule, is a particularly good example of the way to treat an old farm. Here the reconstruction has been so admirably accomplished that the building has retained its old-world character.

The Francis Willmer McAulay Memorial Home, by Mr. Charles H. James, is an attractive design in which brickwork is treated with great skill.

Schools and colleges comprise an important branch of domestic architecture. An excellent example of modern school planning is the New Wineby House School at Cooden, Bexhill, by Messrs. Kieffer & Fleming, and in this instance the complex modern requirements are satisfied in a building which presents the most charming Georgian façades on all sides. This is a design of great merit, as is also Mr. Cyril Farey's Raffles College, Singapore, which has a delightful simplicity of treatment and seems so well adapted to a tropical climate.

The Junior Combination Room at Trinity College, Cambridge, by Mr. Edward Maufe, is one of the most successful pieces of college architecture of recent years. The façade is admirably proportioned and accords well with its situation. The Friend's College, at Chengtu University, West China, by Mr. Arnold Silcock, represents an interesting attempt to adapt the native style to modern usages.

Of ecclesiastical architecture, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's proposed Roman Catholic Church at Ashford,



HOUSE AT LIMPSFIELD.
NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.

Middlesex, deserves first mention. This group is an assemblage of simple architectural shapes harmoniously combined, and the general effect is interesting. It may perhaps be suggested, however, that the attic storey of the tower is inadequately joined to the sub-structure. Mr. Walter Tapper's design for a hall at Handcross, Sussex, is an elegant composition. The end elevation is an attractive one, while the three transepts with arched reveals are novel features which are pleasing in their formal simplicity. The design is a notable contribution to modern church architecture, for it shows what interesting effects can be obtained by the use of time-honoured classic *motifs*. The Church of St. Austin's, Wimbledon Park, by Adrian Gilbert Scott, is an impressive interior in which the bare white walls contrast admirably with an array of simple roof trusses. Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman's winning design for the Masonic Temple at Great



HOUSE AT HUTTON RUDBY, YORKS.
K. WARD & C. LECKENBY, Architects.



HYAM PARK FARM, MALMESBURY, WILTS (as altered).
FORSYTH & MAULE, Architects.



HOUSE AT OXFORD.
EDWARD MAUFE, Architect.



HOUSE AT HAWKHURST, KENT.
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., Architect.



GRIMS CLOSE, NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES.
HENRY S. LAWRENCE, Architect.

Queen Street is a clever essay in neo-Grec. The corner site is well utilised, and the great stone cupola will be a notable feature in the Metropolis.

In considering the qualities of church building, it has latterly become necessary to give considerable attention to an important group of new structures, the halls of worship erected by the Christian Scientists, who are gradually evolving an ecclesiastical tradition of their own. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bromley, Kent, by Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, is an interesting addition to the number of such halls, all of which are without hall or spire and are thus readily distinguishable from the churches belonging to other religious denominations.

The Architectural Room shows an unusually interesting set of exhibits. One obvious criticism occurs to one, namely, that the number of *plans* shown is getting smaller and smaller. Even the practice of placing plans to a small scale at the corners of the pretty water-colour perspective sketches appears to be now dying out. Surely the Selection Committee might be induced to insist upon these miniature plans being presented with the drawings, and thus respect one harmless predilection of architectural visitors to the Academy.



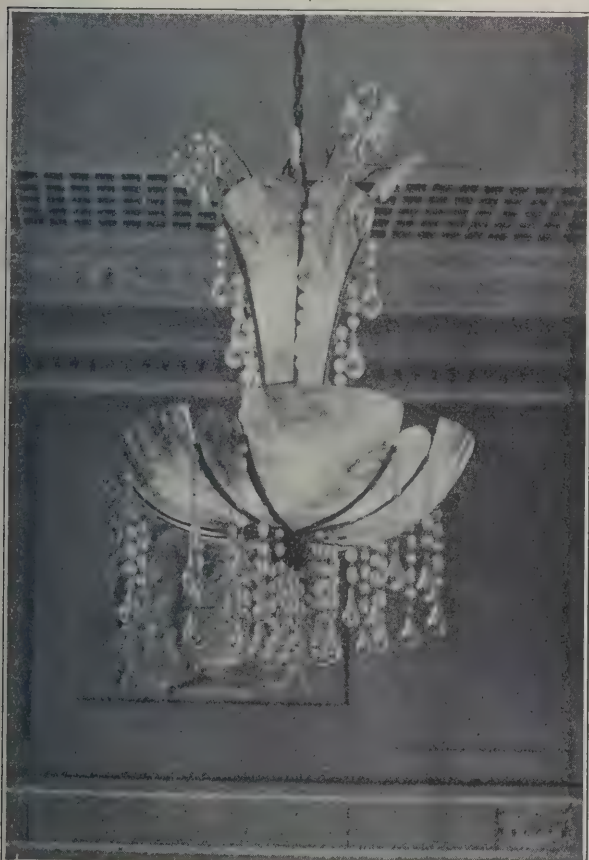
HOUSE AT MARLOW.
HENRY S. LAWRENCE, Architect.



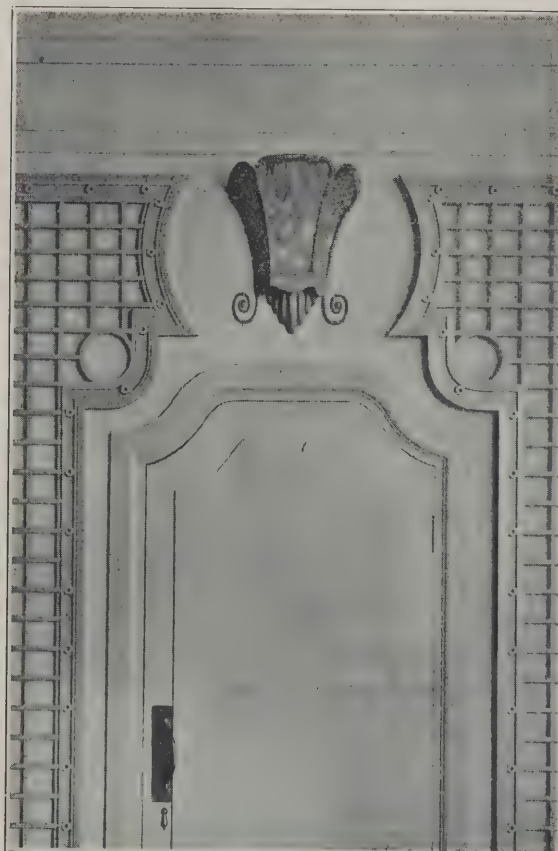
LAMP IN STAIRCASE HALL IN AMBER OPALESCENT GLASS. IRONWORK FORGED AND PAINTED YELLOW.



IN LADIES' DRAWING ROOM AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS. AMBER GLASS AND EMBOSSED IRON PAINTED RED AND YELLOW.

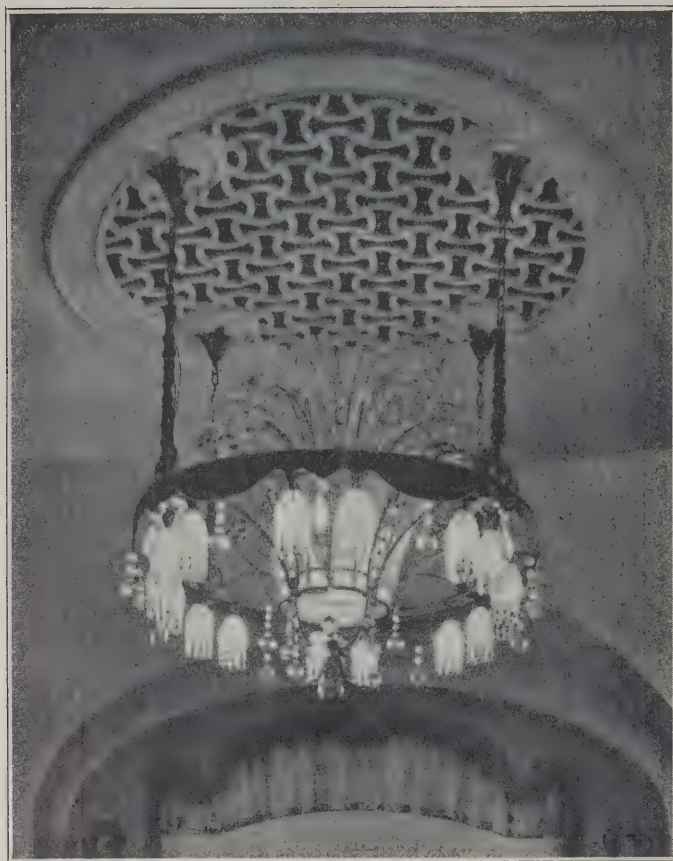


CHANDELIER IN FRENCH RESTAURANT. ALL METAL HAND-WORKED IRON. GLASS, OPALESCENT AMBER AND CLEAR CRYSTAL DROPS AND SPRAYS.



WALL BRACKET IN WINTER GARDEN. HAND EMBOSSED IRON PAINTED POWDER BLUE. AMBER OPALESCENT GLASS.

Electric Light Fittings from the Gresham Hotel, Dublin.
Designed by Robert Atkinson
Carried out by BAGUES, LTD.



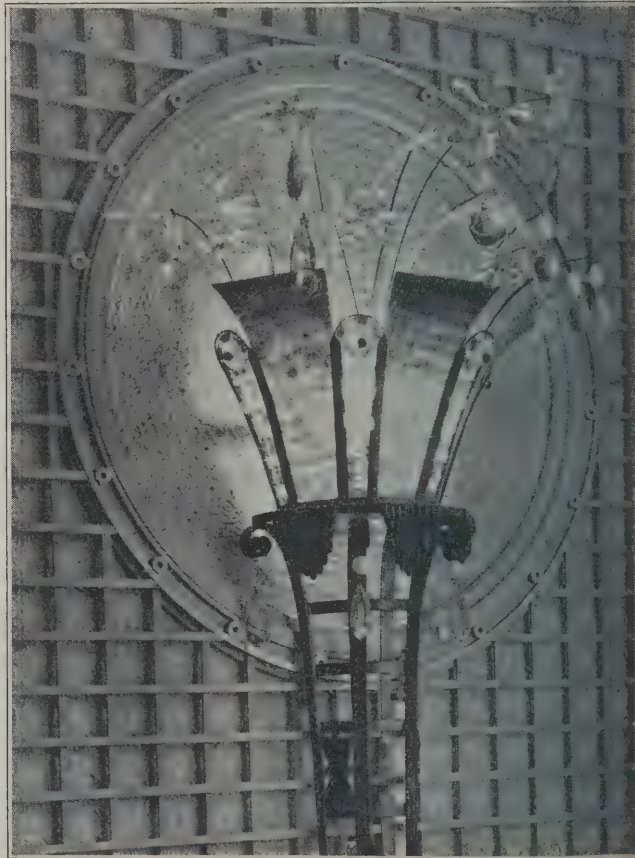
CHANDELIER IN WINTER GARDEN. THE GLASS IS AMBER OPAL, AND THE CRYSTAL BEADS ARE SUSPENDED FROM A CORONA IN HAND-EMBOSSSED IRON.



CEILING LAMP IN ENTRANCE HALL. SUPPORTS ARE OF WROUGHT-IRON PAINTED RED, LEAVES OF EMBOSSED IRON PAINTED GREEN, AMBER OPAL GLASS.



IN THE WINTER GARDEN. STANDARD OF FORGED IRON, DETAILS IN HAND-EMBOSSSED IRON. GLASS AMBER OPALESCENT WITH CLEAR CRYSTAL DROPS AND FLOWERS.

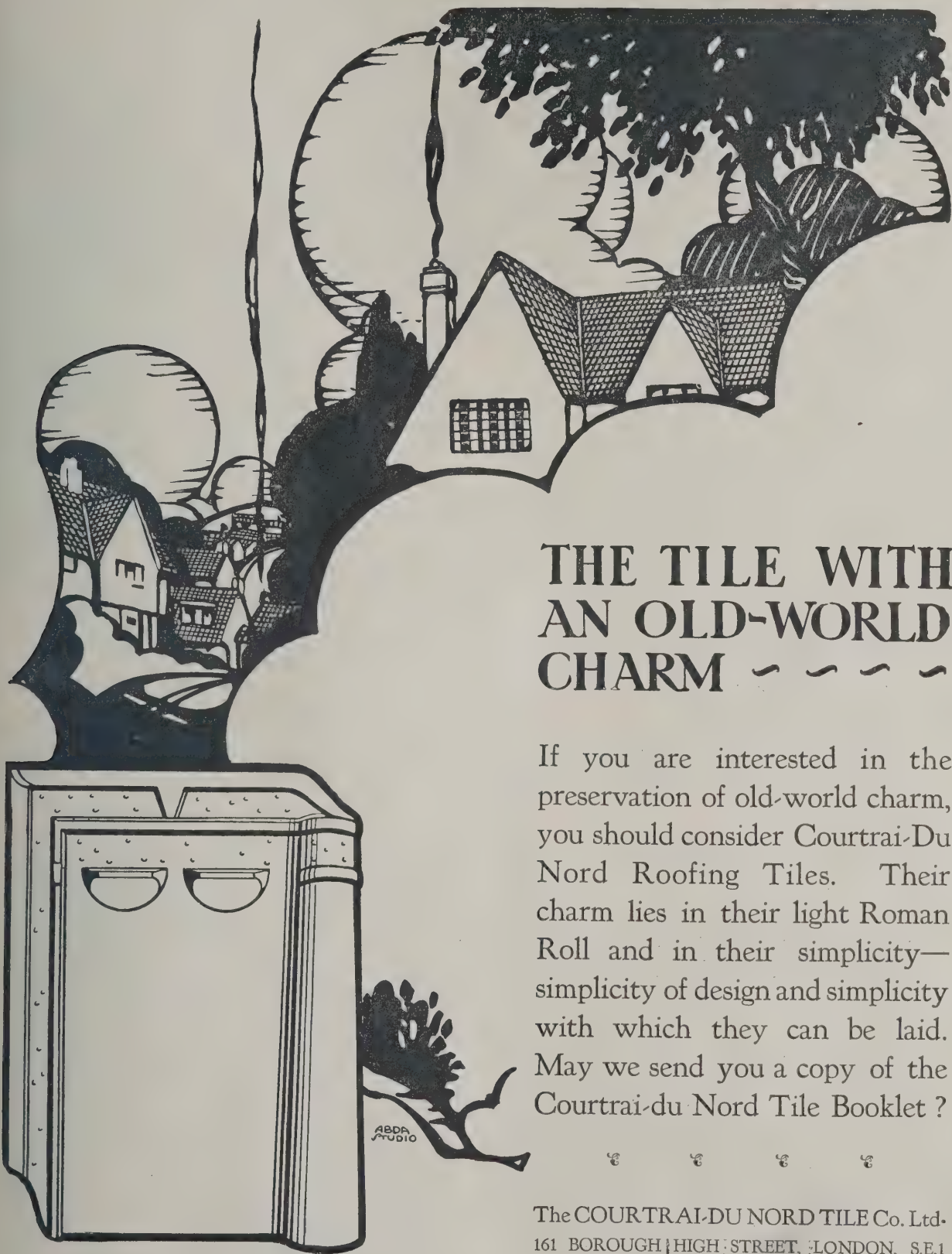


WALL BRACKET IN ENTRANCE HALL AND BASEMENT STAIR LOBBY. IN PAINTED IRON WITH EMBOSSED IRON FLOWERS. AMBER OPAL GLASS AND CRYSTAL DROPS.

Electric Light Fittings from the Gresham Hotel, Dublin.

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ESSAYS BY THE WAY

II.—Plus-Four Architecture

By "SCRUTATOR."

Probably one of the effects of an intense urbanisation is to set up renewed longings for the countryside, from which we have, perhaps unwillingly, or at least to some extent unnaturally, been divorced. As a race, despite, or perhaps because of, the enormous and rapid growth of our large towns during the last hundred years, we have preferred the country to the town. Our cities have become in a measure "Gehennas" for the making of money, from which we can retire as early as possible to live a sort of quasi-agricultural life; or perhaps only a semi-retirement with a pied-à-terre in Gehenna from Monday to Friday, with the Paradisaical country house as the fitting reward for the week-end.

We are very proud of our domestic architecture, and by "domestic" architecture we usually mean "country house" or "country cottage" architecture, as we aspire to the great or small, and though possibly the suburban might be included under this heading—never the urban.

A few *misguided* people, like Mr. Trystan Edwards, may still believe in large residential cities in the grand manner, which shall enshrine an urban politeness, but are for the most part fully agreed that towns are to be escaped from, or, if escape be impossible, then a garden city or a garden suburb, with its scattered development of one's and two's, is the most that we can tolerate in civic neighbourliness, and even so we feel cramped and long for that *unsophisticated* country where we can live with every degree of modern comfort.

The majority of us, alas! are city dwellers, urban or suburban, with the acquired tastes and artificial habits of the townsman, so that even when we make the *grand escape*, our habits accompany us with the persistency of unpaid bills, clamorously pursuing us in the wistful hope of an early redemption. Even when we have achieved our bucolic Paradise we view the country with an artificial detachment that has something of the theatrical about it. The lights and darks are heightened and intensified, and the country that we actually inhabit is a terra-incognita of exaggerated rusticity. This exaggeration has, I think, been increased since the war, and is reflected both in our clothes and houses. The useful and ubiquitous plus-fours—I refer to the whole suit, and not only to the nether garments—has tended to get more tweedy with larger and ever larger checks, whilst the bagginess of those same nether garments, apeing the sartorial freedom of Hodge, attains to so serious an increase of area as to pleasantly affect the credits of the woollen industry. I have seen many a sheep eyeing with reproachful attention the wild waste of wool betrayed in the clothes of the intruding golfers.

Our country houses, too, show the effects of this urban-Americanised attitude to the ruralities.

There is a certain type of house that has sprung into existence since the war that I always think of as a plus-four house. It has all the qualities of a Kent or Sussex farm or manor house seen in the artificial glare of the footlights. The half-timber of these "plus-four" houses is of a surprising plentitude, the ceilings of the extraordinarily low, wide rooms are beamed with a lavish beamishness, which illuminates the never before quite comprehended saying "My beamish boy." The open fireplaces, on which repose those giant logs supported by cunningly contrived iron-dogs, are fashioned in a curly brick-work, the twistiness of which is a sufficient answer to those pessimists who talk so despondently of the decay

of the peasant crafts, the bricklayers amongst the rest.

Everything is on the same scale of exaggeration—the heavily leaded windows, the waviness of the old-tiled roofs, the artificially treated oak, all bear witness to the desire to escape from the urban, the conventional, the commonplace of everyday life.

It is all a little mad, but quite excusable and of the essence of art, albeit a slightly theatrical art, and I also have had moments when the vision of being whirled away, in the most luxurious of modern cars, to some too-perfect country cottage, there to be regaled with satisfying glimpses of pigs and potatoes whilst sipping a rare and generous cocktail in a stone-flagged hall-sitting-room of a sufficient oakiness. It would be alluring enough to drag me from my Cockney fastness, to try the *Simple Life* from Friday night to Monday morning.

What the exact social significance of these houses is, if any, would be a little difficult to determine. They may be silent witnesses of the end of that ampler country house life which is now on the wane, and in the not very distant future may be quite extinct, or they may be the forerunners of that super-suburbanisation which, following the track of the motor car, is gradually spreading, like a creeping paralysis, over the whole face of the country.

But, if they are of the advance guard, they observe an immense difference, and, as opposed to the cheap and makeshift, are excessively expensive. They are so obviously and emphatically hand-made: there is not the least little suggestion of a machine anywhere, for that would be to betray their architects unforgivably. They have all the distinction that a pair of hand-made shoes has amongst a multitude wearing nothing but factory-made footgear. In fact, it may be that in the years to come they will be as almost unique as the expensively rare possessions of the very rich. It is surprising how exceedingly costly it is for rich folk to become simple.

Hunting, which is the craft of the poorest of mankind—such as the almost extinct Red Indians of North America—has become the pastime of the very wealthy.

History reminds us of the extreme costliness of the "simple" life led by Marie Antoinette and her Court, when they played at being shepherds and milkmaids at that pretty little artificial village near the smaller of the Trianons. To be an amateur farmer is to indulge in a hobby which requires the purse of a millionaire, and one, moreover, who reckons his millions in pounds sterling and not in dollars! So it would seem that to be able to live in the country at all to-day one must be very poor or very rich!

In my poetic moments I have often felt how delightful it would be to live in the country, in such a house as I have described, with all the appropriate appurtenances. One would, of course, be dressed in nothing but homespuns. Your food would be home-grown, with the purest butter, milk and cream supplied daily from your own little model dairy. Only, I think if I could afford all this, I should decide to live in Town.

Architects' Registration Bill

The Select Committee has been appointed, and will consist of the following members: Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Colonel Moore, Dr. Watts, Captain Wallace, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Major Tasker, Sir Frederick Rice, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Viant, and Mr. Lindley.



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Professional Societies

The Royal Institute of British Architects

We take the following notes from the minutes of the Council, held on April 11:

VISIT OF DANISH ARCHITECTS.—Permission for the use of the galleries was granted to the Architectural Association for the dance to be held on May 27 in honour of the Danish architects visiting England. It was also decided to invite the Danish architects to meet the President and Council at the Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED FOR THE PROBATIONERSHIP.—It was decided to make history and geography alternative subjects in the list of subjects required to be covered by the certificates recognised for the probationership.

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, LEICESTER COLLEGE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.—Recognition for exemption from the R.I.B.A. intermediate examination under the usual conditions was granted to this school for its three years' full-time day course.

THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP, 1926-27 COMPETITION.—It was decided to grant a certificate of honourable mention to the author of the drawings submitted under the motto "Sea."

THE ARTHUR CATES PRIZE.—It was decided to approve the proposal of the Charity Commissioners that the amended scheme for the Arthur Cates prize should provide for the offer of an annual prize for the promotion of the study of architecture, more especially in relation to the application of geometry to vaulting, etc. (*i.e.*, the object especially indicated by the founder), with a proviso that if in any year (either owing to absence of competitors or the fact that no work of sufficient merit is submitted) no prize is awarded, then the following year the prize shall be offered in connection with some other architectural subject, *e.g.*, town planning. The scheme would further provide that the income of the charity unexpended in any year should be added to the capital endowment, so that the value of the annual prize might ultimately be augmented.

THE R.I.B.A. (HENRY SAXON SNELL) PRIZE.—It was decided to amalgamate the R.I.B.A. (Henry Saxon Snell) prize with that offered by the Architectural Association, and to institute a Henry Saxon Snell scholarship, to be offered every third year, and administered by a Joint Committee of the R.I.B.A. and the Architectural Association, the income of the two funds being amalgamated for the purpose of providing the scholarship fund. The Council of the Architectural Association have agreed to this proposal.

THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP MEDAL.—It was decided to institute a medal, to be awarded with the Victory scholarship, in commemoration of members of the Society of Architects who fell in the war. A selection of esquisse designs for the medal has been obtained from the Recognised Schools of Architecture, and that prepared by Mr. E. B. O'Rorke, of the Architectural Association School of Architecture, has been selected as most suitable.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE FOR WORKERS IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—The Board reported that in accordance with the suggestion approved by the Council on April 19, 1926, they have held two series of lectures on architecture for workers in the building trades. The subjects and lecturers were as follows: "The Job," by Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan; "Materials and Craftsmanship," by Professor H. Worthington; "Good and Bad Buildings," by Mr. Howard Robertson; "The Wealth of England," by Mr. W. G. Newton; "The Palace of Westminster," by Mr. T. Wilson (Superintendent of Works, H.M. Office of Works); "Surface Treatment of Concrete and Cast

Stone," by Mr. H. A. Holt, A.I.Struct.E.; "Liverpool Cathedral," by Professor C. H. Reilly; "General Materials," by Mr. H. Jarman (Superintendent of Works, H.M. Office of Works). The lectures were increasingly well attended by representatives of most of the building trades. During the discussions the following points were brought out: (1) That more interest would be taken by the craftsmen in the buildings upon which they were engaged if models of the proposed buildings were placed upon the works for their inspection while the buildings were in progress and that complete plans and drawings might be available in order that the men could see how the work they were doing fitted into the whole structure; (2) that craftsmen should be given more liberty to use their discretion in the execution of their particular crafts; (3) that the architect and craftsman should get into closer personal touch with each other; (4) that architects might take building apprentices over their works while in progress and at completion. It was decided to approve the recommendation of the Board that steps should be taken to bring the above desires to the notice of all practising architects.

Sheffield Society of Architects

The annual meeting of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors was held recently at the University. The report presented by the hon. secretary (Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs) showed an increased membership, which is now 92 as against 71 last year. Special reference was made to the Architectural Department at the University (under the control of Mr. St. John Harrison). The election of officers for 1927-28 resulted as follows: President, Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards; vice-president, Mr. C. N. Hadfield; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. R. Wigfull; hon. secretary, Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs. The Council members are Messrs. E. M. Gibbs, W. C. Fenton, W. J. Hale, A. F. Watson, and C. B. Flockton. Fellows of the Society: Messrs. W. G. Birch, J. M. Jenkinson, J. A. Teaker, J. C. P. Toothill, H. I. Potter, and E. M. Holmes. Messrs. F. H. Wrench, J. H. Odom, and J. Lancashire were elected associate members.

The Architectural Association of Ireland

The Architectural Association of Ireland, at a recent meeting at 8 Merrion Square, Dublin, had before it the report for the session 1926-1927, which stated that the record of the year's work was very satisfactory, and that 21 new members had been elected during the session, making a total of 155. The Downes Bronze Medal was awarded to Captain Henderson, and the Architectural Association Prize to Mr. T. Carberry. Mr. Sedgwick Keatinge, in the course of his valedictory address, said that there was one thing that he would like to say to those architects who had pupils in their offices who were attending the studio and the lectures at the National University, and that was that this system of training students was the best method by far that the Architectural Association had taken up. However, to be a success the students must attend at the University regularly, and he asked the members to make it possible for their apprentices to leave their offices at the hours laid down in the programme, not only for the good of the student, but for the good of the Architectural Association.

Scottish Architects

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held recently at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., president, in the chair. Approval was given to the programme drawn up for the annual convention, which is to be held at Elgin on June 3 and 4.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT



*Drawn by D. M. Cafferata.
Historical data by George Bankart.*

F. PRIMATICCIO of Bologna, a worker with Guilio Romano, being received by Francis 1st, of France in 1531 and commissioned to decorate Fontainbleau with stucco. This young artist's work is upon many notable French buildings and it influenced English work.

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London Building Notes

BECONTREE.—A block of shops and business premises is to be erected on the L.C.C. housing estate, the site being in Halbutt Street. Mr. Edward Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 7 Goodmayes Road, Goodmayes.

BLOOMSBURY.—The Co-operative Permanent Building Society, Ltd., Red Lion Square, W.C.1, propose to erect a block of offices in Hart Street, W.C. Mr. P. Morney, architect, 22 Red Lion Square, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Thomas & Edge, Station Chambers, Cross Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

BROMLEY ROAD.—A row of 20 shops is to be erected upon a site in Bromley Road, Lewisham, S.E. The building work will be carried out by the owner, Mr. Jas. Watt, builder, 1 Central Parade, Bromley Road, S.E.6.

CITY.—A rebuilding scheme is projected at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1, by the Governors, at a cost of £200,000. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

CLERKENWELL.—A cinema theatre is to be erected on a site in Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1, opposite Sadlers' Wells Theatre. Mr. Cecil Masey, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 19 Devereux Court, Strand, W.C.2.

ELTHAM.—Plans are in course of preparation for the proposed new elementary school to be built in Galdham Square, Eltham. The cost of the building and its equipment is estimated at £37,000. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

FINSBURY.—A large building, to provide shop, office and warehouse accommodation, is to be erected at the junction of City Road and Featherstone Street, E.C.2. Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 11-12 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

FULHAM.—New tenement flats are being erected on a site in Lister Terrace, Fulham, S.W., by the Trustees of the Samuel Lewis Trust for Dwellings for the Very Poor. Messrs. Joseph, architects, 2 Pauls Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4. The contractors are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

GREAT WEST ROAD.—The building of a large number of houses is contemplated on a site on the new Great West Road, S.W. Preliminary operations on the estate are under the direction of Messrs. P. Chase Gadner & Co., surveyors, High Street, Hounslow.

ISLINGTON.—Building operations have commenced at the premises at 159-169 Upper Street, Islington, N.1, where the London Co-operative Society, Ltd., possess a large loading depot. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., architects, 35-39, Maddox Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Nox, Ltd., 44 Praed Street, W.2.

KING'S PARK.—Alterations are to be effected at the premises known as St. Leonard's House in King's Park, E.2, for the Governing Committee. Mr. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

LEWISHAM.—The senior departments of the Dalmain Road School, at Lewisham, S.E., are to be rebuilt, at a total cost of £25,000. The builders are Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Co., Ltd., 23 High Street, Kingston-on-Thames. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

LEWISHAM.—The premises in Lewisham High Street, S.E., of Messrs. Strouds, Ltd., drapers, etc., are, it is understood, to be reconstructed. The present proprietors are the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Woolwich, S.E.18.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. S. Berney, the owner of the Prince of Wales Picture Theatre in Harrow Road, W.2, intends to completely rebuild the cinema. The expenditure involved is stated to be approximately £100,000.

MITCHAM.—A fire station is about to be built at Mitcham on a site secured some time ago by the U.D.C. Messrs. Chat, Son & Reading, architects, High Street, Croydon. The contractors are Messrs. J. Saunders & Sons, 54 London Road, Croydon.

PLUMSTEAD.—The "Empire" Theatre, N., is to be enlarged. Mr. Cecil Masey, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 19 Devereux Court, Strand, W.C.2.

SHIRLEY.—The Governors of the Bethlem Royal Hospital are to erect new buildings on the Monks' Orchard estate, near Croydon. The scheme will probably cost about £250,000.

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET.—No. 8 South Audley Street, W.1, known as Alington House, is to be utilised as business premises, involving considerable structural alterations. The freeholder of the property, Sir B. G. D. Sheffield, Bart., M.P., is applying for authority to carry out the scheme.

SOUTHWOOD LANE.—The Furnishing Trades Benevolent Association propose to carry out a scheme of enlargement at the association's rest homes, known as Radlett House, in Southwood Lane, N.6. Mr. S. Clifford Tee, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 50 Moorgate, E.C.2.

STRATFORD.—A picture theatre and restaurant, to be called "The Stratford," are to be erected in Tramways Avenue, Stratford, E.15. The new building is estimated to cost over £100,000. The architect is Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2. The builders will be Messrs. Thomas & Edge, Cross Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

TOWER BRIDGE ROAD.—A picture theatre is to be built on a site in Tower Bridge Road, S.E., by the Tolmers Square Cinema Co. Messrs. Lovegrove & Papworth, architects, 374 Old Street, Finsbury, E.C.2.

VICTORIA STREET.—The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose the reorganisation and modernisation of the existing showrooms and the rearrangement of the lifts. Sir Aston Webb and Mr. Maurice Webb, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

WADDON.—A new school, designed by Mr. A. Sunderland, L.R.I.B.A., Sydenham Road, Croydon, is to be erected.

WESTMINSTER.—The area covered by Nos. 8-12, New Cavendish Street, and 29-51 Hallam Street, W.1, is to be developed by the erection of a block of residential flats, with shops on part of the ground floor frontage. Mr. V. Huxley, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 10 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

WESTMINSTER.—The licensed premises in Warwick Street, Pimlico, S.W.1, known as "The Duke of Clarence," are to be pulled down and a new public-house erected on the same site. Messrs. William Bradford & Sons, architects, 12 Regent Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Douglas Halse & Co., Ltd., Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.18.

WESTMINSTER.—New shops and offices are to be erected upon a site in Rochester Row, S.W.1, upon which was formerly the old Military Hospital of the Brigade of Guards. The builders are Messrs. Robertson, Ltd., 21 Knightsbridge, S.W.

WESTMINSTER.—Work is in progress upon the site in Orange Street, S.W.1, of the new library for the Westminster City Council, which is expected to cost £50,000. The builders are Messrs. Walden & Co., Ltd., Swallowfield Reading, and the steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. The stone facade is being supplied by the Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., Bath, to the direction of the architect, Mr. A. N. Prentice, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

WINTERBOURNE ROAD.—The Croydon E.C. propose to erect a new central school in Winterbourne Road. Plans are being prepared by Mr. William H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., 3 Paradise Street, Birmingham.

WOOLWICH.—A new operating theatre is to be erected at the Greenwich and Deptford Hospital in Woolwich Road, S.E., for the Greenwich B.G. Quantities have been prepared by Mr. Louis Jacob, F.S.I., 58 Garden Square, W.C.1.

Manchester College of Technology

The Governing Body offers a limited number of research scholarships in technology. The value of the scholarship will not exceed £100. These will be tenable during the session 1927-28 in the College. Research may be undertaken in any of the following departments: Mechanical engineering; electrical engineering; municipal and sanitary engineering; applied chemistry: (a) general chemical technology, (b) chemistry of textile (bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing), (c) dyestuffs, (d) fuels, (e) paper manufacture, (f) metallurgy and assaying, (g) chemical technology of brewing, (h) electro chemistry; textile industries; photographic technology; printing; industrial administration. Applications (which must be made on prescribed forms to be obtained from the Registrar of the College of Technology, Manchester) must be received on or before July 6, 1927.



EARLE'S CEMENT

FOR EARLY HARDENING

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

BARNSELY.—An hotel is to be built in Huddersfield Road by John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd., at a cost of £7,000. Mr. B. Wilson, architect, High Street, Tadcaster.

BERMONDSEY.—The B.C. propose building 17 new-type bungalows of brick construction, at a cost of £310 each.

BILSTON.—The E.C. recently appointed Messrs. Joynson Bros. as architects for the proposed new school at Loxdale Street.

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. Essex & Goodman, architects, 21 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, are to erect a number of shops on a corner site at Monument Road and Plough and Harrow Road.

BIRMINGHAM.—The new branch public library at Ward End will be erected by Messrs. W. & J. Webb, 256 Great King Street, Birmingham, the contract price being £12,323.

CARMARTHEN.—The Borough Surveyor, Mr. G. L. Evans, has been appointed architect for the housing scheme.

CHESTERFIELD.—Mr. W. A. Darbyshire, of Slumangate, Chesterfield, is preparing plans for the new Primitive Methodist Church to be erected at Stonegravels, near Chesterfield.

CHURCH.—New club premises are to be erected in Market Street, near Acerington. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Pollard & Pollard, architects, County Bank Chambers, Padiham, near Burnley. The contract has been let to Mr. D. Grimshaw, builder and contractor, 177 Dill Hall Lane, Acerington, Lancs.

CITY OF LONDON.—Messrs. Stone & Drew are to erect a building at 49-52 Houndsditch.

COALVILLE.—The Coalville Working Men's Co-operative Society, Ltd., Coalville, Leics., propose to build a central factory and warehouse. The cost is estimated at £30,000. Mr. Harry Swanwick, architect, 10a High Street, Coalville.

DONCASTER.—A new hotel is to be erected at the junction of Barnby Dun and Thorne Roads, Doncaster. Plans prepared by Messrs. Wilburn & Atkinson, Exchange Buildings, Market Street, Doncaster.

DURHAM.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new Miners' Hall and Institute at Fishburn Colliery. The architect is Mr. W. A. Kellett, Lloyds' Bank Chambers, Barnard Castle, Durham.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation have asked the Borough Engineer to submit plans for non-parlour houses, to be erected on the remaining portions of the Victoria Drive estate, and also for roads and sewer works.

GARSTANG.—Mr. Luke Parkinson, of Lancaster, is proposing to carry out structural alterations to the "New Holly" Inn, Garstang. The plans have been prepared by Mr. R. W. Jackson, L.R.I.B.A., of 43 Church Street, Lancaster.

GATESHEAD.—For new stores, offices, etc., for Messrs. Brett's Oil and Grease Co., Gateshead, Mr. W. Hall, Derwent Joinery Works, Gateshead. The architect is Mr. J. N. Fatkin, 77 Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GOODMAYES E.—The Trustees of the Congregational Church have signed a contract with Messrs. H. Knight & Sons, 16 Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N., for a new church, costing £8,557, to be erected from the designs of Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., architects, 121 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

LEEDS.—An expenditure of £40,000 is projected by the committee of the Leeds Maternity Hospital upon a complete reconstruction and extension of the institution. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Atkinson, 1 Mark Lane, Leeds.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Thomas Winn & Sons, architects, are to rebuild the "Yew Tree" Inn, Ellerby Lane.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Thomas Winn & Sons, architects, have prepared plans for the rebuilding of the "Old Hall" Inn, at the junction of Kelsall Street and Wade Lane, Leeds.

LEEDS.—Plans have been prepared for additions to the "Trebba" factory of Messrs. May & Sons. The architects are Messrs. S. Frederick Bowman & Son, Park Row, Leeds.

LEICESTER.—Building is to commence upon the site of the new central stores and restaurant to be erected for Messrs. Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., of Nottingham. Messrs. Bromley & Watkins, architects, Prudential Chambers, Nottingham.

LEVENSHULME.—Messrs. T. Seymour Mead & Co., Ltd., Cambridge Street, Hulme, Manchester, propose to build a new store premises and a clubroom on a site at Burnage Lane, Burnage, Manchester. The plans have been prepared by the firm's resident architect, Mr. A. G. Balis. The contract has been secured by Messrs. Alfred Hodgkinson, Ltd., builders and contractors, 62 Greenhill Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

LEYLAND.—A new Manse is to be erected in Balcarres Road. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. John Tomlinson, Ltd., architects, Townsgate Sawmills, Leyland, who are also carrying out the work.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. W. Ellis, of 9 Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, has worked out a design for the new church proposed to be erected at Broad Green.

LONDON.—Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., are proceeding immediately with the erection of another large restaurant in London. This is to be erected on the site of the old Oxford Theatre of Varieties. Mr. F. J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect. The contract for the faience for the main façades, amounting to more than £10,000, has been placed with the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. J. McMoran, builder, 54 Burnage Hall Road, Burnage, Manchester, has acquired a site off Kingsway, Levenshulme, which will be known as the Hurstfold Avenue Estate, where he proposes to erect 30 houses. The plans have been prepared under his supervision.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—An expenditure of about £40,000 in involved in connection with the proposed rebuilding of the Westgate Picture House. Messrs. Percy L. Browne & Son, architects, Pearl Building, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE.—The contract for new warehouses in Newcastle for Messrs. Woride & Co. has been placed with Mr. W. Hall, Derwent Joinery Works, Gateshead. Plans prepared by Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick, Pilgrim House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The contract for the erection of a warehouse for Mr. Nausembaum has been placed with Messrs. John Jackson & Sons, Corporation Street, Newcastle. Mr. J. Walton Taylor, St. John Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, prepared the plans.

NEWPORT.—Plans for the institute which is to be a permanent memorial to Mr. W. R. Lysaght, C.B.E., chairman of Messrs. John Lysaght Orb Works, Newport, were recently passed. The architects are Messrs. Johnson & Richards. The cost is estimated at £20,000.

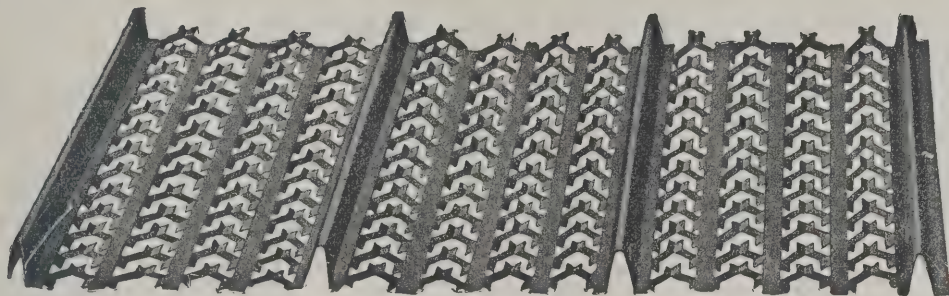
NORTHWICH.—Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co., Ltd., of Northwich, are carrying out a housing scheme for their employees. The whole of the scheme consists of 204 semi-detached houses and 29 bungalows, the whole of the bungalows and 154 houses being erected on the Hartford Hill estate, and the remaining 50 houses on the Old Golf Links site, Winnington. The contractors are as follows: Hartford Hill, Swinton, Manchester, 114 houses, Messrs. J. Gerrard & Sons; Messrs. F. Warburton & Son, Stockton Heath, 24 houses; Mr. F. Whitehead, of Hayhurst Street, Northwich, 16 houses; Mr. F. Whitehead, of Hayhurst Street, Northwich, 29 bungalows; Mr. W. E. Noden, of Grange Lane, Winsford, 50 houses.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Senate of Nottingham University propose to erect a women's hostel, to be erected out of funds provided by Sir Jesse Boot. The building is estimated to cost £30,000. The University architect is Mr. P. Morley Horder, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Arlington Street, S.W.1.

NUNEATON.—The T.C. were recently informed that the M.H. had sanctioned the borrowing of £8,674 for the purchase of land between Central Avenue and St. Mary's Road for the purposes of housing. The architect had submitted a suggested scheme and layout plan for the erection of 80 houses on this estate. The Housing Committee recommended that the scheme be approved, and that the architect prepare plans, etc., for the next meeting of the committee.

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ROWLEY REGIS.—A lay-out plan for the Twidale Hall estate has been prepared by Mr. Stanley A. Griffiths, architect.

SHEFFIELD.—A cinema is now being erected for the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd. The building has been designed by their architect, Mr. W. E. Trent. The contractors are Messrs. McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., and the structural steelwork is being supplied and erected by Messrs. H. Young & Co., Ltd., of Nine Elms Iron Works, London.

SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Gibbs, Flockton & Gibbs have forwarded to the Estates Committee of the Sheffield City Council the design of a proposed new church on the Manor Estate. The design has been approved by the committee.

STIRCHLEY.—A new factory, the erection of which has been commenced, is being built for Messrs. C. H. Leng & Son, brush manufacturers, of Birmingham, on a site near the corner of Pershore Road and Fordhouse Lane. Messrs. Skelcher & Machin, of Birmingham, are the architects, and Messrs. Rubery Owen, of Darlaston, are the contractors for the steelwork.

STOURBRIDGE.—Mr. T. Grazebrook, L.R.I.B.A., architect, of Stourbridge, has prepared plans for the erection of 12 non-parlour houses (in blocks of four) at Belbroughton. No contracts have yet been placed.

WEST HAM.—The Council are to invite tenders for the building of 270 flats on their Manor Road housing site.

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.**

BIRKENHEAD.—May 16.—For the erection of district fire station, drill tower, and eight firemen's houses, on land fronting Laird Street, Birkenhead. Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BIRKENHEAD.—May 18.—For the erection of a bus waiting-room on land situated in Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £1 1s.

BIRMINGHAM.—For the erection of extensions to premises in Havelock Road, Saltley, for the Saltley Amateur Gardeners' Club. Mr. Percy W. Upton, architect and surveyor, 40 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

BROMSGROVE.—May 11.—For the erection of 28 cottages (in pairs) at Broad Street, Sidemoor, Bromsgrove, for the U.D.C. The offices of the architects, Messrs. G. H. Gadd & Son, Town Hall Chambers, Bromsgrove. Deposit £2 2s.

CO. CAVAN.—May 16.—For the erection of a church at Arva, Co. Cavan. William H. Bryne & Son, Architects, 20 Suffolk Street, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

COLWYN BAY.—May 17.—For the erection of 32 workmen's dwellings at Berthyglyd Road, Llysfaen. Mr. W. J. Dunning, M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Colwyn Bay. Deposit £3 3s.

DERBYSHIRE.—May 20.—For the erection of a pair of cottages on the district depot site adjoining the Derby Main Road at Clay Cross, and also for single cottages at the district depots at Calver and Ashbourne. Mr. J. W. Horton, M.Inst.C.E., County Surveyor, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £2 2s.

EAST LOTHIAN.—May 16.—For the erection of additions and alterations to Macmerry Public School (near Tranent). Messrs. R. & A. K. Smith, F.F.S., 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

EAST YORKS.—For an assembly hall at Pocklington School. Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

EVESHAM.—May 9.—For the erection of eight houses in pairs for the R.D.C. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, Surveyor, Union Offices. Deposit £2 2s.

GLAMORGAN.—May 9.—For the following works, subject to their usual general conditions, viz.: (1) New school at Rhiwbina, near Cardiff; (2) teacher's house at Rhydri, near Caerphilly; (3) mining institute at Bridgend; (4) levelling playgrounds, retaining walls, playshed, etc., at the Rhiwfawr Council School, near Ystalyfera. T. Mansel Franken, Secretary of Education Committee, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

GREAT STAMBRIDGE.—May 10.—For the enlargement of the Council School for the E.C. Mr. John Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

GREENWICH.—May 19.—For the erection of new nurses' quarters and alterations to the casual wards, offices, etc., at the Greenwich and Deptford Institution, for the Board of Guardians. Architect, Mr. Alfred Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., 92 London Street, E.C.1. Mr. Louis Jacob, F.S.I., quantity surveyor, 58 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

HEXHAM.—May 9.—For the erection of 40 houses on the Chare Way Lane site, Hexham. The Urban District Council Offices, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hexham.

KELSO.—May 7.—For the following works in connection with the erection of 16 three-apartment flatted houses and eight two-apartment flatted houses (separate contracts), viz.: (1) Excavator and brick; (2) carpenter, joiner, and glazier; (3) plumber and gasfitter; (4) plaster, cement, and roughcast; (5) slater; (6) painter; (7) fencing. Mr. R. W. Macvey, C.E.,

Burgh Surveyor, Kelso. Deposit £1 1s.

KNIGHTON.—May 25.—For the erection of casual wards at the Poor Law Institution at Knighton, for the B.G. Architects, Messrs. Rogers & Shrimpton. Mr. Philip Parker, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—May 17.—For the construction and erection of shop fronts to 13 combined shops and houses now in course of erection at the corner of Stephenson Road and Benton Road on their High Heaton housing estate. The Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWRY.—May 16.—For the erection of 40 cottages at Pound Road (north of John Martin Street), Newry. The Town Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Newry. Deposit £1.

ROWLEY REGIS.—May 13.—For the erection of 22 parlour type houses and 58 non-parlour type (total 80), for the U.D.C. The Surveyor, Council House, Old Hill, Staffs.

SOLIHULL.—May 9.—For the erection of four non-parlour type houses at Damson Lane, Elmdon, and 12 non-parlour houses at Meer End, Balsall, for the R.D.C. Architects: Elmdon houses, Mr. W. T. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham; Balsall houses, Messrs. E. Harper, Bro. & Co., Ruskin Chambers, 191 Corporation Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

TREFOREST.—For the erection of additions, etc., to Calvary Baptist Church, Treforest. J. H. Davies, Architect and Surveyor, 67 Taff Street, Pontypridd. Deposit £1 1s.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—May 10.—For the erection of a new maternity and septic blocks for the Committee of Management of the Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women. Architect, Mr. Brook Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1. Quantity surveyor, Mr. Henry Vale, F.S.I., 16 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton. Deposit £3 3s.

Building Tenders

ABERGELE.—For the erection of 22 houses on the housing estate, at £8,415, submitted by Messrs. Ombeil & Hardy, builders, of Imperial Buildings, Prestatyn. Mr. Herbert A. Jones, the Council's Surveyor, has charge of the scheme, which is to commence next week.

BEDFORD.—The Corporation Electricity Committee recommend the tender, £328 10s., of Messrs. J. T. Hobson & Co. for the erection of stores at the generating station.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Sites and Buildings Sub-Committee of the E.C. recommend the tender of Mr. F. H. Smith, at £8,995, for the erection of a third department of the Billesley Council School.

CATERHAM.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board recommend the tender of Mr. L. Kazak, Belsize Lane, N.W., for sanitary alterations to ward blocks, and painting and paving works, at Caterham Mental Hospital, at £9,600.

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CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. W. Drew, £5,793, for the erection of 10 parlour type houses, and of Messrs. Morgan Bros., Birmingham, £4,850, for the erection of 10 non-parlour houses.

CHORLEY.—For the proposed alterations to the "White Bear" Inn, Chorley, Lancs., for the White Springs Brewery Co. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Buckley & Catterall, St. Thomas's Square, Chorley. The contractors are Messrs. L. Fairclough, Ltd., Adlington, Lancs.

DURHAM.—For the building of a new P.M. Church at Broom, near Ferryhill, Durham, Messrs. G. Lazenby & Sons, Ferryhill Station, Co. Durham. The cost will be £2,600. The plans were prepared by Mr. T. W. T. Richardson, 57 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

EDMONTON.—For the erection of casual wards at the corner of Silver Street and Bull Lane, for the Board of Guardians, the tender of Messrs. A. Monk, of Lower Edmonton, at £17,200.

EVESHAM.—For the erection of houses in various parts of the district, for the R.D.C.: Church Lench, J. Taylor & Sons, £1,780; Harvington, J. Taylor & Sons, £2,652; South Littleton, H. W. Crisp, £3,512; Wickhamford, C. Steward, £1,752; and Sedgewerrow, Messrs. Mansell & Wheeler, £4,315.

FLEETWOOD.—For the scheme of alterations and additions to be carried out at the Fleetwood Hospital, The Esplanade, Fleetwood, Mr. Roger Eaves, London Street, Fleetwood. The architect is Mr. Bertram Drummond, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., of 54 Adelaide Street, Fleetwood.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Cowieson's, Ltd., to erect 500 houses on sites to be selected by the Housing Director at £398 per C3 type house and £463 per D3 type house.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the offer of Messrs. John Macdonald (Contractors), Ltd., to erect on sites to be selected 1,000 various types of houses on their patent system of construction, at prices ranging from £405 to £478 per house.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend acceptance of the offer of the Balshagray Building Co. for the erection of 1,000 houses of various types on sites to be selected by the Housing Director, at prices varying from £400 to £495 per house.

GUILDFORD.—The Corporation have now accepted the tender of Mr. Herbert Ashenden, Guildford, for the erection of 60 flats in 15 blocks at Aldershot Road, for £22,057.

HALLAND, SUSSEX.—Private residence. Mr. F. D. Baker, architect. The Ringmer Building Works (tender accepted).

HESWALL.—For the erection of a pair of houses at Downham Road, Heswall. Mr. Harold C. Davies, F.S.I., architect, 167 Old Chester

Road, Birkenhead. The tender of Mr. E. L. Barlow has been accepted.

LEEDS.—The Corporation Improvements Committee recommend the following tenders: Messrs. A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., 32 type A3 houses and 22 type B3 houses, £24,032 18s. 8d., on the York Road and Selby Road estate; and Messrs. W. Ripley & Sons, Ltd., 68 type B3 houses, £32,028, on the Meanwood estate.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of a residence at Calderstones Avenue, Liverpool. Mr. Harold C. Davies, F.S.I., architect, 167 Old Chester Road, Birkenhead. The tender of Mr. R. O. Jones, 10 Chisenhale Street, Liverpool, has been accepted.

LONDON.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board recommend the tender of Messrs. C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Craven Terrace, W., £3,862, for the provision of balconies, etc., at the Brook Hospital.

MACCLESFIELD.—Subject to the sanction of the M.H., the Macclesfield R.D.C. have accepted a tender, at £4,990, for the erection of 14 houses on the Jack Lane, Woodford. The successful contractors are Messrs. Ogdens (Builders), Ltd., of 161 Harcourt Street, Reddish, near Stockport. The plans were prepared by Mr. George Clayton, architect, 4 Wellington Street, Stockport.

MANCHESTER.—The contract for the erection of premises in the Parsonage for the English Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd., has been let to Messrs. Robert Carlyle & Co., Old Trafford. The building designed by Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, of Manchester will replace the last of the old houses.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £12,320, of Messrs. G. Jarman & Sons for the erection of 36 houses.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Middlesbrough E.C. have reaffirmed their decision to accept the tender of Messrs. Stephen Easten & Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the erection of the Constantine Technical College. The estimated cost of the new college is £65,000.

MILFORD HAVEN.—Pembroke C.C. recommend the tender, £491, of Mr. W. H. Fortune, Haverfordwest, for the erection of police quarters at Milford Haven.

NEWARK.—Messrs. W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., of Queens Road, Loughborough, have secured a contract for the building of a chapel and extensions to Kelham Hall, the Theological College of the Society of the Sacred Mission. The scheme has been designed by Mr. C. C. Thompson, of Curry & Thompson, architects, of 3 Market Place, Derby.

NEWCASTLE.—For the proposed erection of 10 combined shops and houses in the centre of the Walker Housing Estate, Newcastle, the Newcastle-on-Tyne Corporation Housing Committee recommend the acceptance of a tender submitted by Messrs. Gustaves & Bailey, Ltd., of 57 Westgate Road, Newcastle. The architect is Mr. Roberts, of 34 Cloth Market, Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £5,968, of Messrs. Nordmann & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of an additional 14 houses on the High Heaton estate.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £11,403, of Mr. J. S. Hetherington, for the erection of 29 houses at White Brickfield estate.

NORTHFLEET.—The Housing Sub-Committee of Northfleet U.D.C. have received the following tenders for the erection of 52 houses: J. W. Ellingham, Dartford, £26,671; Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Gravesend, £33,393; J. Franklin, Erith, £35,490 17s. 4d.; A. E. Blackwell, Erith, £23,804, or £22,906 if allowed an extension of time; H. Hotter, Northfleet, £32,445 (recommended for acceptance).

NORTHAMPTON.—The Corporation recommend the tender, £1,614, of Mr. W. E. Cockerill for the provision of a lavatory block, etc., at the isolation hospital.

NUNEATON.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. E. & W. Wincott, Nuneaton, for a new school at Manor Park, the price being £17,960.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Corporation Parks Committee recommend the tender, £939, of Messrs. Sadler & Co. for the erection of a bandstand on Southsea Common.

ROCHFORD.—For the erection of a block of buildings for the Guardians, Messrs. R. Niblett & Co., Chiswick, £23,541.

SAMFORD.—The Housing Committee state that the M.H. has given his sanction to the acceptance of Messrs. Wheeler and Sons' contract for the erection of houses at Brantham, and of Messrs. Scrutton and Sons' contract for houses at East Bergholt, subject to certain reductions per house on their original contracts.

SMETHWICK.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of Mr. G. Stubbings, of Birmingham, for the erection of 64 houses at Alexander Road at £408 per house.

WOKING.—The tenders of Mr. H. Mullins, of Goldsworth Road, Woking, were accepted for the erection of six cottages at London Road, Ripley, for £2,981, and six at Send for £2,965.

YORK.—The Education Committee have accepted the tender, £22,832, of Messrs. William Bellerby, Ltd., of York, for the erection of the administrative block and two of the departments of the Tang Hall School.

YORK.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £11,490, of Messrs. F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., for the erection of 30 houses on the Tang Hall Estate.

YORK.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £17,318, of Messrs. Sabin & Young for the erection of 44 houses on the Tang Hall Estate.

Trade Note

Mr. James Stevens has been appointed a director of The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.

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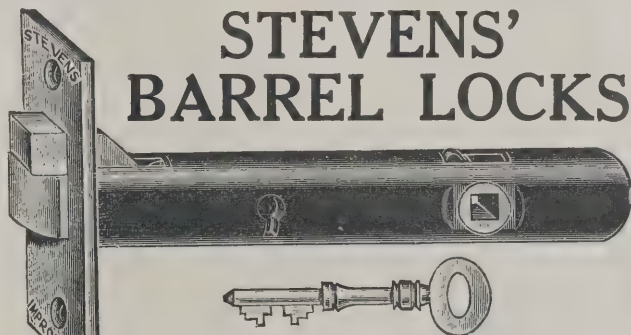
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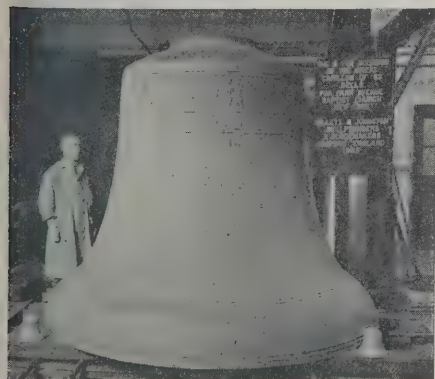
TOWER CLOCKS.—Over 12,000 have been supplied by us to public buildings throughout the world.

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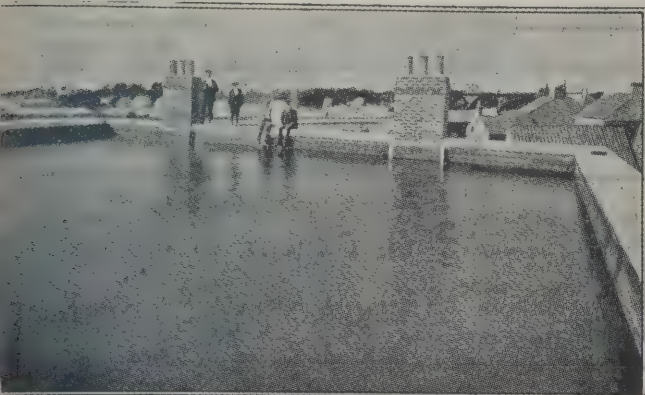
Telegrams: "Gillett," Croydon



Bass Bell of New York Carillon. 9½ tons

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths ..	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing ..	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse ..	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish ..	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink ..	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white ..	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish ..	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink ..	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White ..	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs ..	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime ..	59/9	Per ten
Hair ..	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles ..	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement ..	300/-	Per ton
Lead nails ..	31/-	Per cwt.

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Factory at Guernsey, hold-
ing 50 tons of water,
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VULCANITE.

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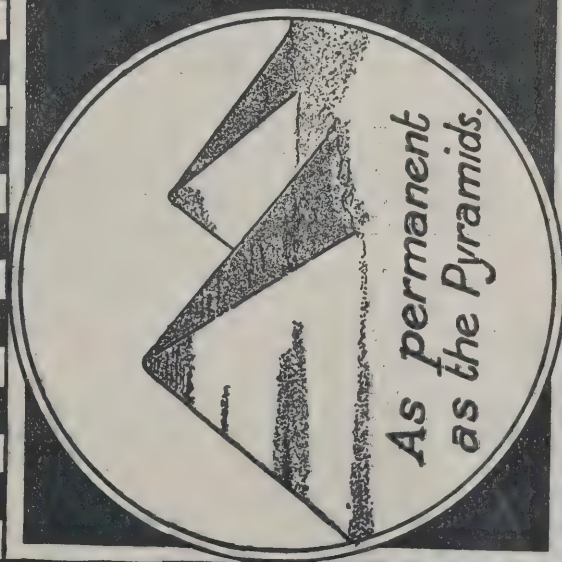
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Lead delivered IRON SOIL AND WASTE— L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths Bends Swannecks, 4½ in. pro- jection Ditto 9 in. ditto Junctions Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Unit Per yard run Ditto each Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	4 lbs. lead and up- wards in sheets 33/6 2 in. 2½ in.		Lead pipes in coils 34/- 3 in. 3½ in.		Lead soil pipes 37/- 4 in.	
		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	5/8½
		2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	5/8½	3/11
		2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	7/-
		2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	5/8
		5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—							
25	50	100	150	200	250		
14 gauge	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
12 do.	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6	
1 in. plate	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-	
Hot Water tanks—	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6	
20	30	40	50	60	70		
1 in. plate	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-	
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25	31	40	45	52	60	
1 in. plate	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6		
1 in. plate	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.		
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-	

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw- down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/6	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
Each						
	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES— (7 lb.)	1½ 1 2 3½ 4					
	2/5	3/-	4/2	5/6	11/-	
Ditto ½ do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6	
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—	
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9	
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6	
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.	
Tinman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.	
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/-	Do.	

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Out to sizes, per foot super.				White		Tinted	
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				7½d.	7½d.	10½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	6½d.	8d.
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	6½d.	6½d.	8d.
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	9½d.	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super							
	1	3	6	12	20	45	100	
Ordinary substance Polished	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto silvered plates all as last	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—	
Single Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Two Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Shade.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Embossing	3/3	—	—	—	4/6	—	6/9	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	52/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	2/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	2/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebinte	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gliders	3/-	Cwt.

Coming Events

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Saturday, May 7.—Visit to Buildings in Course of Erection in Glasgow.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—The South-Eastern District Meeting will be held at Dover on Saturday, May 7. Papers: "Notes of the Earlier Housing Schemes of the Corporation," by J. A. Jarvis; "Notes on Housing in the Tower Hamlets District of the Borough of Dover," by W. Bryant; "The Pier District Improvement Scheme, Dover," by F. V. How, Deputy Borough Engineer, and W. S. Pain, Chief Engineering Assistant; "Dover: Notes on Recent Municipal Activities," by Wm. Boulton Smith, M.Sc. (Eng.), Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.—Monday, May 9.—Members are invited to attend the Meeting of the Surveyors' Institution at 12 Gt. George Street, S.W. Subject: "The Practical Application of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925." 6 p.m.

The Surveyors' Institute.—Monday, May 9.—Ordinary General Meeting. A general discussion will take place on "The Practical Application of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925." The discussion will be opened by Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, Barrister-at-Law. 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. 8 p.m.

The South Wales Institute of Architects.—Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Buildings. The City Hall, Cardiff. May 9-14.

Royal Society of Arts.—Wednesday, May 11.—Prof. William E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., on "English Railways." John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 8 p.m.

The Royal Archaeological Institute.—Wednesday May 11.—Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A.,

D.Litt., on "London and the Vikings: New Materials." In the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. 5 p.m.

The London Society.—Saturday, May 14.—Visit to Dulwich Picture Gallery. 2.30 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—The Yorkshire District Meeting will be held at Spenborough on Saturday, May 14. The Metropolitan District Meeting will be held at the Institution Offices, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, on Friday, May 13. The Meeting of the West Midland District will be held at the Council House, Birmingham, on Wednesday, May 18. 5.30 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Monday, May 16.—Annual Dinner. (The Rt. Hon. Lord Carson, P.C., K.C., will be the principal guest.)

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday, May 16.—General Meeting: "Modern Hospital Planning." (a) "English Hospitals," by H. Percy Adams; (b) "American Hospitals," by Lionel G. Pearson.

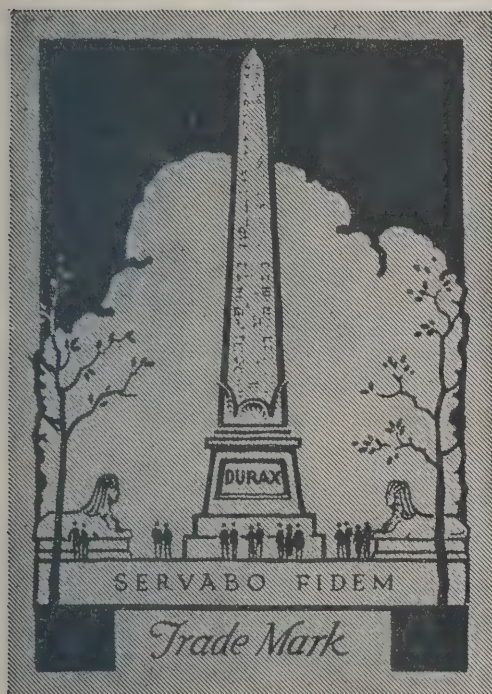
Royal Institute of British Architects.—Monday May 23.—Mr. Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., will deliver a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Moorish Architecture of Northern Africa." 9 Conduit Street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Hampshire Architectural Association.—Friday, May 27.—Council Meeting.

Town Planning Institute.—The Paper entitled "Transport," by Mr. W. H. Gaunt and Mr. Nigel Norman, will be read on May 27 instead of June 17, as previously announced, and the Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held on June 10 instead of June 17.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Monday, May 30.—Annual General Meeting. 12 Great George Street, S.W. 5 p.m.

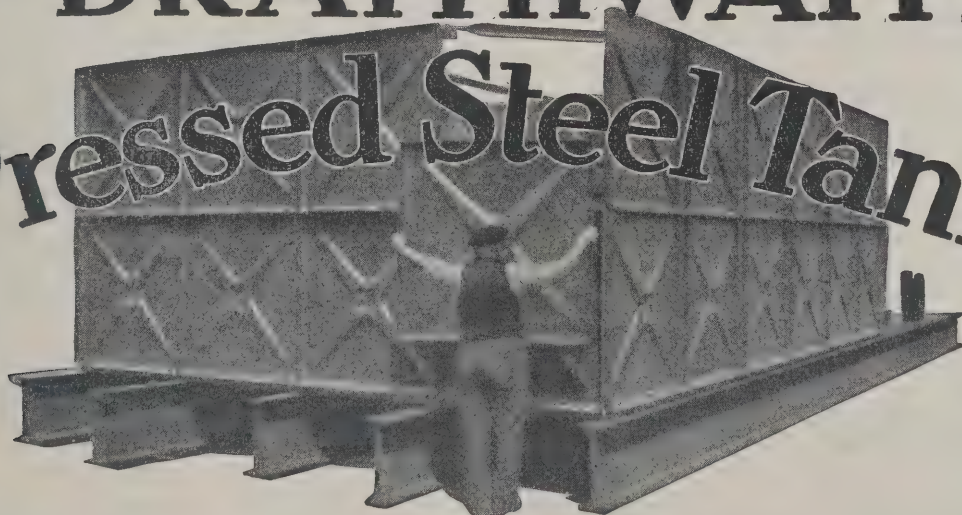
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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	3th of the above fees or £1 ls.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £19
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearthing complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Flanked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	"	"
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
	Earthenware		Iron
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in. 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

PAVIOR.

Cement and sand	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	4/8
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	5/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	5/6
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Bills
Artificial stone	12/6	14/6	22/6
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	9/-	11/-	11/-
Bath stone ditto	—	—	10/6
To Elevation generally			

SLATER AND TILER.

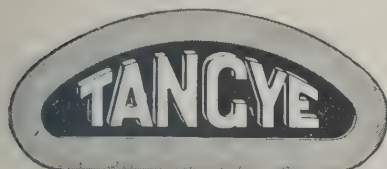
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	Counters	Ladies
ROOFING.		
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers		80/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/-
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24×12 in.	90/-	93/-
20×10 in.	95/-	100/-
16×10 in.	86/-	91/-
14×8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6
CARPENTER.		
Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-	
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/8	
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-	
Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run	
Edges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.	
Ridge tiling	Equal ½ foot super.	
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.	
FIR FRAMED IN CARPENTER'S WORK PER FT. CUBE		
Plates	Floor	Roofs
4/-	5/6	5/10
At per square	1 in.	1 in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-	
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-	
JOINER.		
Per square	1 in.	1 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	2/-	23/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-
Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-
Doors, per foot super		
Square frame both sides doors	2 Panel	4 Panel
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4½d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.		
Staircase		
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6	
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-	
Housing steps to strings each	9d.	

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Harrogate

June 28 to July 1

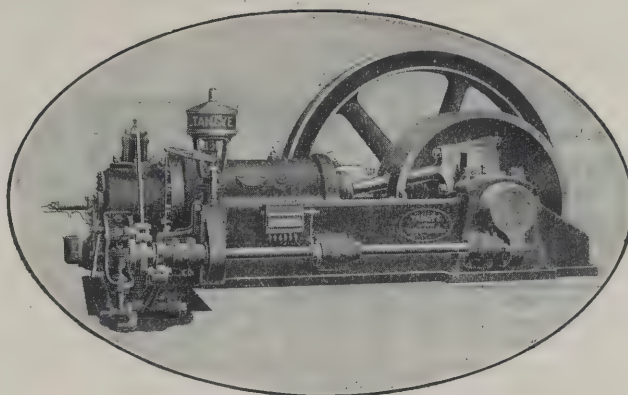
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Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/3	1 1/5	1 1/5
Deal newels, per foot run ..	3 by 3 1/2	3 1/2 by 3 1/2 1/6	4 by 4 1/9
Deal Super, Sundries ..	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions ..	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued ..	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/5	1/7	1/9
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Fillets, rails and frames. 1 in. 2 in. 4 in. 6 in. 9 in. 12 in. 14 in. 16 in.			
Per foot run			
Deal, wrot and fixed .. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 10d. 11d. 1 1/2			
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded .. 2 1/2d. 3 1/2d. 5d. 6 1/2d. 9d. 11d. 1 1/2 1 1/2			
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed .. 6 1/2d. 8d. 10d. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2			
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing			
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.			
Labour only to ..	1d.	1d.	2d.
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Barrel Flush Bash Locks and Furniture Casement Grip Springs			
Belts Belts Fasteners Rim Mortice Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/- 2/- 1/- 2/- 4/- 1/3 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/-		

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	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
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Compound girders ..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions ..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns ..	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses ..	32/6	30/- 27/-
Chimney bars ..	36/-	34/- 32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	47/6	45/- 42/6
Bolts and nuts ..	45/-	40/- 35/-
Handrail and balusters ..	55/-	50/- 48/-
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Pipes fixed with pipe nails ..	1/1	1/4 1/9
Bends or shoes, each ..	1/6	2/- 2/9
Junctions, each ..	2/3	3/- 4/1
Gutters fixed with brackets ..	1/4	1/8 2/1
Outlets and angles ..	2/1	2/9 3/5
Stop ends ..	10d.	1/- 1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flashings
Milled lead and laying ..	45/6	57/6
Copper Nailing ..	2/-	2/-
Welded Joints ..	4d.	5/6
Bossed Ends to Rolls ..	5/6	2/-
Soldered Dots ..	5/6	2/-
Lead service ..	1 1/3	2/3 2/10 3/8 4/- 5/2
Lead waste ..	1 1/2	1/7 2/- 2/4 2/8 3/6
Lead soil ..	1 1/2	1/7 2/- 2/4 2/8 3/6
Egg joints ..	2/3	2/6 2/9 3/- 3/3 3/9 6/- 6/6
Branch joints ..	2/6	2/9 3/- 3/3 3/6 4/- 6/6 7/-
Indiarubber joints ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Stop ends ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Bends ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Beaded ends ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Single tacks ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Double tacks ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Brass sleeves ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Lead traps ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Boiler screw ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Bib cocks ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Stop cocks ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Ball cocks ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6
Wire balloons ..	2d.	1/- 1/3 1/9 2/- 2/6

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/4
caulked joints ..	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends ..	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions ..	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Gas 2 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/2	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

	Narrow		Per Foot Run	
	Per Width	Per Foot	Rounded	Flush
On Walls and Ceilings				
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Strapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Sawn lathing ..	1/5	0/3	—	—
Metal lathing ..	1/10	0/3 1/2	—	—
Screeding in Portland ..	2/1	0/4 1/2	—	—
Per Foot Run				
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to 1st of	Equal to 1st of
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	moulding	moulding	moulding
Partitions				
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	2 1/2 in.	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 10 ft. to 50 ft.	From 50 ft. to 100 ft.	
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1	
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.				
Sheet Glass	Figured	1 in. Cast Glass	2 in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
2 1/2 in.	15oz.	1 in.	2 in.	
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10
		0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
				2/2

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NOBLESSE OBLIGE

Architects have a dual function to perform; in their capacity as practitioners they are creators of the buildings of to-day, but it is also incumbent upon them to be in a special sense the guardians of such architectural beauties as have been bequeathed to us from the past. As practitioners they quite properly expect payment for their services on a commercial basis, but such action as they choose to take in defence of ancient buildings threatened with destruction are voluntary, and although honourable to them as citizens are not attended with pecuniary rewards. Every architect worthy of the name must spend part of his energies in fighting the general battle of architecture, which does not merely consist in designing good buildings for present use but is also concerned with the preservation of masterpieces of civic art, which still serve, or can be made to serve, a useful social purpose. Propaganda, the giving of free advice on professional matters, arduous attendance on committees, all occupy some part of the energies of a public-spirited architect. Does the prestige of the profession demand yet another sacrifice on the part of its members; are they to be called upon to prove their disinterestedness by a still further expenditure of time upon unremunerative pursuits? An occasion for such additional service appears to be provided by an important Act of Parliament recently passed which provides for the reconditioning of old cottages in rural areas.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act of 1926 aims at securing a contribution to the improvement of housing conditions for agricultural labourers and other country workers, by restoring old houses in such a way as to bring them up to modern standards of comfort and sanitation, and by the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose. As is well known, the Act provides for assistance both by grants (towards which Exchequer contributions will be available) and by loans to be made available by Local Authorities to owners who are willing to undertake the carrying out of approved works. The Act attaches conditions to the grant of public money which are designed to secure that the benefits shall go practically entirely to the tenants and not to the landlords, and it directs

attention to the necessity for preserving any historic architectural or artistic interests in buildings dealt with under its provisions, and to the importance of securing that the dwellings when completed will be in all respects satisfactory.

How can these conditions be fulfilled unless architects can be induced to collaborate wholeheartedly in the undertaking? Yet the unpleasant truth must be confessed that, except in those comparatively few instances where the owner has not only architectural taste but also the requisite pecuniary means, professional advice will not be sought or paid for; and the reconditioning of the cottages will be the work of men who will be actuated solely by motives of economy and because, ignorant of our great traditions of cottage buildings, will have no reverence for the ancient structures they are called upon to restore. It is obvious that if the repairs and alterations are carried out without regard to the suitability of the material and treatment, or so as to involve the destruction of the proportion of the design, much damage may result. Bearing this in mind the representatives of Local Authorities, building owners and others should consider what method will be most convenient under their local conditions for securing the end in view; whether it will be best to co-operate with some voluntary advisory committee, or whether to appoint for the different districts an architect who has such knowledge of the locality and has had such experience of the kind of work contemplated, as will enable him to give the best advice in each case. In some localities it will probably be found that an architect of the requisite experience, perhaps one who has retired from general practice, will be willing to give up his whole time to such good work, but there can be no doubt that a far greater general benefit would result if it became generally recognised that in cases where the reconditioning of ancient cottages was concerned architects all over the country were prepared to give their services free. When advice given free on one occasion is found to be good advice, it will be sought on other occasions when the granting of it will quite properly be accompanied by the demand for its appropriate professional fee.

Notes and Comments

The New President of the R.I.B.A.

The election of a new President of the Royal Institute of British Architects is always an event of very great importance to the profession. It is fortunate that in the ranks of architects are to be found a number of men who are not only artists but accomplished men of affairs who are able to shoulder the high responsibilities of this office. The scope of the activities which may normally be undertaken by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects is well illustrated in the record of the outgoing President, Mr. Guy Dawber, who has shown himself to be a doughty champion of all the causes which architects have at heart. No president of recent years has done more than he to stimulate public interest in architecture and to acquaint the public of the fact that the architectural profession has an important function to perform in the body politic. It must be a source of gratification both to him and to others that, in vacating the Presidential Chair, his place will be filled by so worthy a successor as Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A. The President elect has a record of distinguished work, mainly ecclesiastical, which has brought his name to the forefront among English architects of to-day. One need only refer to his Church of the Annunciation, Quebec Street, London, and the numerous other churches in the North of England which have been erected from his designs, in order to bring to mind the special excellencies which mark his architectural achievement. Mr. Tapper also enjoys the distinction of being architect to York Minster and a member of the Committee of Honorary Consulting Architects to the Church Building Society. He will receive the good wishes of the profession on entering upon his period of office.

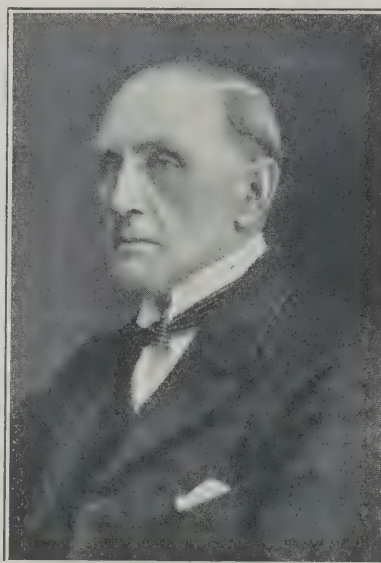
The Geneva Competition

The result of the League of Nations Competition has justified the suspicions of those architects who, in spite of the lure of great prizes, declined to enter for it. It appears that out of the 377 designs sent in not one has been considered worthy to be premiated, the excuse being that none of them were suitable for execution. This is a somewhat astonishing result when it is borne in mind that the conditions for the competition were drawn up with quite unusual exactitude, and especial pains were taken to impress upon the candidates the necessity of bringing the cost of the building down to a declared standard. Is it really to be inferred that not one of the 377 competitors, who must have numbered among them some highly competent if not brilliant designers, was capable of preparing plans suitable for execution, or was it only the elevations which offended the susceptibilities of the assessors? Some very important points of professional procedure are here involved, and architects in this country will watch with considerable interest the outcome of this decision. If it so happens that the League of Nations Chamber and new quarters for its secretariat, one may respect such a decision, while perhaps being a little curious to know why it was not arrived at before calling upon so many architects to devote months of gratuitous labour over the preparation of

the plans; but if, on the other hand, it comes about that these buildings are, after all, erected and their designs resemble in certain respects one or more of the schemes submitted in this competition, there will be great indignation among the ranks of the competitors who will feel that they have a legitimate grievance. There have already been too many instances in the past when the promoters of architectural competitions have escaped from their obligations to employ as architect for the projected building one of the successful competitors and to pay him fees (the prospective receipt of which was no small part of the inducement offered to the candidates), and then, having refused to acknowledge their obligation under this head, they have proceeded to appoint an architect of their own choice who is encouraged to make a hotchpotch of whichever of the designs submitted strikes him as suitable for exploitation. In the present instance, although the principal award has not been given, 27 designs have been selected as having special merit, and the first prize, amounting to about £6,000, has been divided amongst them. It would be improper at this stage to say more about the decision, which, however, will give rise to further comment when the assessors have issued their report.

Canberra

The new Federal Capital of Australia, which was opened in state by the Duke and Duchess of York on May 9, marks yet another stage in the progress of civic design. Canberra differs from all other capital cities of the past in that it is being built on virgin soil. The political circumstances which were the cause of the remarkable decision to build a great capital *de novo* are peculiar to Australia, where it was necessary to avoid elevating any particular one of the capitals of the various Federal States, which were theoretically of equal status within the Dominion, to the position of Federal capital. Consequently a new site had to be chosen, and the attempt to build a great city where a few years ago there was nothing but grazing land seems one of the most romantic



Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., who has been nominated by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to be the next President.

adventures in the history of architecture, in that it has been necessary to plan in advance for a large population which, as yet, has not arrived, and of which the social needs are not yet fully determined. One hundred and thirty-seven designs for the city were submitted early in 1912, and the first prize was won by Mr. W. B. Griffin, of Chicago, whose scheme allotted splendid sites for Parliament House and the main administrative buildings. The site of the city itself is a large amphitheatre in the valley of the river, and in all directions distant views are afforded of lofty mountain ranges and picturesque hills of lesser altitudes. Canberra thus appears to possess advantages of aspect such as no single capital of the past has possessed—a great river, hills not so very different in formation from the seven hills of Rome, a mountainous background such as was possessed by Athens, and yet a sufficiency of plain for the formal planning which is the distinction of Paris. What more delightful occupation could an architect have than to contribute to the creation of buildings worthy of such magnificent environment?



THE OLD OAK. By A. J. MUNNINGS, R.A.

PAINT AND POINT AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

A large and interested public has already visited this year's summer exhibition at the R.A. Among these visitors have no doubt been a certain number of people seeking to purchase pictures.

Now whether these pictures be purchased for pleasure or for profit, there is, short of destruction, but one kind of destination possible for each, namely, to be hung on a wall in an enclosed space.

A picture fulfilling such a simple and popular destination may, however, produce quite alarming and complicated results. Among these results we are here chiefly concerned with the art of the architect who has designed an enclosed space, and on whose walls is to hang one or more framed pictures.

It is rare enough, alas, in such a case for the architect or decorator to be consulted in the matter of selection of these pictures. He is more commonly notified of the choice beforehand, and has to adjust his scheme to suit.

This article is just a speculation on the opposite assumption. It assumes that the professional decorator be in a position to choose from this year's exhibits such pictures as he would really welcome either for the enhancing of any preconceived scheme or to dominate an entirely fresh one.

We will not consider here a large number of pictures which are quite pleasant, and which could hopefully be hung in any room without harm to the decorator, but which could just as easily be omitted without loss to the decoration.

All paintings are more or less decorative, because that is the quality of paint. There is, however, a wide difference of opinion between the painter and the decorator as to what is suitable matter, either in subject or treatment, to help the decorator's work.

There is a fundamental error in the minds of many painters, in the first place, that the decorator's picture must be a composition of "nudes," the most difficult of all subjects to live with, and, therefore, little suited to any room, save in a public building. What architect or decorator, for instance, would choose Mr. Proctor's "Judgment of Paris," with its three almost life-size nude figures, as the dominating

picture in a room? Nor would the decorator find preferable Mr. Harry Morley's "Danaë," or Mr. A. E. Cooper's "Venus and Cupid." It seems a pity to rule out Mr. Spencer Watson's remarkably fine nude in Gallery 3, but it is not probable a decorator would use it. The picture would be far more suited to an art gallery than anywhere else.

What architect or decorator, on the other hand, visiting the Tate Gallery, would not gladly welcome Van Gogh's painting of a simple chair for decorative purposes in a room? Yet the last named follows none of the old accepted canons for a decorative picture, and the former conform to many. In fact, there was probably in every case no other object in the artists' minds than the creation of a decorative painting.

This question of choice of subject for decorative painting really needs a little thinking about.

If a man buys a picture with the chief urge of a possible pecuniary speculation behind him, we are not here expending much sympathy on him if he finds the subject of the picture distasteful to live with. On the other hand, if a man buys a picture to be his companion in his intimate home life, the subject has importance for him.

He probably finds the greatest pleasure in subjects taken from contemporary life. What has the mythological tale of the "Judgment of Paris," or any such tale, to do with him? What use has he for painted groups of the "Three Graces," of figures draped in togas, or of allegorical compositions delighted in by painters of past periods? In his heart of hearts he would probably much prefer depicted a flight of pheasants, a scene from the hunting field, or some such modern subject as "The Enchanted Road," by Mr. Frank O. Salisbury, in Gallery 6, depicting the journey of a fast car through a forest road at midnight. The flight of screaming gulls, painted by Mr. Herbert Truman, in Gallery 5, and entitled "Wings and Waves," would please many a man for his country house, far from the sea. It is, moreover, a good decorative subject, and well painted.

The same lack of sympathy in subject between creative artists and public is noticeable in the musical

world. For years past the most able musicians have devoted themselves to academic music in form of symphonies, sonatas, string quartets, and other kinds of chamber music. This music has been listened to by the very few. The large public who hear music are those who attend cinemas and theatres. The fare given them could well receive more interest from composers, possibly to the loss of the small concert going public, but eventually to the raising of the musical standard throughout the country.

To return, however, to decorative painting. Apart from subject there is the question of treatment. There is an entirely erroneous tradition among some artists that a flat, colourless composition is demanded. Among others there is an equally fallacious idea that the "poster" type is required. It is most disappointing to find such an example, for instance, as "The Froth Blowers," in Gallery 6, coming from the brush of Mr. Walter Bayes. It would be extremely hard for a decorator to have to handle it, even in a popular restaurant. Mr. Greiffenhagen, R.A., is also disappointing in this respect. He is a remarkable decorative painter, but his work, of which a typical example is shown in Gallery 3, entitled "The Pool of Bethesda," could not satisfy the decorator on account of this poster character, with its startling but disconnected values. The object of the poster, in the advertising world in which it started, is to shout, to create attention. The decorator's picture does not demand these qualities.

Every painting should be a decoration and more or less flat, not a hole in the wall nor a suddenly frozen scene from the motion pictures.

A painting becomes truly decorative by means of the intrinsic merits of its line and colour relations. It should have the ability to please for a long period of time as an abstraction of pictorial qualities, of mass and colour, apart from its subject matter. Some of the most beautiful and truly decorative paintings in the world are true realism. In other words, true delineations of contemporary life. Time in some cases has produced a glamour for us in pictures painted in the past, portraying incidents, costumes, and actions, that invite sentiment and interest on that account. Such pictures have distinct value, of course, for the decorator in period styles.

In regard to the original painters of such subjects, however, and among them would be included Oriental artists of the past, the subject matter must have been too ordinary to hold particular interest for the artist at the time by its novelty. Any painter, therefore, who uses any moment of his age need not worry about its usualness, or its modernity. If his work has the true spirit of decoration behind it, it will sing no matter what the source of the melody.

For this reason the decorator would welcome a work by Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., far more readily than by Mr. Greiffenhagen. The former artist has specialised in more or less realistic paintings of the turf, of horses, dogs, and gipsy caravans. He has, however, a particular atmospheric effect of light common to all his pictures. This atmospheric light, while admitting the use of the most brilliant colours, keeps the whole painting flat and in place on the wall.

Look at any of Mr. Munnings's six pictures exhibited this year and realise this.

The pictures are rather on the small side for the decorator, but the "Old Oak," in Gallery 3, would be most welcome for use in almost any scheme, be it a modern or period room.

Mr. Vicat Cole's "An English Canal," in Gallery 8, has also a flat atmospheric quality, which, coupled with its delightful tonal qualities, would be gratefully acceptable for use by any decorator.

Mr. Sidney Lee, A.R.A., from the same point of view, mars a fine composition, "The Theatre of Marcellus," in Gallery 2, by this absence of flatness through atmospheric effect. His landscape, "The Pack Horse Bridge," in Gallery 8, is much more successful. In his six works throughout the Gallery he shows himself very nearly a decorative painter of notable merit.

Wandering through the galleries with the trend of thought, or possibly bias, suggested above, it is rather remarkable to discover the inevitable nature of the pictures that the decorator would choose.

It must be presumed that the painters of such subjects as landscapes, still lifes, architectural interiors and exteriors, subject pictures, etc., painted their pictures with a view to providing decorations to walls as their first and foremost aim. It is equally to be presumed that the painters of portraits painted their subjects with the first object of recording a likeness of their sitters and of making them the avowed subjects of their paintings. One is, however, drawn to the strange conclusion that the portrait painters provide the decorators with the type of paintings they seek, and that quite apart from the personality of the subjects.

One recalls two recent pictures of the year, Mr. Orpen's "Chef," and Mr. Walter Russell's "Mr. Pilly." The association of "The Chef" with the Café de Paris has, of course, interest for some people, but who is, or was, Mr. Pilly? The question is entirely without importance. The pictures received wide public appreciation on account of their character and treatment.

There are several portraits this year that are full of interest to the decorator. Mr. Glyn Philpot has created a beautiful work in his portrait of Mrs. Henry Mond. This painting would go with almost any scheme of decoration and enhance it tremendously. The skilful introduction of red pinks and blue-green against black and low tone grounds would give the decorator every chance for introducing bright notes of colour in the general scheme, and still leave the picture omni-present.

Mr. Russell Flint's, A.R.A., "Flowers and Lacquer," in Gallery 3, is but a portrait so far as its subject matter is concerned, and suggests at once black and gold lacquer for furnishings of the room in which it will hang.

The "Black Shawl," by Mr. Lewis Baumer, in the same gallery suggests a scheme in dusky blue and gold.

A most interesting decoration is in Gallery 2, by Mr. G. F. Kelly, A.R.A. It is the portrait of a Doctor of Science in his robes of scarlet and shot-grey pink, a most attractive beginning for conceiving a room.

A landscape painting that might suggest the same treatment of room is in Gallery 11, by Mr. Marius Meronti. The subject is treated in a modern manner and depicts red volcanic mountains with a hot mauve-pink and tan landscape in the foreground. Unfortunately this picture errs on the small side and is not large enough to form a central composition in a room. It has, however, some excellent qualities.

The reason for a prevailing preference for the portraits this year is not entirely on account of the painting of them. The subjects of them vividly represent contemporary life, and this gives them great advantage in their appeal to us to-day.

Portraits are amongst the most decorative of all paintings in subject. No one can justly say that a great portrait of any period is more or less decorative than that of another one. The modern bowler hat or plus fours can still give the portrait painter a chance of greatness. It is to be acknowledged, however, that it demands the services of a first-class painter.



Fig. 1.—A TYPICAL OFFICE IN THE AMERICAN RADIATOR BUILDING.

SOME DETAILS OF CURRENT PRACTICE IN AMERICAN OFFICE BUILDINGS

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

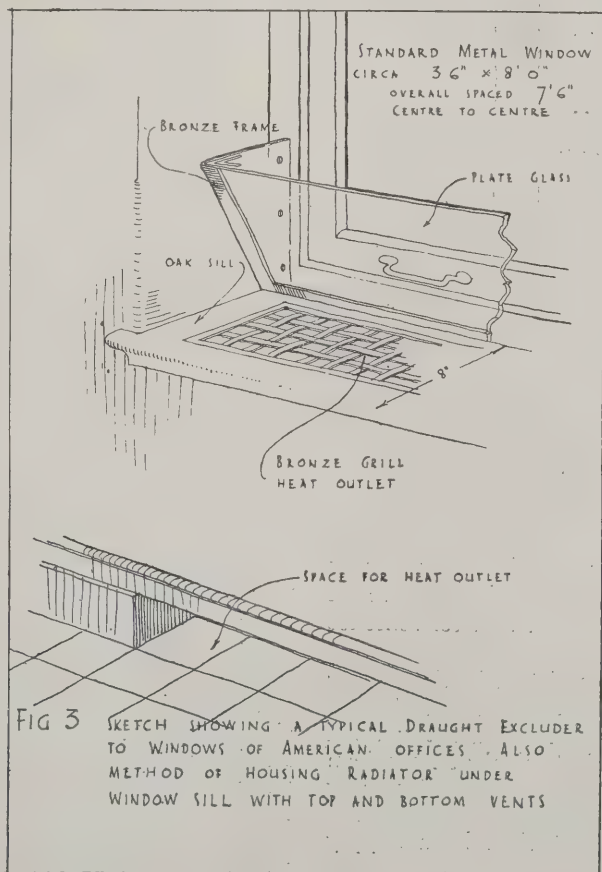
The high rate of wages obtaining in the United States for the majority of administrative and clerical occupations has made it imperative that working conditions should be as ideal as possible. It is for this reason that such a high standard has been reached both in the planning and equipping of business premises, for it has been found by experience that the added outlay required for scientific designing and construction is more than counterbalanced by increased business efficiency and higher output.

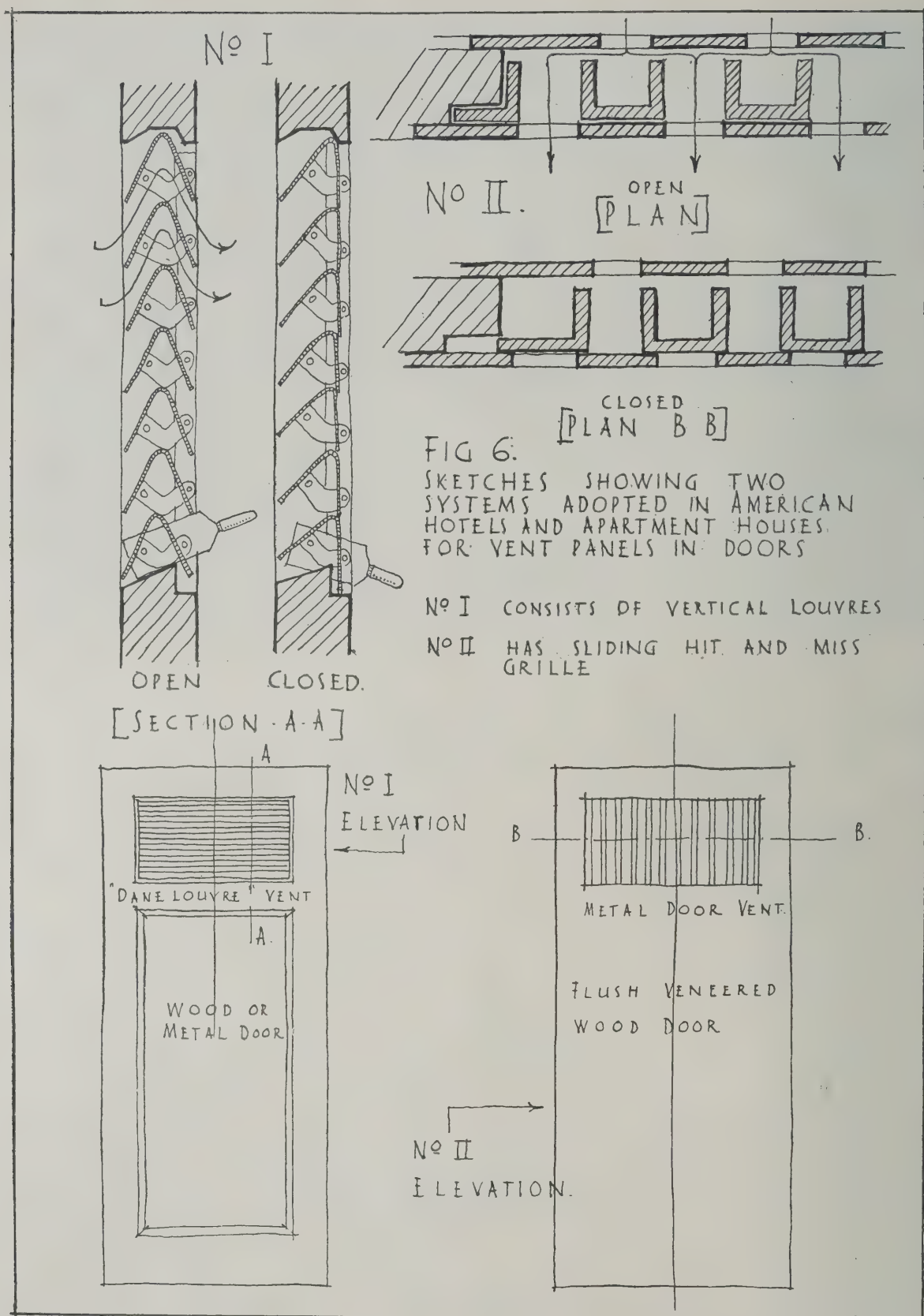
Although it would be difficult to prove a case for a greater daily output on the part of business offices in the United States as compared with London, yet it seems certain that there is a higher atmosphere of pressure than that to which we are accustomed. The very atmosphere of American cities appears to be charged with an almost electric energy. Movements are more abrupt, and human action generally is pitched in a sharper key. The spirit of energy is always

apparent, and is rarely in repose. The demands on the nervous system are no greater in the aggregate than would be the case in England, but they are more inclined to be sudden and intense.

America is, in fact, a country of extremes. Its people are subject to the ups and downs of physical and mental well-being in the same measure as its climate revels in extremes of heat and cold. This characteristic, geographical and racial, has made it necessary in American design to introduce every possible device for equalisation of conditions, such as the neutralisation of heat and cold, the conservation of nervous energy through the introduction of devices which avoid needless waste in the performance of non-essentials, and elimination of all possible factors which are destructive of physical welfare and efficiency.

The rapid growth and development of American business is the factor which has made it comparatively easy to keep pace in building with





every scientific discovery; in a new building of any importance it is taken for granted that the latest innovations in the matter of comfort and convenience will be incorporated.

The architect in America is assisted, in the matter of equipment, by the large number of excellently-made standardised fittings which are already upon the market. And, further, it is typical of American enterprise that as soon as there is a demand on any scale for some new device or improvement of equipment, there will in a very short time be a supply ensured on a commercial basis.

The majority of American business premises are well arranged from the point of view of plan organisation; that is to say, there is a maximum of unencumbered well-lit space, with the elevators, toilets, ducts, chutes, stairs, etc., grouped as far as possible in a self-contained core, its location depending on the site. This is the method adopted in the Tribune and Radiator Buildings and in the new Barclay-Vesey Telephone Building illustrated in *THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS*, January 7, 1927.

The window area is as far as possible retained for working purposes (American building ordinances per-

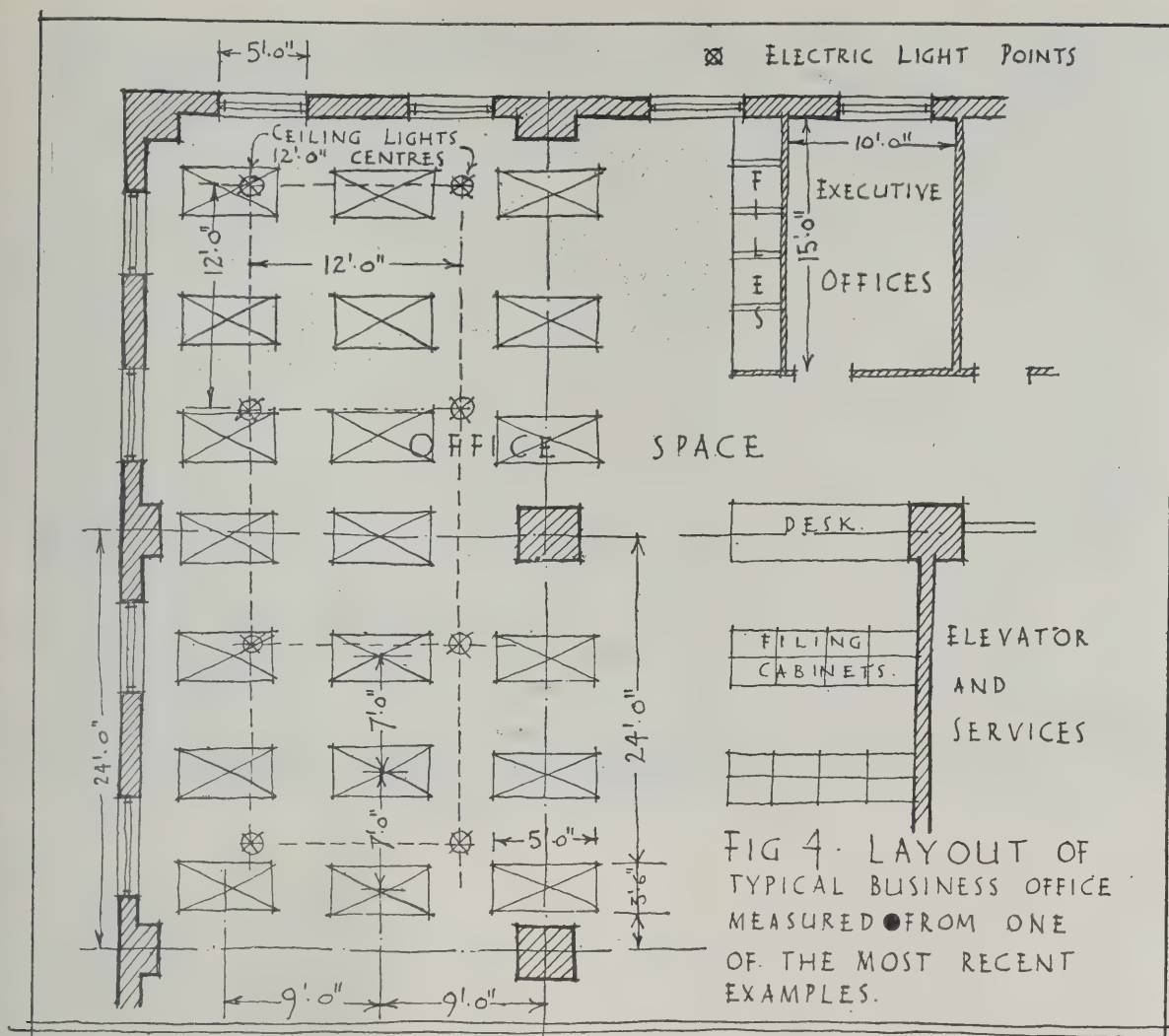
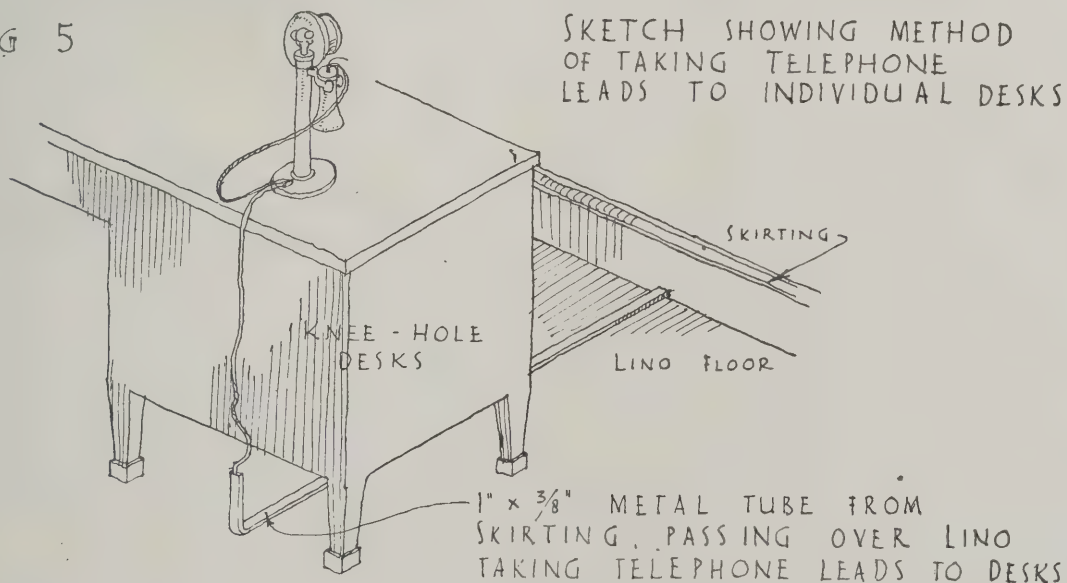


FIG 5

SKETCH SHOWING METHOD OF TAKING TELEPHONE LEADS TO INDIVIDUAL DESKS



mitting the ventilation of lavatories by shafts or ducts), and it is rare to find a building which is under-windowed. A favourite arrangement is that of windows grouped in pairs, as it permits of ample light concentration without the disadvantage of an unwieldy unit.

Window sizes depend, of course, on many factors, including the height of floors. The height from floor to the underside of the main beams in the office shown in Fig. 1 is 9 ft. 6 in., the beam itself showing 18 in. below the ceiling. A fairly usual height from floor to floor is 11 ft. 6 in. In the American Radiator

Building the floors were made to average 12 ft. 6 in.; in the whole height of the building one floor was lost, but it was held that there were more than compensating advantages in the added loftiness of individual storeys.

The windows shown in Fig. 1 measure 5 ft. x 7 ft. overall, those in Fig. 2 are 3 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. In nearly every case windows are fitted with some type of draught preventer, either fixed or adjustable. The type shown in Fig. 3 is a standard fitting, and of interest in this connection also is the method of placing the radiator grille in the window sill, allowing



Fig. 2.—ANOTHER TYPICAL MODERN AMERICAN OFFICE.

an aperture at the junction of wall and floor by means of interrupting a section of the skirting.

Most offices are now provided with some sound-deadening finish, a common method being the application of felt and celotex, the latter being affixed to battens and separated from the felt by a 1-in. air space. Acoustic-celotex is, of course, a proprietary article, but there are other materials which serve the same purpose. Celotex has, however, the advantage of easy fixing and good appearance; in fact the type with perforations exposed produces quite a decorative effect with its suggestion of poker-dot patterning.

Artificial lighting receives the fullest attention, as the juxtaposition of tall buildings entails artificial light in the vast majority of the lower floors in the business districts. The semi-indirect translucent bowl fitting seems to be the most popular type, and as a rule ample wall plug connections are provided for desk lamps, etc., these being often placed on the stanchions, not centrally but to one side, so that if partitions between stanchions are at any time erected they may be spaced out to the centres of the piers.

Most commercial firms favour the large open office space sub-divided by low glazed screens. A section of the main office will in this way be partitioned off to provide greater privacy for the administrative staff, but the directors and high officials are generally provided with private rooms, often very elaborately designed and furnished.

Every American office is fully equipped with telephone service, but as the location of desks is sometimes uncertain, and it is not desired to perforate a carpet or linoleum to plug into a sunk connection in the floor, a compromise is effected by the method shown in Fig. 5. The small, flat metal tube, measuring 1 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in., is slightly rounded on its edges, and offers no obstruction to the foot.

Last, but not least, in American office equipment comes the ice-water container, a huge glass cylinder complete with nests of hygienic paper drinking cups, which is kept constantly renewed by a contracting company, and ensures a supply of pure cooled water under all conditions. The habit of drinking a great

deal of water during business hours undoubtedly contributes to good health and efficiency, and in this way the office is recouped for the expense involved.

Most of the doors and windows in commercial buildings, and what is called the "trim" (skirtings, architraves, etc.) are made of metal, the favourite window being the sash, while the doors are of the type with which we are familiar in England. There is, however, a very practical device which is often incorporated in American doors, sometimes in office buildings, but still more frequently in hotels or apartment houses or in any situation where it is desired to create through ventilation. This consists of a system of louvres, either vertical or horizontal, the principle of which consists in the freedom of passage for air while preventing vision. Adjustment and control of ventilation is thus discretionary, and in hotel bedrooms, or in interior toilet rooms with exhaust ducts, the system provides a considerable aid to natural ventilation while ensuring privacy.

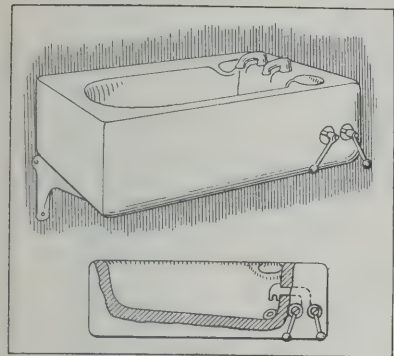
There is no doubt that the backwardness in some respects of our building regulations has a hampering effect on the general planning of our own business premises in England. At the same time we do not, perhaps, approach the problem in quite so scientific a spirit as our American colleagues; for this, no doubt, the easier nature of our national temperament must take the blame.

The foundation stone of a new nurses' home, which is being added to the Kingston and District Hospital, was laid recently. The total cost of the additions will be about £100,000, and the plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A.

A memorial to Queen Alexandra is to be erected on a site facing Friary Court by Marlborough House, which will be recessed in the garden wall; and the committee for this personal memorial have accepted in a modified form a design by Mr. Alfred Gilbert for a group in bronze, typifying Faith, Hope and Charity.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Highgate" Infants' Bath.
(The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.).

A Sanitary Fitment for
Hospital Use

Messrs. The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., of Wortley, Leeds, are the makers of the "Infants' Bath," shown in our first illustration, which has been specially designed for hospitals, maternity homes and children's welfare centres. This fitment is white glazed inside and outside, and is provided with a large waste and overflow chamber to permit of easy cleaning. Patent hot and cold supply taps having porcelain enamelled delivery nozzles with quarter-turn lever handles, are also fitted, the handle operating the hot water being enamelled red. A similar suite can be supplied fitted with one supply nozzle through the end of the bath in place of the separate nozzles as shown in our sectional sketch.

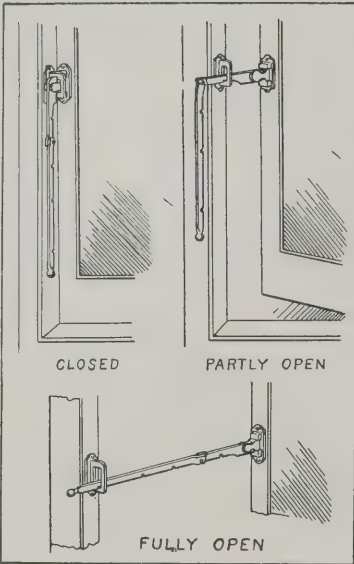
A Steel Smoke Chamber for
Fireplaces

Although the use of a properly designed damper will eliminate most of the troubles from smoke in an open fireplace, the ill-effects of a badly constructed smoke chamber cannot be disregarded, for the success of a fireplace depends largely upon the elimination of friction to the rising smoke, and the presence of ragged brickwork must necessarily increase friction giving in

consequence a poor draught. In view of this, Messrs. The H. W. Covert Co., of 243 East 44th Street, New York, U.S.A., have recently introduced to the American market a steel form for use in making a smooth connection between the fireplace opening (including the damper if used) and the flue lining. This device consists of two steel plates, a collar the same size as the flue lining, and four bolts for fastening. The mason bolts the two plates to the collar, places the form in position, and builds his brickwork around it. In this way a smoke chamber giving the minimum friction is assured, such as cannot be obtained when brick alone is used. The device is packed and shipped flat, being supplied in two sizes for flues 8½ x 13 in. and 13 x 13 in. respectively.

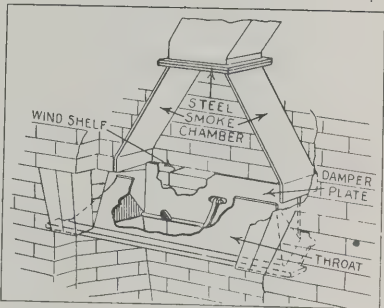
A Novel Casement Fitting

A combined stay and fastener for casements, which is fixed to the side members of the casement and case-



The "Simpson" Patent Stay and Fastener.
(A. Thoumaian.)

ment frame, in the position usually occupied by the ordinary cockspur, where it is out of the way, has been placed on the market by Messrs. A. Thoumaian, of 1-2 Hainault Road, Chigwell, Essex. The use of this fitting, which is shown in three positions in one of our illustrations, claims to overcome unequal stresses produced in the upper and lower members of the casement under pressure of the wind when the casement is open, this being impossible in cases where the stay bar is fixed to lower members. The hinged joint provided in the stay bar is also a novel feature, for this allows the bar to be bent when the casement is only partly open for ventilation purposes, so that there is the minimum projection into the room. The casement,

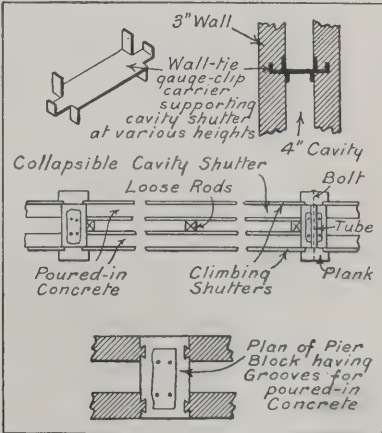


The "Covert" Smoke Chamber as built
into Brickwork of Fireplace.
(The H. W. Covert Co.).

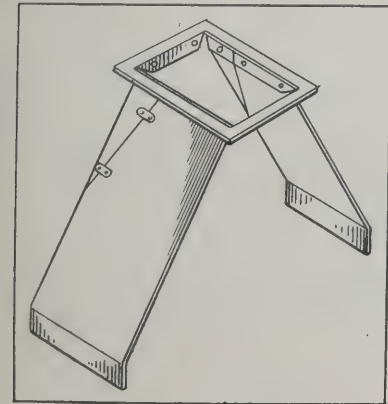
moreover, cannot be left unfastened, for when closed the stay bar drops down and is automatically locked.

A Patented Construction for
Concrete Cavity Walls

Mr. James Cramer, F.S.I., of 4 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, has recently patented a system of construction which is claimed to simplify the production of cavity walls, using "poured-in" concrete in conjunction with pre-cast piers. The essential feature of this new system is a collapsible cavity shuttering supported upon a series of metal clips embedded in the wall during the formation of the latter, where they serve in the rôle of wall ties. This cavity shutter is made of timber in the form of two leaves, which are kept apart by loose rods and held secure by the metal clips already referred to. At the same time, the outer faces of the wall panels are shaped by the use of a climbing shutter, which is carried by bolts passing through metal tubing set into the concrete pier blocks. The planks used to secure this climbing shutter are rebated at the edges to allow the shutter itself to slide to any height, keeping pace with the collapsible cavity shutter, as the work proceeds. In practice both sets of shuttering are coated with bituminous paint to facilitate removal from the concrete surface.



Details of Patent System of Cavity Wall
Construction.
(James Cramer.)



The "Covert" Steel Smoke Chamber.
(The H. W. Covert Co.).



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA: CORNER OF ONE OF THE COURTYARDS.
W. BURLEY GRIFFEN, Architect.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, CANBERRA

Parliament House is first of the great buildings of Canberra to be completed, and is thus at present the main object of architectural interest in the city. It stands in the centre of the area set aside for governmental purposes, which is being converted into a huge park, the various official buildings being disposed between gardens and avenues of trees. Unfortunately, in consequence of the economic after-effects of the war, the postponement of many of the monumental works contemplated in the original plan, such as ornamental lakes and high level bridges, became essential, and it was decided to substitute works of utility to meet the requirements of the next generation or two, at the same time conserving all the principles of the adopted plan so as to leave the way open for carrying out its more ambitious projects at some future date.

Parliament House may be seen from a considerable distance in almost every direction, and magnificent views are obtained from its balconies and its flat promenade roof. As is seen from the illustration, it is a large white building of simple and dignified architecture, and covers about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In addition to the two main legislative chambers it contains a library, dining and recreation rooms, and extensive accommodation for offices, party rooms, and for all those services which are essential for the Parliamentary machine.

Detailed examination of the building reveals the fact that while it has a certain stateliness belonging to its long white elevation, with its pattern of rectangular windows relieved by the four round-headed openings in the four projecting bays, it yet suffers from a certain lack of unity, inasmuch as the low central portion of the façade is not important enough to dominate over the two prominent pavilions on

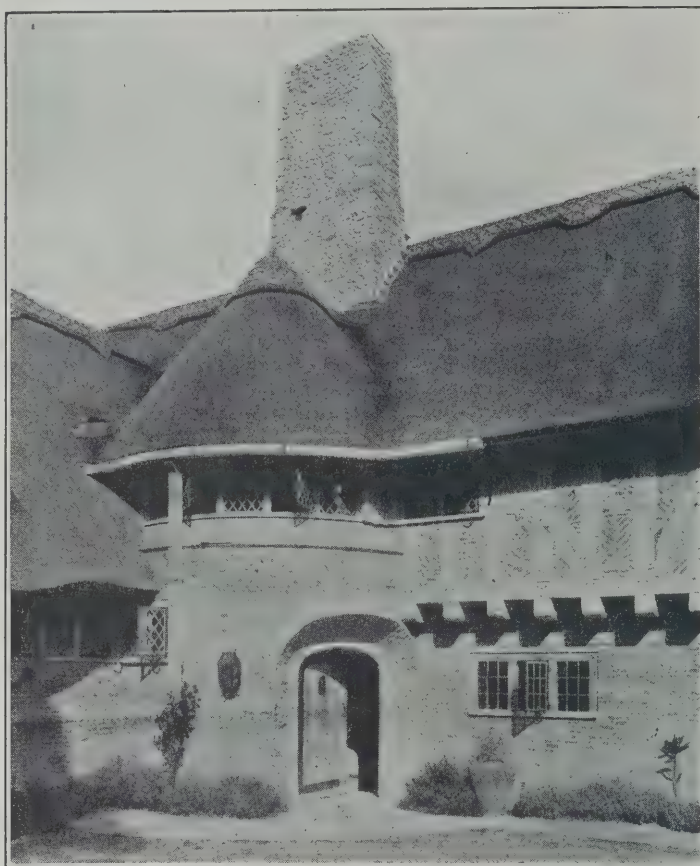
either side of it. Apart from this, however, the proportions of the building are pleasing, and the detail highly effective in its classic simplicity.

The offices for administrative departments and services include accommodation for the national library, main central post office, automatic telephone exchange and Government printing office. These buildings are all in keeping with the design of Parliament House. Although they will serve for the initiation of the capital, they do not represent the permanent buildings contemplated in the design, and will be put to other uses when their more monumental and permanent successors can be built. The opening of a large Government hotel—the Hotel Canberra—in 1924 permitted the city to enter upon a new phase, for this building has become a necessary rallying point for social intercourse. Three other hotels have been completed by the Federal Capital Commission responsible for construction of the city, which has also provided halls in residential localities which are available for educational and social purposes.

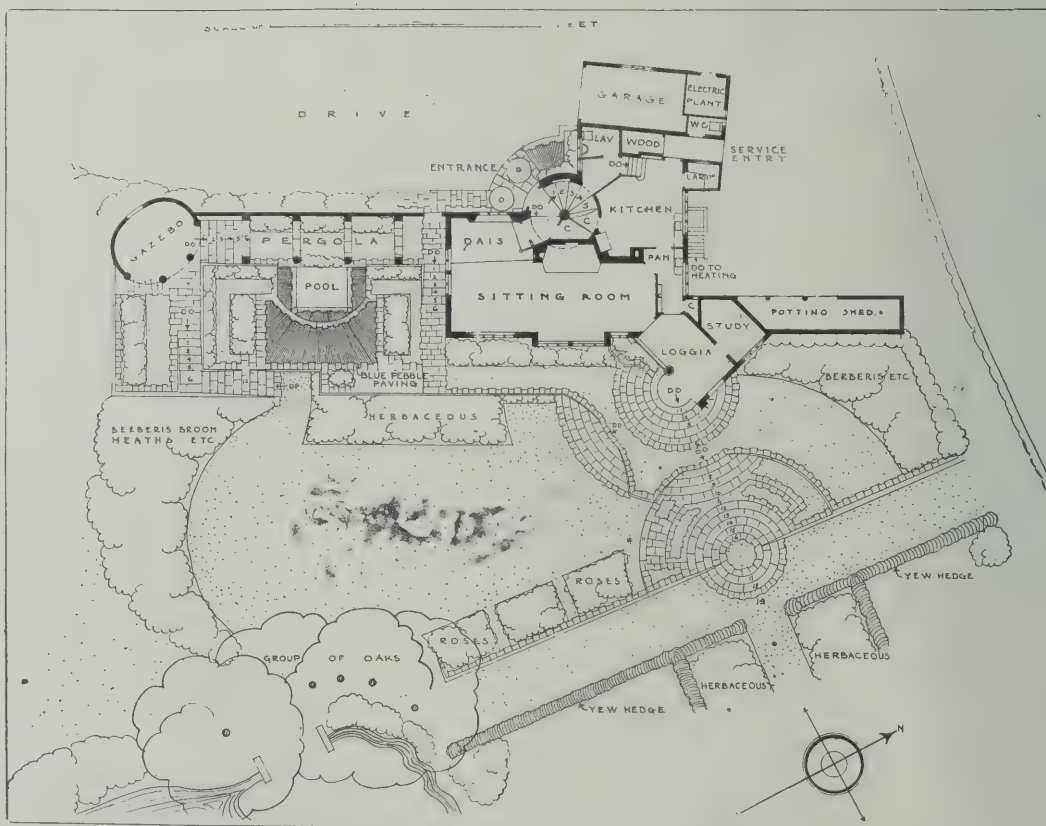
Care has been taken to ensure that commercial buildings at the civic centre are of a design worthy of the city, and schemes for the lay-out of shopping blocks in this area have also been prepared in advance, the lessees being required to build according to definite general plans. In the near future a building will be erected for the Australian War Memorial, and will house the Memorial Museum and a monument to the Australians who lost their lives in the war. Among other buildings of a public character which have been provided for are the Australian School of Forestry, a Museum of Zoology, and the solar observatory on Mount Stromla. The present development at the civic centre by banks, financial institutions and other important concerns indicates marked confidence in the future of Canberra.



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA.
W. BURLEY GRIFFEN, Architect.



THE ENTRANCE.



GROUND PLAN AND GARDEN LAYOUT.

This house has recently been built in one of the upland valleys near Leith Hill. The materials are local sandstone, heather-coloured Dutch bricks, oak timber work and Norfolk reed thatch.

HOUSE AT HOLMBURY ST. MARY, SURREY

Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



THE GARDEN ELEVATION AND LOGGIA, FROM WHICH DESCENDS A SERIES OF CIRCULAR STEPS LEADING DOWN TO A WIDER GRASS PATH THROUGH THE HERBACEOUS GARDEN, ACROSS A STREAM TO A GRASS "RIDE" CUT THROUGH THE WOODS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE VALLEY.



THE FIREPLACE IN THE LIVING ROOM IS CONSTRUCTED OF OAK AND STONE. THE DOOR ON THE RIGHT LEADS TO THE LOGGIA.

HOUSE AT HOLMBURY ST. MARY, SURREY

Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



HOUSE NEAR CARDIFF.
IVOR JONES AND PERCY THOMAS, Architects.

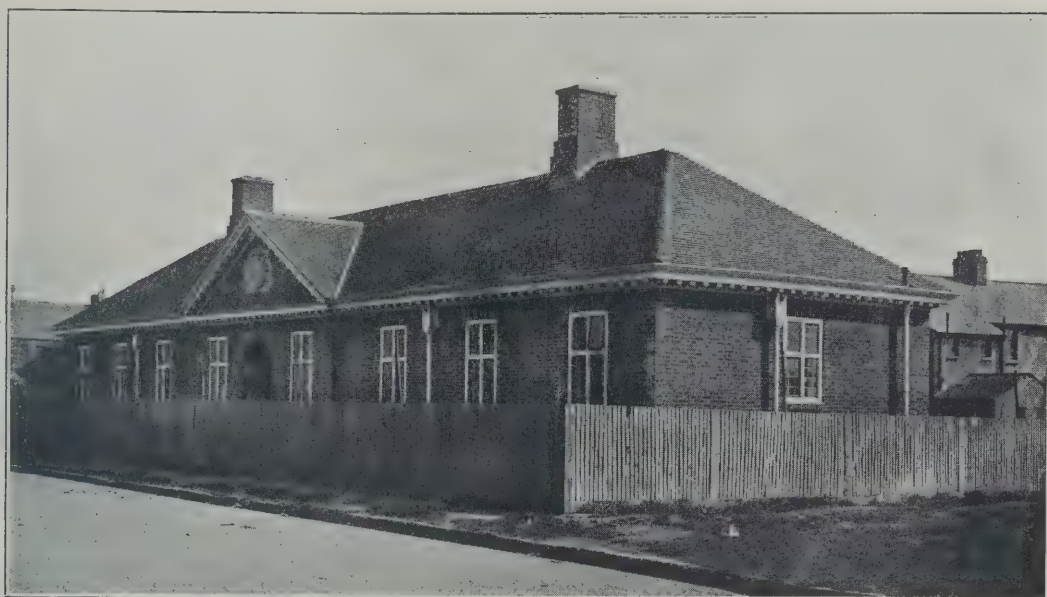
THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Exhibition of Photographs of Modern Architecture

A very good propagandist work is done by the various local architectural societies which periodically organise exhibitions for the education of the public in matters architectural. That such propaganda is exceedingly necessary is obvious to everyone who goes about the provinces and realises that there are still large sections of people who do not know what an architect is, and who would never dream of employing one even in the event of their desiring to build new houses for themselves. The main function of such exhibitions is to stimulate public interest in architecture, and by presenting for public inspection an assortment of the best architectural designs executed in a given locality, to persuade building owners and others interested in estate development that architecture is both a science and an art, and should only be practised by those who have qualified themselves to become members of a learned profession. In Wales, in particular, there is need for this educational propaganda, for it must be confessed that during the last fifty years the principality has not been distinguished for the beauty of the buildings erected in it, and many have been the protests on the part of critics who have sought to remind the inhabitants of Wales that a country which is renowned for the cultivation of music and literature cannot claim to possess the highest cultural development unless it also devotes itself to the visual arts. Wales, however, has one very considerable modern architectural achievement to its credit, namely, the superb group of public buildings in Cathays Park, Cardiff, which is unrivalled in any city in the kingdom, and this fine group, which includes the City Hall and Law Courts, the National Museum (recently opened by the King), the Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff College, and several other important buildings, provide evidence that the Welsh people have great architectural ambitions which only need the requisite opportunity for their realisation. Moreover, in recent years greatly

improved educational facilities have been placed within the reach of architectural students in Wales. One may mention in this connection the excellent architectural school at the Technical College, Cardiff, which is presided over by Mr. W. S. Purchon.

In this exhibition of designs by members of the South Wales Institute of Architects one naturally looks for evidence of the formation of some style or tendency characteristically belonging to a Welsh environment. It must be confessed, however, that, as far as architecture is concerned, Wales does not make an individual national contribution, but is content to try to achieve a kind of architectural accomplishment similar to what English practitioners are aiming at. This is but natural, and there is no need to lament about it, for the conditions of modern civilisation are such that the Arts are ceasing to take note of geographical boundaries, and the styles which are practised in the various countries are gradually conforming to a single cosmopolitan standard. The fact that the beautiful City Hall at Cardiff, designed by Englishmen in the English Renaissance manner, does not in the least detract from the pride which Welshmen have in it, and the architecture of Wales has everything to gain by submitting to the general cultural trend which finds expression in England as a whole. Any attempt on the part of architects to be consciously and aggressively Welsh will only lead to stylistic affectations. Fortunately no such attempts are registered in this exhibition, which contains many interesting works by artists who have no other object than to give a straightforward modern solution of the problems put before them. For instance, the house near Cardiff, designed by Messrs. Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, is an excellent example of the modern Georgian style which is being practised in England. It is worth while recording the fact that in the 18th century, when the elegant prototypes of this building were being erected in England, similar



ALMSHOUSES, CARDIFF: STREET FRONT.
IVOR JONES AND PERCY THOMAS, Architects.

buildings also arose in Wales, where there is still much excellent Georgian work to be found by those who know where to look for it. This particular example is a sedate and comely brick structure with low roof and parapet wall; the long frontage has two rows of seven windows, the lower row being distinguished by shutters, and a central doorway with bracketed segmental pediment pleasantly detailed. This house, by its restraint and good proportion, should have a salutary influence, inasmuch as it shows how an attractive and dignified home can be created without the designer adopting the meretricious devices of decorating his building by numerous half-timbered gable ends. The design for almshouses at Cardiff, by the same architects, is also an attractive proposition, in which a single storeyed structure is given a hipped tile roof with wooden dentil cornice and pedimented gable over the front entrance upon the street, while on the garden side we see a verandah which, though constructed with strict regard to economy, serves to introduce the requisite rhythm to the façade in spite of the fact that the fenestration behind the row of wooden posts belongs in part to the minor domestic offices. The Girls' High School, Barry, by Mr. Harry

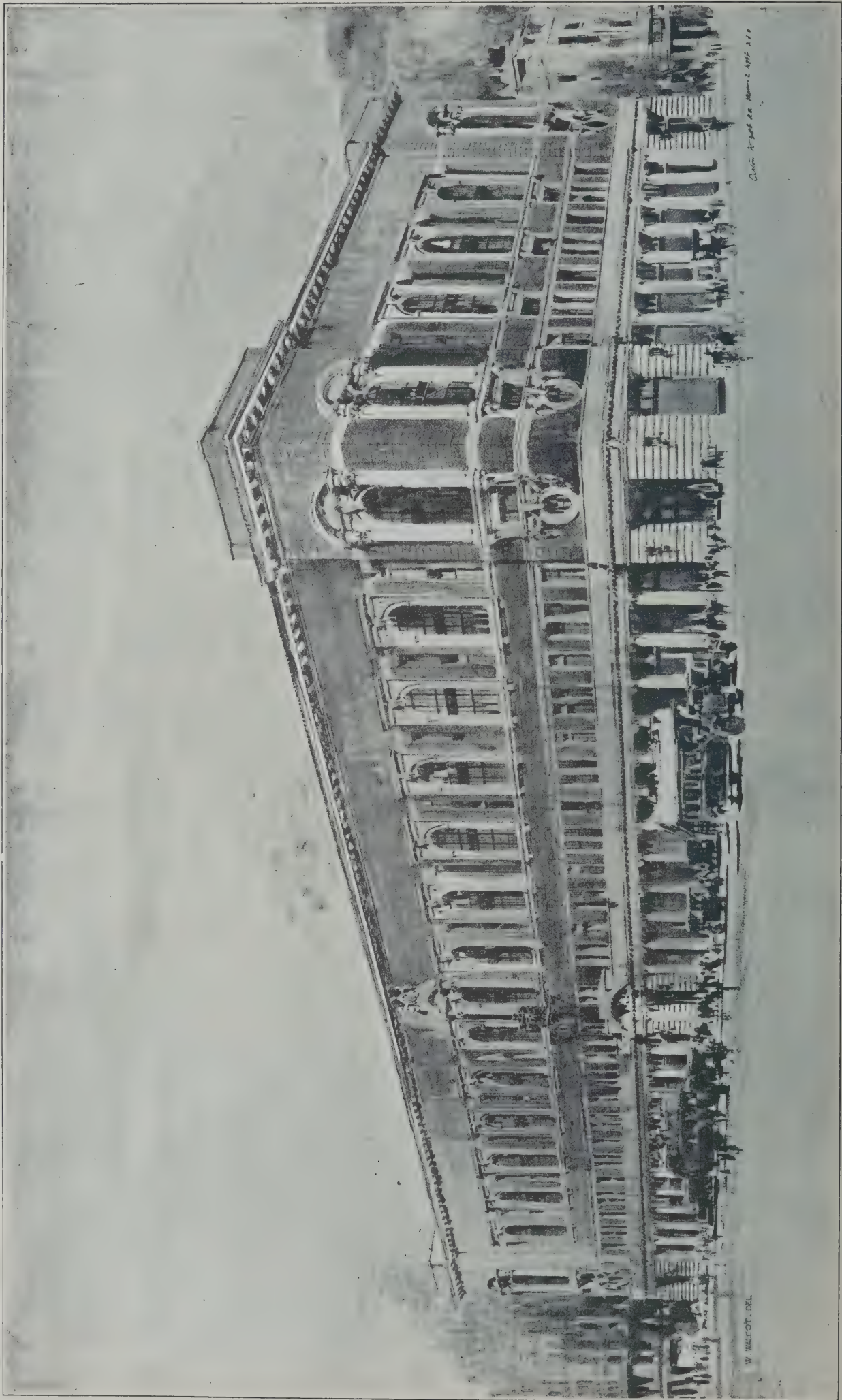
Teather, has an attractive interior, here illustrated. The assembly hall of this building is a spacious apartment of interesting design. The large round-headed windows have pilasters in between which support the ribs of the segmental roof, while the lower part of the hall is marked by panelling in dark wood. A house in Penarth, by the same architect, represents an interesting attempt to combine rubble walls with weather boarding and red tiles, but it is perhaps questionable whether the resultant effect is altogether harmonious.

Designs for various housing schemes are here exhibited. That by Mr. Gordon Griffiths at Cardiff, of which an illustration is shown, is of special interest in that it represents a return to the terrace formation. The open space, enclosed by the rows of houses, has a pleasant scale, while the row of bay windows on the ground floor helps the composition considerably by making this the dominant storey, so that the façades have been appropriately unified. A detached house by the same architect does not give him so much scope for his abilities, and indeed it represents a type which could not appropriately be multiplied in

(Continued on page 826)



ALMSHOUSES, CARDIFF: GARDEN FRONT.
IVOR JONES AND PERCY THOMAS, Architects.



W. WALTON, DEL.

Queen's Hotel, 22, Avenue 2, 1927, 210



RHODES HOUSE, OXFORD.
SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.

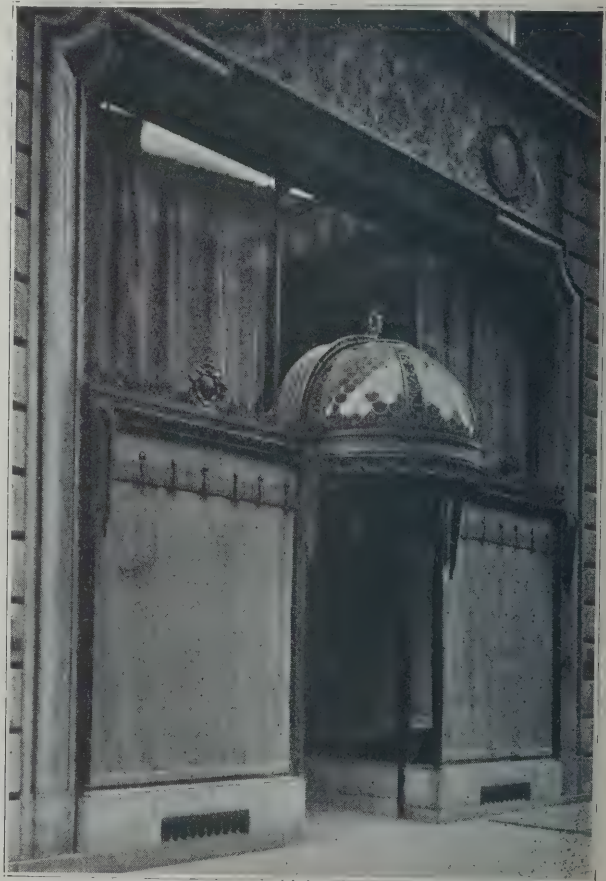
R.A., Exhibition 1927.]



THE NEW PREMISES FOR STEINWAY, THE PIANO MANUFACTURER. IN THIS CASE THE FUNCTION OF DISPLAY IS SUGGESTED ONLY BY THE LARGE CURTAINED BAY.

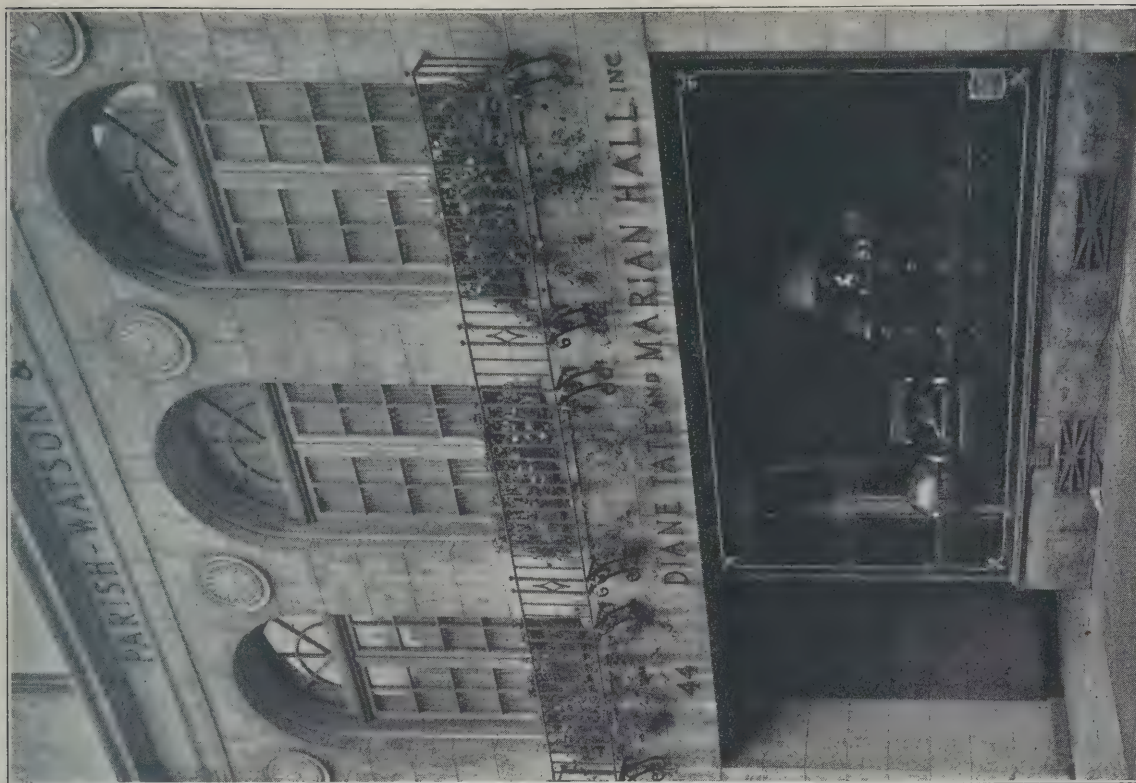
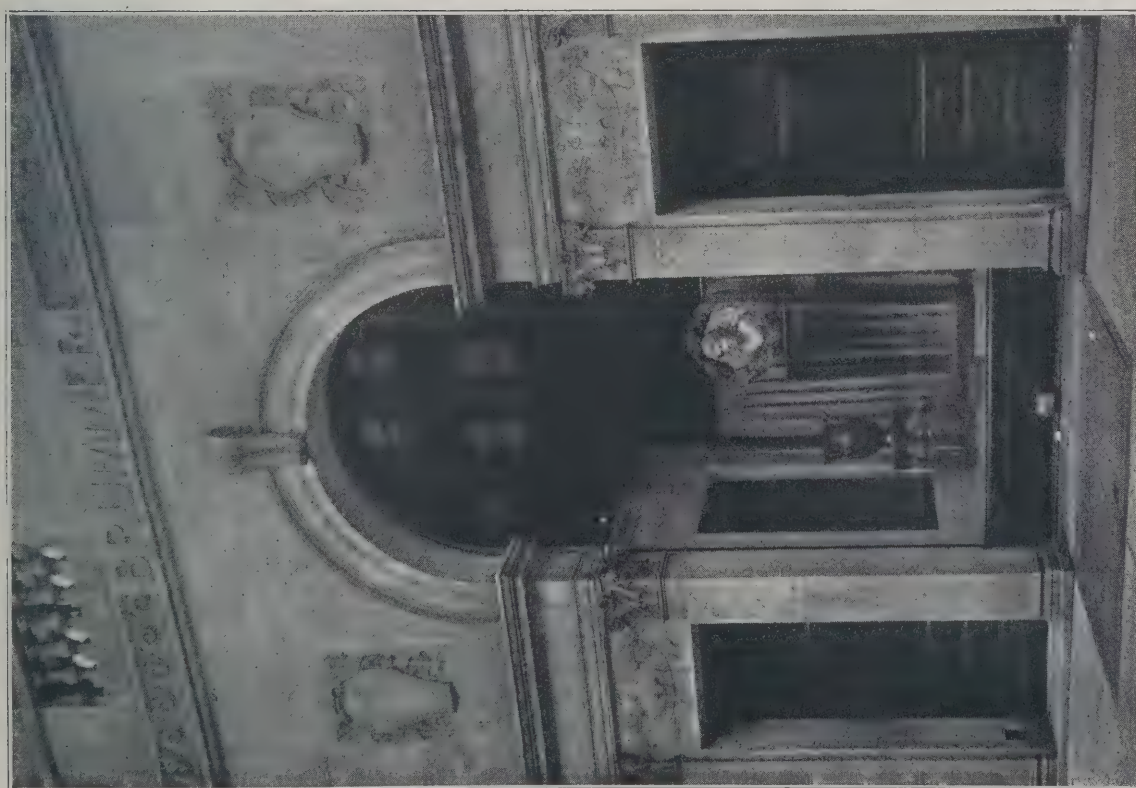


THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO A LARGE OPTICIAN'S PREMISES, FINISHED IN GREEN BRONZE.



A WELL-STUDIED EXAMPLE IN WHICH, HOWEVER, THE DETAIL IS LESS INTERESTING THAN THE GENERAL CONCEPTION.

SOME MODERN AMERICAN SHOPFRONTS



SOME MODERN AMERICAN SHOPFRONTS

Cardiff Exhibition

(Continued from Page 821)

a residential district. The designs for the Medical School and Laboratory at Cardiff by Mr. G. B. Fletcher are in the Tudor style, which certainly has the advantage that it makes possible the tradition of plenty of window space. The laboratory room here illustrated appears to be well adapted for its purpose. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, who has been responsible for a large number of housing schemes both in Wales and elsewhere, shows some interesting designs for small houses in the garden villages at Barry, Rhiwhima, Caerphilly and Barry Port in Wales, and at Acton and Braintree in England. He also shows three attractive models, the one of contour model of an estate and the other two of parlour and non-parlour houses. Other notable examples of domestic architecture are Penllyn, Lisbane, Cardiff, by Messrs. Richards & Maclean, a house by Messrs. Grant & Goodechild at Llandaff, and of commercial buildings one may mention Cox's Café, by Messrs. Phillips & Winde; a well-designed new entrance to the Swansea Hotel, by Messrs. Rogers & Ward; a large café at Barry Island, by Mr. F. S. Swaseh, of Newport. Warehouses and offices are represented in the work of Messrs. Edwards & Jones, Mr. Harry Teather, Messrs. C. S. Thomas & Herbert Jones, of Swansea. Messrs. Willmott & Smith, whose competitive design for the Grand Masonic Lodge in Great Queen Street, London, attracted so much attention, is represented by the interesting neogrec interior of the Playhouse, Cardiff, an interior of the Masonic Temple, Swansea; St. Edward's Church, Cardiff, in the mediæval style; the Fish Market, Cardiff; a Jacobean domestic interior; and a Georgian façade to a Cardiff house. In all these designs he shows great versatility, but it is perhaps a little unfortunate that so gifted a technician should be required by his clients to ring the changes on such diverse styles. Some interesting churches are exhibited, including Messrs. Bates & Son's church with baptistery at Cardiff; a Georgian chapel at Cwmtwrch and a church with bell gable at Swansea, both by Messrs. C. H. Thomas & Herbert Jones. Mr. John P. Grant's Restoration of Cardiff Castle, both Roman and mediæval, are illustrated in a fine set of large photographs by Mr. F. Yerbury, who has contributed to the exhibition several more fine examples of his art.

Competition Notes

Wimbledon

The B.C. have approved the appointment of Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., of 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C., in place of Mr. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., resigned, as assessor to settle the conditions for and conduct the competition for a new Town Hall, Municipal Offices, and Public Assembly Hall at Wimbledon, on land adjacent to the site of the existing Town Hall, in accordance with the regulations approved by the Royal Institute of British Architects and by its allied societies.

Merthyr Vale War Memorial Competition

The Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A. desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition.

Correspondence

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—Your contributor SCRUTATOR, whose delightful "Essays by the Way" I read with the greatest appreciation, has seen fit with his elegant shoe to "tread on the tail of my coat." In his article on "Plus-Four Architecture" he informs your readers that "A few misguided people, like Mr. Trystan Edwards, may still believe in large residential cities in the grand manner, which shall enshrine an urban politeness," but most people "are fully agreed that towns are to be escaped from, or if escape be impossible, then a garden city or a garden suburb, with its scattered development of ones and twos, is the most that we can tolerate in civil neighbourliness, and even so we feel cramped and long for that unsophisticated country where we can live with every degree of modern comfort."

Well, it so happens that within the last week I have casually encountered no less than six people who informed me with glee that they had sold their suburban houses and were now coming to live in town. "It will be so much more pleasant and convenient." Of course it will. But these intelligent people are naturally choosing as their places of abode those parts of London which were built at a period when estate-owners, architects and builders knew how to make towns agreeable places to live in.

This attractive urban quality, however, which distinguishes many parts of London, is also present in smaller towns and to a certain extent even in the village streets which were erected during the 18th century. I have tried to analyse the formal virtues which are to be found in these examples in order that it may be possible for us to imbue our modern houses, wherever they are placed, with a similar attractiveness. I am grateful to SCRUTATOR, therefore, for giving me this occasion to remove the impression that "the large residential city" is for me the only correct pattern of domestic architecture. My complaint against the owners of villas, bungalows, and week-end cottages which are being erected to-day is that many of them, although they so loudly profess their love of the country, are spoiling the country, so that neither they nor anybody else will be able to enjoy it in the future.

SCRUTATOR's witty description of the "Plus-Four" architecture, the sham rusticity which characterises so much domestic building of to-day, should have a good effect, for when once the tendency to build these "country-cousin" houses has been killed by ridicule, it will be possible to consider the possibility of building compact little satellite towns which will relieve the over-population of the great cities without producing the miles of dreary suburbia such as we now see springing up everywhere. Recently I came across an 18th-century print showing Portland Place shortly after it was first built. Immediately beyond the stately terrace were green fields, trees and an open country-side. This is surely the ideal—an urban existence with very easy access to the country. To accomplish this, however, it will be necessary to restore the popularity of "continuous" building of the attractive architectural composition in which terraces and other large groups of houses can be combined together in urban units. There is nothing to prevent these groups of dwellings having ample gardens and every convenience of modern planning. To-day is the day of the small house, and many hundreds of thousands of such houses are due to be built in the next fifty years. Yet the amount of country is limited. I believe it will be proved that they love the country best who best love the town, for only by collecting these houses in urban groups can the country be preserved.

Yours faithfully, A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, May 11.

Government and London Bridges

Yesterday, for the first time, the text of a letter which the Prime Minister addressed on April 26 to the Improvements Committee of the London County Council on the subject of London bridges (and which the L.C.C. considered on the same day) was publicly disclosed. It was read to the House of Commons by Lieut.-Colonel Ashley, Minister of Transport, when he opened a debate upon the estimates for his almost expiring department. The latter was a lengthy one, but its salient points can be briefly put. The Prime Minister expressed a hope that the London County Council might see its way to proceed immediately with the construction of Waterloo Bridge on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic, especially as much preliminary work, prior to the commencement of the actual operations upon the bridge, would no doubt be necessary. On the other hand, Mr. Baldwin made it clear that the Government desire, for their part, to proceed at once with the suggested inquiry into the financial, engineering and other aspects of the scheme for a double-decked bridge at Charing Cross.

The Minister of Transport, after reading the letter and referring to the previous negotiations which had taken place, stated that the only question which remains outstanding between the Government and the L.C.C. is that of net cost, as this is the basis upon which it is proposed that 75 per cent. of the expenditure is to be contributed from the Road Fund. He added that the L.C.C. had promised to make an early reply to this letter. The House listened to this part of the Minister's statement with special interest, as befitted its importance.

Questions were again addressed to the Minister of Health as to the effect of the reduction of the housing subsidy upon the contract prices of State-aided houses. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the average price of parlour-type houses included in contracts let by local authorities during the first three months of this year was £490, compared with an average price of £513 for the preceding quarter. Mr. Herbert Williams asked whether he was right in assuming that the reduction of the subsidy had resulted in a reduction of the price of houses; but Mr. Chamberlain merely made the guarded answer, "I do not quite put it in that way, but it is certainly a fact that the price of houses has come down."

Mr. Chamberlain announced, in reply to a question, that he would make a statement on the Government's policy as to the future of the Rent Restriction Act before Parliament rises for the summer recess. It was officially promised that the position of people who bought but are unable to occupy their houses would be carefully considered. Sir Kingsley Wood admitted that, in spite of the provisions of the Housing Act of 1923, it is still a very difficult matter for the single-house landlord to obtain the possession he desires.

The liability of steel houses to catch fire was mentioned in the Commons by Mr. Johnston, one of the Labour Members for Dundee, in connection with the destruction in that city of a house of this character. The Secretary of State for Scotland explained that enquiry showed that the conflagration arose through the accidental ignition of the celluloid cases enclosing the accumulators of a wireless receiving set, and was not due to structural defect. He stated that a contract for a further 1,000 steel houses in Scotland has been placed with the Second Scottish National Housing Company, and that arrangements are being made to minimise still further the risk of fire in the new buildings in the light of the experience that had been gained.

Coming Events

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On Monday, May 16, at the R.I.B.A. Lecture by Mr. Lionel G. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Foreign Hospitals." 8 p.m.

The Institution of Structural Engineers.—On Monday, May 16, at the Piccadilly Hotel. Annual Dinner. The Right Hon. Lord Carson, P.C., K.C., presiding.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On May 16. General Meeting. Paper, "Modern Hospital Planning," by Mr. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A.

The Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects.—On May 18. "Art and Social Life in the 18th Century."

The Royal Society of Arts.—On May 18. Ordinary Meeting. "Industrial Welfare in Great Britain and the United States," by Robert R. Hyde, Director of the Industrial Welfare Society.

Town Planning Institute.—On Friday, May 27, at 6 p.m. General Meeting. Messrs. W. H. Gaunt O.B.E. (A), and Nigel Norman, B.A., will read papers entitled "Transport."

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On May 30. General Meeting. "Devonshire House Buildings." Mr. Thomas Hastings (H.C.M.).

The Surveyors' Institution.—On Tuesday, May 31, at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Afternoon Reception.

Royal Academy of Arts.—In Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 2. The Annual Service for Art. 5 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 2 to 4. Meeting of the Institution to be held in the Scottish District at Dunfermline.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On June 15, 16, 17, 18 at Torquay. General Meeting and Conference.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On June 20. Election of Council and Standing Committee. Election of members.

Cement Marketing Company, Limited.—On Tuesday, June 28. Visit of members of Institution of County Engineers to the Kent Cement Works, Greenhithe.

Book Notes

The Orders of Architecture. By R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A. (Batsford, 12s. 6d.).

Possibly more suitable for the professional student than the general reader, this book consists of an explanatory section of text and of a long series of examples from Normad's "Parallel" and other authorities, the styles covered being the Greek, Roman and Italian.

The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy. By G. L. Hardy. (Effingham Wilson, London, 1927).

Towns and the Land. (Land and Nation League, 25 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1). Price 6d.

Forty Points on Coal and Power. (Land and Nation League, 25 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1). Price 6d.

Rusticus, or The Future of the Countryside. By Martin S. Briggs. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., London, 1927).

The author of this topical study, himself a lover of the rural England that is now so rapidly being desecrated, is inclined to attribute much of the blame to the invention of the petrol-engine, though he recognises other contributory causes.

Book Reviews

Balbus, or The Future of Architecture. By Christian Barman. (Kegan Paul). 2s. 6d.

This brilliant little book has already achieved a popular success, and is among the very best of that interesting series, "Books of To-day and To-morrow," in which Mr. Kegan Paul have issued at a cheap price a number of popular disquisitions on great subjects by writers well qualified for their task.

Mr. Christian Barman has analysed certain tendencies which are observable in modern architecture and which appear to contain the seed of future growth. The author's argument is founded on the belief that the building of to-day may be as truly a product of our time as the aeroplane or the cinema. He seeks to discover the formal qualities which are the sign of genuine modernity in architecture. Among the movements which have caused these qualities to emerge he assigns the most prominent place to the emancipation of women. The argument is a subtle one, and at first one seems inclined to question its validity, but Mr. Barman presents his thesis with very great skill. One of the principal differences between the architecture of to-day and that of former times is to be found in the new conception of a building as so much cubic space to be let off indiscriminately to a variety of owners. "No longer," he tells us, "is the building composed of an expressive sequence of definitely formed cavities; there is only layer upon layer of formless space, tier upon tier of vacant sites." This new theory of architecture was invented by the builder of the drapery store for his regiments of female customers, who, as the principal consumers of wealth, are entitled to transform the design of our buildings in accordance with their own needs, of which the need to shop appears the most important. The possibilities of "open floor" design for all kinds of building were soon widely perceived and abundantly exhibited. From the shop the new device spread to the factory and office block and even to schools and universities, in support of which latter contention Mr. Barman cites an appeal issued on behalf of the University of Pittsburg. This appeal opens with the statement that 14,460,000 cubic feet of space are required for the university to discharge its normal functions. Even in domestic architecture the same principle is beginning to find expression.

The second great cause of change in the forms of architecture analysed by Mr. Barman is the threatened failure of our communications, which failure, he points out, is not due to any deficiency in these communications themselves, but to the vast and unequal overcrowding of modern cities. He affirms that the power of regulating architectural growth begins to fail when that growth exceeds a certain measure of speed and urgency, and he is led by this observation to analyse the new zoning laws of America, which he foresees will soon be introduced in a modified form into all the countries of the Old World. This is the first serious attempt to analyse the *architectural* consequences of these laws, and Mr. Barman's remarks on this point are of absorbing interest. The reader will also find much stimulus to thought in the author's examination of the effect on architecture of aerial traffic, the significance of "the apartment house," and the influence of feminine apparel on the styles of building. But although he portrays an unpleasant picture of our immediate architectural prospects, he holds out to us a fair future for the art of building when we cease to think of architecture in terms of towns alone and have learnt how to plan the countryside in the grand manner.

This book has not only the vigour derived from its closely-knit arguments, but is further enlivened by a wealth of apt literary allusion and much grace of style.

Notes in Brief

Mr. George Eastman, the head of the Kodak Company, has given the sum of £300,000 to establish a dental, tonsil and adenoid clinic in connection with the Royal Free Hospital, London. The clinic, which will adjoin the hospital in the Gray's Inn Road, is to be modelled on the famous Rochester Dental Dispensary in America, also founded by Mr. Eastman.

What is said to be the largest and probably the finest Roman Mosaic pavement found in Britain is to be removed from Horkstow Hall, near Burton-upon-Humber, to the British Museum.

An anonymous donor has presented a sum of £7,500 to the fund for the repair and preservation of Durham Castle. This is additional to a gift of £2,500 from the same source last year.

The Derbyshire and Cheshire County Councils are considering the widening of the joint county bridge at Marple, the estimated cost of which is £8,500, with probably an additional expenditure of £3,000 in acquiring property.

The dispute between the Liverpool and Birkenhead Corporations regarding the position of the Birkenhead entrance to the Mersey Tunnel has now been settled. The entrance at Woodside, Birkenhead, is to be taken back to Bridge Street and Chester Street, an arrangement that will shorten the main tunnel. An additional narrow tunnel is to be provided to Rendel Street for docks traffic only. An additional cost of £200,000 will be involved, of which the Ministry of Transport will provide half and the two Corporations £50,000 each.

The Memorial to the 1st Division in France, on the Laudrecies-Guise Road, near the village of La Groise, which takes the form of a wayside Calvary, executed by Mr. Richard Goulden, was unveiled recently by Marshal Foch.

A ratepayer, just elected a member of a Yorkshire urban district council, has been declared ineligible by the Council's clerk on the ground that he has received a housing subsidy and a loan on mortgage. The newly elected member has taken legal opinion, which conflicts with the clerk's opinion.

Sir Andrew Duncan, the head of the Electricity Board, during the past week started the machinery of the new generating station at Poplar, the first of the great power stations to be completed since the passing of the Electricity Act.

Excavations in the "Mob" Quadrangle at Merton College, Oxford, to locate the site of the old Church of St. John the Baptist, believed to have been erected in Saxon or Norman times, have revealed the existence of two sets of foundations under the north wing of the college, also, close by, the remains of a stone chamber of uncertain character and purpose.

A memorial stone to Titus Flavius Flavinus, centurion of the Sixth Legion, erected by order of his son Classicus Aprilis, has been discovered close to the North Road, at Clifton, York.

The late Mr. Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., who died on January 10, has left estate of the gross value of £32,606, with net personalty £25,925. On the death of his wife one-half of the residue of the estate, as she may appoint, is left to the Royal Institute of British Architects, for a bursary to enable students who have passed the qualifying examination to visit the United States of America for the study of architecture.



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London Building Notes

BECONTREE.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the erection of 2,221 houses on another section of the Becontree estate, at a cost of £1,270,000. This section will be developed by Messrs. C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd., as a continuation of their existing contract.

BOW.—A ceremony in connection with the commencement of demolition work upon the site of the proposed Kingsley Hall in Powis Street, E.1, took place last week. The new building will include clubrooms, library, classrooms, etc., and will cost £12,000. The first foundation stone will be laid in July. The building has been designed by Mr. C. Cowles Voysey, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

BROCKLEY.—Twelve houses in Chudleigh Road, Brockley, are to be erected by Messrs. J. W. Heath & Sons.

CATFORD.—Plans passed by the L.C.C.: 46 garages, River View Park, for Mr. G. Furness.

EDMONTON.—The Empire Cinema Circuit, of Wardour Street, W.1, propose to pull down and rebuild, on a larger scale, the old Empire at Edmonton. Plans have been prepared which show a stone-fronted theatre with accommodation for 2,000 spectators, fitted with adjuncts such as lounge hall, restaurant, etc. The architect is Mr. Cecil Masey, 19 Devereux Court, Strand, W.C.2.

FOREST HILL.—Messrs. William Wilmot, Ltd., builders and contractors, are to erect eight houses in Forest Hill Road and Canobie Road, Forest Hill.

FULHAM.—Plans passed by the B.C.: Buildings for Macfarlane, Lang & Co., Townmead Road; for Messrs. Troy & Co., Buildings at Hammer-smith Distillery; Chancellor's Road, for Messrs. J. W. Faulkner & Sons.

HACKNEY.—Plans passed by the B.C.: 19 houses, Cazenove Road, for Mr. A. H. Jones; and a new building, Margaret Street, Stamford Hill, for Mr. G. Coles, F.R.I.B.A.

HAMPTON.—Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, has consented to lay the foundation stone of the new parochial hall to be built at Hampton Wick by the local church council. As reported in THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS on April 22, the contract for the building has just been placed with Messrs. Bernard & Bickett, Wallington, at £5,073. The architect is Mr. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., Eagle Chambers, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

HOUNSLOW.—A large estate in the vicinity of Kneller Hall at Whitton is to be developed for housing purposes, and lay-out plan has been approved which shows the erection of about 170 houses on 14 acres of land. A further estate in Alexander Road is to be laid out for over 100 residences. The architects are Messrs. P. Chase Gardener & Co., 269, High Street, Hounslow.

ISLINGTON.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the development of the George's Road area, Islington. The

block, of normal type of accommodation, will comprise 110 tenements, containing 332 rooms, to afford accommodation for 664 persons; while the block of the simplified type will contain 24 tenements with 40 rooms, to accommodate 80 persons.

JERMYN STREET.—At last week's annual meeting of the Gordon Boys' Homes, held at the offices of the R.S.P.C.A. in Jermyn Street, S.W.1, the chairman, Sir Vesey J. Dawson, said that the freehold of the Homes has been purchased from the War Office, and that considerable improvements and additions would have to be made to the buildings to bring them up to modern requirements.

KENSINGTON.—At the meeting last week of the Select Committee of the House of Lords which is considering the Royal Albert Hall Bill, it was stated that the governors of the hall have to face an immediate expenditure of £15,000 upon the building to bring it within the requirements enforced by the L.C.C. regulations. The manager of the hall is Mr. C. B. Cochrane.

KENSINGTON.—The building of the second portion of the large Church of Christ, Scientist, in Wright's Lane, Kensington, W., is now in hand, the contractor being Mr. E. H. Burgess, 45 Berners Street, W.1, who completed the first portion of the building some time ago. The plans have been prepared by Mr. P. Phipps, 2 Boyle Street, W.2.

LEYTON.—It is proposed to erect a new public-house on a site on the south side of the High Street. The building owner is Mr. Frederick Grow, of the "Plough and Harrow" public-house, High Road, Leytonstone.

LEWISHAM.—Plans passed by the L.C.C.: 54 garages, Belmont Hill, for Mr. H. E. Kennard.

MARYLEBONE ROAD.—An appeal for £250,000 is being made by the governors of the Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital Training School in order to extend their buildings in Marylebone Road, N.W.1. It is proposed to double the present accommodation and to erect a new building with 73 beds, with increased quarters for nurses. The cost of the building and equipment is estimated at £130,000.

PARK LANE.—The recently published elevation of the flats to be built upon the site of Grosvenor House, in Park Lane, W., show two large blocks of flats, consisting of ten floors each, surmounted at each corner by a further storey. The façades will be in red brick and Portland stone, the bulk of the ground floors being devoted to shops, public restaurants, and other amenities. The architects are Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, F.R.I.B.A., 61 South Molton Street, W.1, the consultant being Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. The owners are the Grosvenor House, Ltd., and the building contractors and engineers are

Messrs. Edecasters, Ltd., Goldhawk Road, W.

PECKHAM.—The L.C.C. have passed plans for the proposed rebuilding of Nos. 138a, 140, 142 and 144 High Street, Peckham, for Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RACKHAM STREET.—It is proposed by the St. Marylebone B.C. to carry out various alterations and improvements to their buildings at Rackham Street, W.10, known as St. Marylebone Hospital. The work will be put in hand under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 82 Mortimer Street, W.1.

SOMERS TOWN.—Four large blocks of working-class dwellings, comprising 88 flats in all, are to be erected upon an extensive site in Wolcot Street, Somers Town, N.W.1. Plans have been approved by the St. Pancras B.C., and quantities have been prepared by Messrs. Waggett & Bradford, Carlton Chambers, 12 Regent Street, W.1.

ST. JAMES' STREET.—The large premises known as No. 32a St. James Street, S.W.1, are to be pulled down and a block of modern buildings erected on the same site, to the plan of Sir Henry Tanner, F.R.I.B.A. Hanover Square, W.1. The owners of the property are Sandow's Curative Institute, Ltd.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A large corner site, with an area of 160,000 square feet, is shortly to be sold for building purposes. It is stated that a block of residential flats may be erected. The surveyors are Messrs. Goddard Smith, 22 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

STREATHAM.—Mr. S. L. Gowlland to construct 20 garages and convert house into flats on the site of 50 Leigham Court Road, Streatham.

SYDENHAM.—Plans passed by the L.C.C.: 20 garages, corner of Charles Street and Sydenham Hill Road, for Mr. R. P. Kennedy.

WANDSWORTH.—A factory is to be erected at The Baulk, Merton Road, Wandsworth, by Messrs. G. Mason & Co., Ltd.

Trade Catalogues

The Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., 6 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 12 pp. illustrated pamphlet dealing with Davis Geysers and Gas Cookers.

E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge. Catalogue illustrating certain lines and sizes of fire-brick manufactured by this well-known firm. Fully indexed, it also contains a useful series of tables and memoranda sheets.

Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. A descriptive pamphlet giving full details of the time- and cost-saving results obtained by the use of "Morris" Hoisting Equipment.

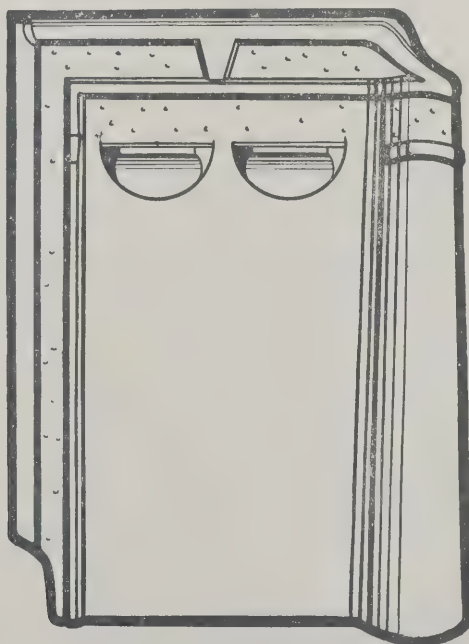
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R O O F I N G T I L E S

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ASHFORD.—It is proposed to build a large new Catholic church for the parish, at a cost of about £20,000. The plans have been prepared by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

BOLTON.—Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, F.F.R.I.B.A., 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton, have now completed the revised plans for the erection of new police buildings and court house at Bolton.

BRADFORD.—The City Architect is to prepare plans for the erection of a pavilion at Thornton Grammar School at a cost of about £1,000.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation Libraries Committee have approved plans, prepared by the City Architect, for the conversion to the open access system of the lending department at the Central Library, at an estimated cost of £3,620.

BRISTOL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have approved the erection of a further 142 houses on the site at Rodney Road. They also recommend the erection of 200 houses on the Shirehampton site, at an estimated cost of £86,000.

BURY.—Mr. C. R. Cooper, L.R.I.B.A., 20 Market Street, Bury, has prepared the plans for new classrooms at the Bury Grammar School.

EASTBOURNE.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Tatchell & Wilson, architects, for new masters' and butlers' quarters at Eastbourne College.

ELTHAM.—Plans passed by the L.C.C.: 18 houses, Green Lane, for Mr. G. T. Scudamore; 23 houses, Footscray Road, for Mr. W. Childs; 10 houses, Footscray Road, for Mr. S. Browne; 21 houses, Cadwallon Road, for Mr. J. G. Francombe.

FALMOUTH.—Falmouth new hospital. It is proposed to erect a building with 40 beds, at an estimated cost of £12,000. Mr. Wheatley, Truro, is the architect.

FRASERBURGH.—The Fraserburgh T.C. is considering a scheme for the erection of new gas works, at an inclusive estimated cost of £20,000.

GRAYS.—A new pavilion ward is to be built at the hospital in Stifford Long Lane, for the Board of the Grays and Orsett Joint Hospital. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Christopher M. Shiner, "The Barn," Dell Road, Grays, under whose supervision the work will be shortly put in hand.

HYDE.—The Hyde Hippodrome is to be extended. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Dee & Ingham, architects and surveyors, Market Chambers, Market Square, Hyde, Cheshire. The contract has not yet been placed.

INCE.—The E.C. have approved plans for the erection of a new school at Higher Ince to accommodate 720 pupils. Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, architects, 8 King Street, Wigan, have prepared the scheme.

MANCHESTER.—Fifteen houses are to be erected by Mr. J. D. Scott, builders, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, at the corner of Highfield Road and Hackness Road. Mr. E. W. Taylor, of Barlow Moor, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, is the architect.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Ltd., New High Street, Manchester, are proposing to erect a new warehouse in Bridgewater Place, Manchester. The architects are Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Adshead, F.F.R.I.B.A., 14 St. Annes Square, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. B. Waterhouse, F.M.S.A., Resident Architect to Messrs. Threfalls Brewery Co., Ltd., Cook Street, Salford, has prepared the plans for the extension of the Crown and Anchor Hotel, Cateaton Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The City Architect has prepared plans for the erection of a motor bus garage in Queen's Road, the cost being estimated at £20,000.

MARYLEBONE.—The B.C.'s architects, Messrs. Ashley & Newman, have submitted three preliminary draft plans showing the lay-out of the area to be included in the Carlisle Street improvement scheme. The blocks of flats will be of the five-storey type. The committee have approved the design, which is so arranged as to utilise part of the existing sewers and other services, which will mean a considerable saving in expenditure.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Notts E.C. have now approved the sketch plans for a permanent school for 232 upper standard scholars, to be erected on the new site to be purchased at Skegby. Mr. L. Maggs, Shire Hall, Nottingham, is the county architect. The estimated cost is £16,200.

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. W. G. Gingell is to erect a Badminton Hall and seven garages in Eggbuckland Road, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation are to proceed with the completion of the Burrator reservoir, at an estimated cost of £30,000.

RETTFORD.—Mr. Cyril Getliffe has prepared plans for a new theatre, to be known as the New Majestic Theatre, in Coronation Street, Retford.

ROCHFORD.—A contract has just been placed for the erection of a large block of buildings at the Rochford Institution for the treatment of senile dementia cases, at a cost of £23,541. The contractors are Messrs. R. Niblett & Co., Chiswick, W., who will commence operations at once. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Norman Evans, architect, Westcliff-on-Sea.

SALFORD.—The District Bank, Ltd., are proposing to make structural alterations and additions to their branch premises at 257 and 259 Chapel Street, Salford. Messrs. Francis Jones & H. A. Dalrymple, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 178 Oxford Road, Manchester, are the architects.

SCARBOROUGH.—House and shop to be erected at Edge Hill Park, Scar-

borough. Mr. David Petch, 6 Westborough, Scarborough, is the architect.

SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Peacock Bewley, F.F.R.I.B.A., 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham, are the architects for a scheme for the erection of the new Church of St. Albans, for the Rev. L. B. Heppenstall and the congregation. The Estates Committee of the C.C. have agreed to sell a freehold plot of land on the Manor Estate to the Wesleyan Methodist Church for the erection of a new edifice. Plans for the building, which will accommodate 500 persons, have been prepared by Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., 13 St. James Row, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have approved the City Architects' revised lay-out plan, showing 50 bungalows and 122 parlour type houses on the Ridgeway Road estate.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have asked the City Architect to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of conveniences at Middlewood tram terminus, Attercliffe Road, Main Road, Darnall, Woodthorpe Arms, Intake, junction of Clarkehouse Road and Glossop Road, and near junction of Neepsend Lane and Rutland Road.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have voted an estimate of £83,000 for the erection of 172 houses on the Ridgeway Road Housing Estate.

STANLEY.—Extensions are to be carried out at St. Andrew's Church. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Wood & Oakley, of 4 Cloth Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is proposed to extend the church 14 ft. to the east and to erect a new tower.

STOCKPORT.—Messrs. Eaton, Sons & Cantrell, architects and surveyors, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, are the architects for the alterations to Horsfield Arms, Bredbury.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Mr. Guy Pemberton is the architect for the extensions to be made to the General Hospital, which are estimated to cost £4,000.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The Warner Estate, Ltd., have entered into a contract for the erection of 400 houses on their Town Planning Estate. The builders are the Law Land Building Dept., Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand.

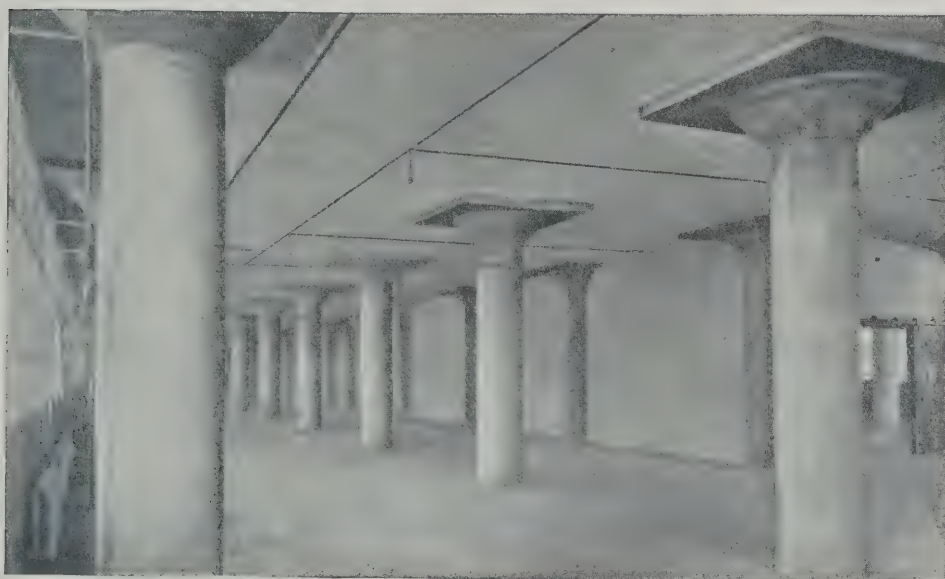
WIMBORNE.—A site has been acquired by the Catholic congregation for the erection of a new church. Mr. W. S. Walters, F.S. Antq., 28 Great Ormonde Street, London, W.C., has been appointed architect for the scheme.

WINTERTON.—The Durham County Architect has prepared plans for a new erection on the site of the old infirmary ward at Winterton, which will provide 50 beds, with day-room, space, at an estimated cost of £8,000.

WITHINGTON.—Extensive alterations are to be made to the Talbot Hotel, Apauldeth Road and Ladybarn Lane. Mr. B. Waterhouse, F.M.S.A., is the architect.

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BIRKENHEAD.—May 16.—For the erection of district fire station, drill tower, and eight firemen's houses, on land fronting Laird Street, Birkenhead. Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BIRMINGHAM.—May 25.—For the erection of the Northern Telephone Exchange, Soho Hill. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, 42 Paradise Street, Birmingham. Bills of quantities, etc., Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BRAINTREE.—May 18.—For the erection of ward block, etc., at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cressing Road. Particulars, Mr. D. G. Armstrong, architect, Great Square, Braintree. Deposit £2 2s.

BRAINTREE.—May 21.—For the erection of 56 houses, in two types, on Cressing Road site. Particulars, Mr. D. G. Armstrong, architect, Great Square, Braintree. Deposit £2 2s.

BRUMBY.—The Lindsey County Council are about to build an isolation hospital at Brumby, Scunthorpe, and builders desirous of tendering for the work should make application to Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln, by May 23, with a deposit of £2 2s.

BRUMBY SCUNTHORPE.—May 23.—For the erection of an isolation hospital. Particulars, Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln. Deposit £2 2s.

CARSHALTON.—May 27.—For the erection of 40 parlour, 72 non-parlour, and 28 other houses, arranged in two lettings. Particulars, Mr. H. Macintosh, architect, 1 Imperial Buildings, East Croydon. Deposit £3 3s.

CO. CAVAN.—May 16.—For the erection of a church at Arva, Co. Cavan. William H. Bryne & Son, Architects, 20 Suffolk Street, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

COLWYN BAY.—May 17.—For the erection of 32 workmen's dwellings at Berthgylid Road, Llysfaen. Mr. W. J. Dunning, M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Colwyn Bay. Deposit £3 3s.

DERBYSHIRE.—May 20.—For the erection of a pair of cottages on the district depot site adjoining the Derby Main Road at Clay Cross, and also for single cottages at the district depots at Calver and Ashbourne. Mr. J. W. Horton, M.Inst.C.E., County Surveyor, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM.—May 31.—For the erection and completion of the Nettlesworth new Council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EAST LOTHIAN.—May 16.—For the erection of additions and alterations to Macmerry Public School (near Tranent). Messrs. R. & A. K. Smith, F.F.S., 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

EAST YORKS.—For an assembly hall at Pocklington School. Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

EGG BUCKLAND, PLYMPTON.—May 26.—For the erection of 22 houses in pairs. Particulars, Engineer's Office, Underwood House, Plympton, Devon. Deposit £2 2s.

EPSOM.—May 24.—For the erection of 26 cottages and construction of road at Guildford Road, Great Bookham, for the Epsom R.D.C. Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

FROME.—For the erection of 10 houses. Particulars, Messrs. Petter & Warren, architects, Old Sarum, Yeovil.

GREAT BOOKHAM.—May 24.—For the erection of 26 cottages and construction of road at Guildford Road. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

GREENWICH.—May 19.—For the erection of new nurses' quarters, etc. Particulars, Mr. L. Jacob, quantity surveyor, 58 Gordon Square, W.C. Deposit £3.

HARROGATE.—The Harrogate Gas Co. are to build shops, offices, stores, workshops, etc., and builders and contractors desirous of tendering for the work should send their names to the architect, Mr. John Houfe, Albert Chambers, Harrogate.

HASSOCKS, SUSSEX.—May 25.—For the erection of 30 cottages. Mr. A. L. Robinson, surveyor, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath. Deposit £2 2s.

HIGHER INCE.—May 30.—For the erection of a Council school in Peel Street, off Manchester Road, to accommodate 720 scholars. Particulars, Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, King Street, Wigan. Deposit £1 1s.

KELLOE AND CARROP.—May 16.—For the erection of one or more miners' welfare institutes at Quarlington Hill, Kelloe and Carrop. Particulars, Messrs. Hays & Gray, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, Wingate. Deposit £1 1s.

KILLESTER, CO. DUBLIN.—May 23.—For the erection of new National school. Particulars, Mr. A. Edward Smith, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, 5 St. Andrew's Street, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

KNIGHTON RADNOR.—May 25.—For the erection of casual wards at the Poor Law Institution at Knighton. Particulars, Messrs. Rogers & Shrimpton, architects, Knighton.

LUTON.—May 16.—The Guardians invite tenders for alterations to the casual ward of the Union. Plans and specifications from Mr. H. W. Guest Hubbard, M.S.A., architect, 35 Manchester Street, Luton.

LONDON (FINCHLEY).—May 18.—For the erection of "Hillside"

branch post office and telephone exchange. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

LONDON (FULHAM).—May 19.—For the erection of telephone exchange at Fulham. Particulars, Contract Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

NETTLESWORTH.—May 31.—For the erection of new Council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A. County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Durham.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—May 17.—For the construction and erection of shop fronts to 13 combined shops and houses now in course of erection at the corner of Stephenson Road and Benton Road on their High Heaton housing estate. The Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle. Deposit £2 2s.

NEW MEALSGATE.—For the erection of a dwelling-house on Percy Hill estate. Particulars, Mr. John Davidson, architect, 6 King Street, Wigton.

NEWRY.—May 16.—For the erection of 40 cottages at Pound Road (north of John Martin Street), Newry. The Town Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Newry. Deposit £1.

NOBBER, IRELAND.—May 21.—For the erection of a new National School at Nobber, Co. Meath. Particulars at the Parochial House Nobber.

NORDMANSTERNE.—May 23.—For the erection of 20 cottages and construction of a builders' road at Kingscroft Road, Nordmansterne. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Woolridge, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

NORTH LONGTON, LEICESTER.—For a one-shed factory. Particulars Messrs. R. E. Carpenter & Son, Palace Chambers, Leicester. Deposit £1 1s.

POCKLINGTON.—For the erection of an assembly hall, seating 500, at Pocklington School. Particulars Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, architects, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND.—May 23.—For the erection of 76 houses at Glenburn and New Prestwick sites. Particulars at the offices of the Burgh Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

RHYDFELEN.—May 17.—For the erection of 50 non-parlour type houses on the Duffryn Lower site. Particulars, H. Leonard Porcher, Clerk of the Council, Municipal Buildings, Pontypridd.

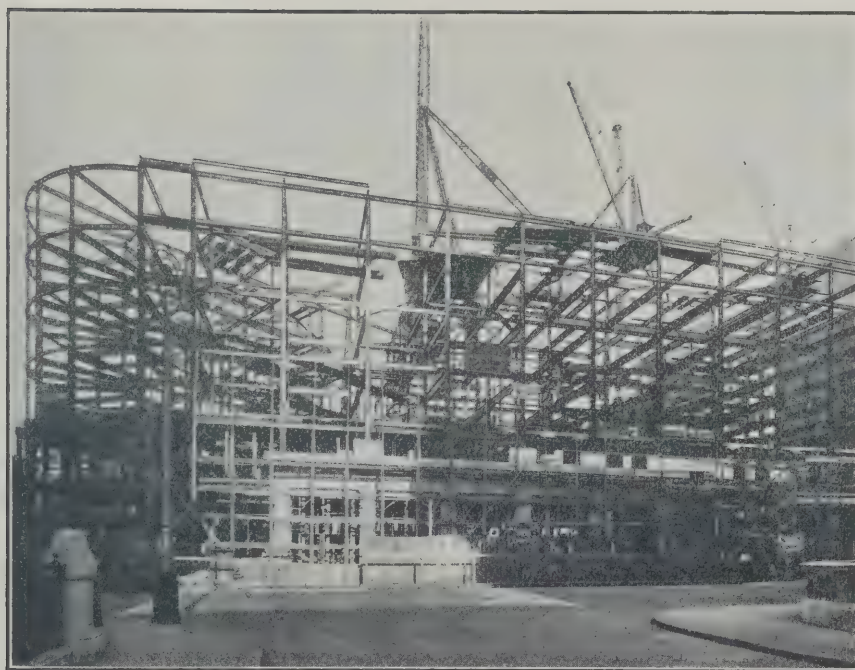
TORPOINT.—May 30.—For the erection of 20 houses (12 parlour and 8 non-parlour) in Union Road. Names and addresses to be sent to Messrs. Carder & Carder, architects, 3 Buckland Terrace, Plymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

ROCHDALE.—May 26.—For the erection and completion of junior mixed schools at Lower Place, Rochdale. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale.

SANDWICH.—May 23.—For extensions to the Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School, Sandwich. Particulars, Kent County Architect. Deposit £2 2s.

(Continued on Page 838)

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	MANCHESTER Trafford Park.	EDINBURGH St. Andrew Steel Works.	GLASGOW Westburn, Newtoft. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	BIRMINGHAM Office: 47 Temple Row.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Office: Milburn House.
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Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
3-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
3-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
3-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Van Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arley bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Facing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9 in.	Unit.	Conditions.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 10d.	1/3	2/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London —10% or +10% delivered on site. If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10	11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid	2/1	4/4	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal					
Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

IRON—	Prices.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	4in. 6in.	per yard
Ditto bends	6/- 8/4	each
Ditto junction	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto gully and grating	9/3 19/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	20/-	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	3/6 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	46/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in.	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in.	32 18 4	16 x 12 in.	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in.	29 17 11	16 x 10 in.	15 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in.	27 14 2	16 x 9 in.	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in.	26 5 0	16 x 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in.	22 10 0	14 x 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in.	22 7 11	14 x 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in.	18 12 11	14 x 8 in.	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24 x 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20 x 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16 x 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14 x 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Grey green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Price.	Unit.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Slime sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheetting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
Per standard delivered	£31	£20	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—	4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	1 7/8 in.	2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	—	—	—
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	19/6 cwt.	60/- cwt.
Cut clasp nails	—	—
Scotch glue	—	—

HARDWOODS—	17/-	15/-	14/-	12/-	17/-	26/-	10/-	14/-
Oak, Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahogany, Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Eng.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Moulmein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PLYWOOD—	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Thicknesses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qualities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon Pine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaboon Mahogany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figured Oak (1 side)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plain Oak (1 side)	—	—	—	—	—	—

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel Joists <td>12/6</td>	12/6
Compound girders <td>15/6</td>	15/6
Stanchions <td>17/6</td>	17/6
Angles and Tees <td>14/6</td>	14/6
Bars <td>15/-</td>	15/-
Mild Steel Rods <td>13/6</td>	13/6
Bolts and Nuts <td>36/-</td>	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	1/1	1 1/4
Elb. w square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Socket diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1 1/4
Discounts off above—						
Gas	—45%	—42%	—41%	—40%	—39%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37%	—36%	—35%	—34%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32%	—31%	—30%	—29%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

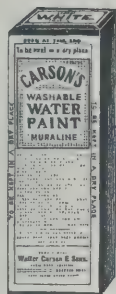
	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11½	2/2½	2/7½	3/1½	3/7	5/9½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/11
Shoes (each)	1/1½	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/8	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction each	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/6½	1/11½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/2
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends do.	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter per yard	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/6½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends do.	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9 ..	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/- ..	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/- ..	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/- ..	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/- ..	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6 ..	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6 ..	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/- ..	Per ton
Ditto White	120/- ..	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6 ..	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9 ..	Per ton
Hair	43/- ..	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6 ..	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/- ..	Per ton
Lath nails	31/- ..	Per cwt.

"MURAPRIME"

"MURALINE"



THE PERFECT WATER PAINT

Sanitary, Artistic, Durable. Requires only the addition of water to make ready for use. In 40 shades. Sold in a dry powder.



THE PRIMING FOR MURALINE

and all washable water paints and distempers. Also for use over wallpapers to fix colours before applying distemper, and to prevent absorption.

"JAPOLITE"



THE PERFECT WHITE ENAMEL

Elastic, Brilliant, and Durable. Flows evenly and is unequalled for the very highest class decoration. Made in White, Ivory White, and Blue White.

THE CELEBRATED WHITE UNDERCOATING



One Coat transforms Black into White. Ready for use in five minutes.

PURE LIQUID PAINT



NON-POISONOUS AND READY FOR USE

Specially manufactured for the finest Interior and Exterior Decoration. Extensively used by Corporations, District Councils and Unions throughout the United Kingdom.



HARD GLOSS FINISHING PAINT

Specially prepared to dry with a Hard, Glossy Surface in about 8 hours. Suitable for all Exterior and Interior Work.

"VITROLITE"



THE GREENHOUSE AND DECORATIVE WHITE PAINT

Superior to white lead in colour, covering power, and durability. For all Interior and Exterior Work. Specially suitable for Greenhouse Work.

Patterns, Prices, and Full Particulars of above and other Specialities on application to:—

WALTER CARSON & SONS

GROVE WORKS,

BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W. 11

Telegrams:

"CARSONS, BATT, LONDON."

AND AT BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

Telephone:

BATTERSEA 1630 (2 lines).

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
		33/6	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Lead delivered	Unit				
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run				
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25	50	100	150	200	250
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
14 gauge		26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.		30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
½ in. plate		33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70
½ in. plate		40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52	60
½ in. plate		57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK		Each					
(first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks		4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks		4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves		4/0	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions		1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws		8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
Caps and screws		1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	—

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—		1½	1½	2	3½	4
		(7 lb.)	(7 lb.)	(7 lb.)	(7 lb.)	(7 lb.)
Lead P traps with cleansing eye		2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto ½ do. with do.		2/9	3/6	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones		1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves		—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto humpies		—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder		—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Timman's solder		—	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails		—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.		English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
Per foot super.		15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear		3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground		4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1
Fluted		7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—
Enamelled		6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.		Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish				White	Tinted
		1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	7½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass		—	—	—	—	—	—
Rough east glass		—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled		—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast		—	—	—	—	—	—

In plates not exceeding		Feet super							
Ordinary substance Polished		1	3	6	12	20	45	100	
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.		1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	
Ditto silvered plates		all	—	—	—	—	—	—	
as last		—	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	
Embossing		—	Single Acid.	3/3	Two Acid.	4/6	French Shadde	6/9	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	2/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gliders	3/-	Cwt.

Building Contracts Open

(Continued from Page 834)

STOCKPORT.—May 16.—For the erection of public elementary school, Meal Street, Lancashire Hill. Particulars, Mr. A. Lawton, Secretary, Education Offices, Town Hall, Stockport. Deposit £3 3s.

STOKE D'ABERNON.—May 24.—For the erection of 12 cottages and construction of road at The Tilt, Stoke D'Abernion. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

SWAVESEY.—May 21.—For the erection of 10 houses. Particulars, Mr. W. A. Lea, architect, 4 Market Hill, Huntingdon.

UXBRIDGE.—May 31.—For the erection of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, with roads and sewers on Rockingham housing estate, Uxbridge. Particulars from Mr. W. L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54 High Street, Uxbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WILLESDEN.—May 24.—For the erection of the Deputy Master's house at Park Royal Hospital, Acton Lane, N.W.10. Particulars, Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1. Deposit £5.

Building Tenders

ABERGELE.—The Manchester Council have accepted the tender of T. Lumsden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the erection of a sanatorium for children at Abergele.

BASFORD.—Notts County E.C.

have accepted the tender of Mr. H. James, Mansfield, £43,896, for the erection of a secondary school on the Highbury Road site, Basford.

BILSTHORPE.—Notts County E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Greenwood's (Mansfield), Ltd., £21,190, for the erection of a new school for 792 scholars, and a headmaster's house and caretaker's cottage, at Bilsthorpe.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Housing Sub-Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Morris & Jacobson, Ltd., for the erection of 703 houses on the Fox Hollies estate, Acock's Green, at £245,070.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation Water Committee have accepted the tender, £2,639 0s. 11d., of Messrs. Edge & Pace, for the erection of a pressure house at Bingley.

CHESTERFIELD.—The tender of G. Laver & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, £18,930, has been accepted for the erection of 50 houses on the St. Augustine's housing estate.

CRAYFORD.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Clarke & Leahy, Ltd., £28,375, for the erection of 71 houses in Slade Green Road, Crayford.

DUBLIN.—The tender of J. Dowling & Co., £2,200, has been accepted for alterations to premises in Grafton Street, acquired as electricity show-rooms for the Commissioners.

LETCHWORTH.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Petten- gell & Clark, of £27,336, for 67 houses on the Hillbrow estate.

LIVERPOOL.—The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., amounting to £9,360, for alterations and additions to the Calder High School, in lieu of the tender of Mr. R. H. Green, amounting to £9,063 10s., which was accepted by the Council on January 5, 1927; also the tender of Messrs. C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., amounting to £2,389, for alterations to the Steer Street Council School.

LIVERPOOL.—The C.C. have accepted, subject to the approval of the B.E., the tender of Messrs. Rimmer Bros., amounting to £15,939, for the erection of the third department of the New Hall Lane Council School.

MANSFIELD.—Notts County E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Greenwood's (Mansfield), Ltd., £30,348, for the erection of a technical college at Mansfield.

NEWCASTLE.—The Council of the Armstrong College have accepted the tender of Stephen Easton, Ltd., for the erection of a new mining laboratory, plans of which were prepared by Mr. A. Dunbar Smith, F.R.I.B.A., 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

NORTH MUSKHAM.—Notts C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, £20,822, for the erection of a bridge on the Great North Road.

RUSHDEN.—The War Office have accepted the tender of W. Packwood & Son, Rushden, for the erection of a new Territorial headquarters at Rushden.



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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From 25 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	2/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 ls.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearding complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Full down brickwork	6d.	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities 2d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d.	1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d.	2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-	"	"
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	Flettons 620/-	Stocks 830/-	Blues 1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course			
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	10d.	1/3
1-in. asphalt	9d.	9d.	1/-
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.	1d.	plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	1d.	1d.	plus 10%
Weather joint in cement	2 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	2 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	1 1/2d.	1 1/2d.	1 1/2d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Queens, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-file creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/8	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	6/4
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube	Per Foot Cube
Yerk stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/-	3/-	11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	—	—	19/6
Bath stone ditto	—	—	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Per Square
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	86/-	72/-
Add for every 1-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	80/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	23/6
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66 1/2%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

	Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	Per square
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-	100/-	Ditto
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-	100/-	Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-	91/-	Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randems No. 2	—	115/-	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randems	—	98/6	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 3 in. long	—	87/6	87/6	Ditto

Cuttings—Raves	Per Foot Run
Ridges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling	Equal 1 foot super.
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	3/9

At per square	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/-	35/-	45/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-
--	-----

JOINER.

	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	35/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	45/-	55/-

Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Windows, per foot super				
Deal casement frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Doors, per foot super	2/-	2/3	2/5
Square frame both sides doors	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	4d.
Add for each side moulded	4d.	4d.	4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.			

Staircase.			
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6		
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-		
Housing steps to strings each	9d.		

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

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EASTWOODS LTD.

47 Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.1

Phone : HOP 3448

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/5	1/7	1/9
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Fillets, rails and frames, Per foot run	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.	5 1/2d.	8d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	1 1/2
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.	6 1/2d.	9d.	11 1/2d.	1 0/10	1 2/10
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/10	1 1/10	1 2/10		
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..								
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Per Foot Run			
	Groove or Bead	Staff or Bead	Moulding per 1 in.	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Flush	Sash	Locks and Furniture	Casement	Grip	Spring				
Bolts Fasteners	Rim Mortise	Cupboard Stays	Fasteners	Handles	Catches				
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6	
Compound girders	18/6	20/6	
Stanchions	20/6	22/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6	21/-
Rain water Goods	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4	1/9
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-	4/1
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8	2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	45/6	54/6	57/6
Copper Nailing	Soldered	Welded	Boased Ends
4d.	Angles	Joint	to Rolls
2/-	2/-	4d.	5/6
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/4
Lead soil			2 1/2
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/3
Indiarubber joints			3/3
Stop ends	2d.	1/-	1/3
Bends			2/-
Beaded ends			10d.
Single tacks			11d.
Double tacks			1/2
Brass sleeves			7/8
Lead traps			8/9
Boiler screw	3/2	2/9	4/10
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6
Stop cocks	9/9	13/3	17/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6
Wire balloons			3d.

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints		
Extra for bends	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas	Gas	Steam	Steam	Tubing	Tubing	Tubing	Tubing
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/2	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/6

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run			
	On Walls and Ceilings	Narrow	Per Width	Per Foot Run
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/8	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3		
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2		
Screeing in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2		

	Per Foot Run		Per 1 in. Girth		Mitres		Stop Ends	
	Do. do. Portland	Do. do. fibrous	0/3	0/3	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to 1/2 of a foot of moulding	Equal to 1/2 of a foot of moulding

	Per Yard Super		Per Yard Super	
	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-	6/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.			
21oz. 15oz. 0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9
Figured 1/2 in. Cast Glass 1/2 in. Wired	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Boiled 1/2 in. Cast Glass Patent Glazing	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop Distemper	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/3
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime				Paint Coats				Stain Size Varnish Enam.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super ..	0/8	0/8 1/2	1/5	2/1	2/3	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-			
Do. on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1			
Do., on large do., each ..	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5			
Do., on squares, per doz. ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/3	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/5			
Do., on large, do., do. ..	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6			
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run ..	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2			
On large pipes or do. ..	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2	0/1 1/2	0/1 1/2			
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—												
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled									
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	6d.									

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Pollishing	6d.	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
Hanging only		
On walls	1/5	2/1
On stairs	1/10	2/1
On ceilings	7	2/5

BETONAC gives Strength to Concrete

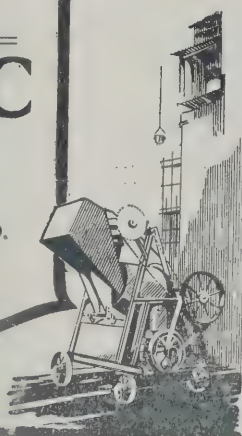
SAND is the weak component in concrete, it absorbs moisture and disintegrates; it crumbles and makes dust.

Betonac, the new metallic aggregate, makes concrete with the strength and durability of steel, impervious to moisture and practically dustless. Betonac is graded to produce every type of non-skid surface, from rough to dead smooth. Lay Betonac wherever durability is essential. Samples, prices and National Physical Laboratory Report on request.

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To withstand the pounding of lorries and the abrasions of millions of tyres, the cement used for making roads must have a high crushing resistance. This quality Kaye's Portland Cement possesses in an unusual degree. For the same reason it is unexcelled for ferro-concrete constructions.



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Stocks: BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, COVENTRY,
LEICESTER, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

E.I.H.

LAFARGE WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

NOW OBTAINABLE
EX LONDON STOCK.

GUARANTEED UNADULTERATED ANALYSIS:

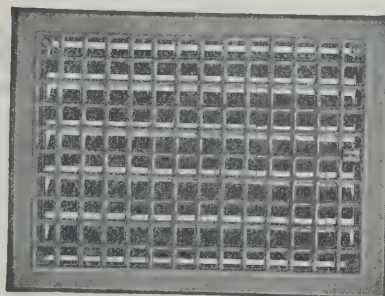
Oxide of Manganese	-	Trace
Silica Soluble	-	21.68%
Insoluble Residue	-	0.37%
Alumina	-	1.15%
Oxide of Iron	-	0.36%
Lime	-	67.90%
Magnesia	-	1.55%
Sulphuris Anhydride	-	0.34%
Total Loss on Ignition	}	6.48%
Carbon Dioxide		
Water		
Alkalies (by difference)	-	0.17%
		100.00%

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H & C WROUGHT STEEL VENTILATORS



YEARs of experience in the manufacture of Ventilators made from Wrought Steel have resulted in many and important improvements being effected, chief of which is increased capacity for the free transmission of air.

We have reduced the area of fretwork obstruction and thereby largely increased the size of openings in our Ventilator faces, with added strength.

The air capacity of H. & C. faces will be supplied on request, together with sizes of Ventilators stocked. Made of heavy gauge steel to ensure rigidity and durability. Of all Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants.

Wm. E. PECK & CO. of London Inc.,
31 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.1

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3½	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1½	1/1	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d.; painters, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Abingdon.....B1	Cheltenham.....B2	*Gloucester (West of the Severn).....B2	Leigh-on-Sea.....B1	*Plymouth.....A	Stoke-on-Trent.....A
Aberdare.....B1	Chepstow.....A2	Godalming.....B2	Leighton Buzzard.....B3	Pontefract.....A	Stoney Stratford.....B1
Accrington.....B3	Chester.....A3	Goole.....A2	Letchworth.....B1	Pontypridd.....A	Stourport.....A1
Aldershot.....B3	Chichester.....B3	Gorleston.....B1	Leyland.....A	Poole.....B	Stowmarket.....B3
Alton.....C1	*Chippenhams.....B3	Gosport.....B	Lewes.....B3	Portsmouth.....B	*Stratford-on-Avon.....A3
Altrincham.....B3	Chipping Norton.....B3	Grantham.....A3	Lichfield.....A3	Portsmouth.....B	*Stroud.....B1
Andover.....B3	*Cirencester.....B2	Graysend.....A1	Lincoln.....B3	Port Talbot.....A	Sunderland.....A
Anglesey.....B3	Cleethorpes.....A	Great Yarmouth.....B1	Liskeard.....B3	Preston.....A	Sutton Coldfield.....A
Arundel.....B3	Claughton.....B1	Guildford.....B1	Liss.....C1	Prestwich.....A	*Swanage.....B3
Ascot.....B	Coalville.....A	Gullsborough.....B2	Littlehampton.....B2	Princetown.....B1	Swansea Valley.....A
Ashford (Kent).....B3	Cobham.....A3	Hadleigh.....C1	Llandudno.....B1	Pudsey.....A	Swanwick.....A
Ashstead.....A3	Cockermouth.....B2	Halifax.....B3	Llanelli.....A	Pulborough.....B3	*Swindon.....A
Ashton-under-Lyne.....A	Colchester.....B1	Halifax.....B3	Loughborough.....A	Queensferry.....A	
Ashton-in-Makerfield.....A	Colne Valley.....A	Halifax.....B3	Louth.....A3		Tamworth.....A1
Aylesbury.....B3	Colwyn Bay.....B1	Halifax.....B3	Lowestoft.....B1	Ramsgate.....B3	Taunton.....B1
	Conway.....B1	Halifax.....B3	Luton.....B	Raunds.....B1	*Tavistock (Town).....C
Bagshot.....B3	Coventry.....A	Halifax.....B3		Raunds.....B1	Teasdale District.....B2
Banbury.....B3	Cranbrook.....C1	Harpenden.....B1	Macclesfield.....A1	Reading.....B	Tenterden.....B3
Bangor.....B2	Crawley.....B3	Harrowgate.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Thame.....B1
Barnsley.....A	Crawley.....B3	Hartlepool.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Thetford.....B3
Barnstaple.....B1	Crewes.....A3	Hartlepool.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Thirsk.....B3
Barrow-in-Furness.....A	Cromer.....B3	Hartley Wintney.....C1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Thornorton.....A
Barry.....A	Crowborough.....B2	Hartley Wintney.....C1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Tonbridge.....A
Basingstoke.....B3		Hastings.....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Tonbridge.....A
Bath.....B	Darlington.....A	Hatfield.....B1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Torquay.....A2
Beaconsfield.....B	*Dartmouth.....A2	Hatfield.....B1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	*Totnes.....B3
Beccles.....B3	Daventry.....B3	Hawthorn.....C1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Towcester.....B3
Bedford.....B	Deal.....B3	Hawthorn.....C1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Tring.....B2
Berkhamsted.....B3	Denbigh.....B1	Haywards Heath.....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	*Trowbridge.....B3
Berkswick.....A2	Derby.....A	Heathfield.....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	Tunbridge Wells.....B1
Bettws-y-Coed.....B1	*Devizes.....B3	Hemel Hempstead.....A3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bexhill.....B2	Dewsbury.....A	Henley.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bideford.....B1	Didcot.....B	*Hereford.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Birmingham.....A	Doncaster.....A	Herne Bay.....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bishops Auckland.....A	*Dorchester.....B3	Hertford.....B1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bishops Stortford.....B3	Dorking.....B1	Heywood.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Blackburn.....A	Dover.....B3	Hitchin.....B1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Blackheath.....A	Dovercourt.....B2	*Hoiniton (Honiton).....C	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Blackpool.....A	Droitwich.....A3	Holyhead.....B1	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bognor.....B3	Dudley.....A1	Horley (Kent).....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bolton.....A	Dunstable.....B3	Horsea.....A3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bordon.....C1	Durham.....A	Horsham.....B2	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Boston.....A3		Horwich.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bournemouth.....B	Eastbourne.....B	Huddersfield.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Borford.....C1	East Dereham.....C	Hull.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bradford.....A	East Glam and Mon Valley.....B2	Hunstanton.....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
*Bradford-on-Avon.....B3	East Grinstead.....B2	Huntingdon.....B2	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Braintree.....B1	Eastwood.....A	Hythe (Kent).....B3	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Brecon.....B	Ebbw Vale.....A		Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Brentwood.....A3	Eccles.....A	Ilfracombe.....B2	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bridgnorth.....B2	Edenbridge.....B3	Ilkeston.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bridgewater.....B	Egremont.....A3	Ilkeley.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Brighton.....B2	Ely.....B3	Immingham.....A	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bristol.....A	Evesham.....A2	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Broadstairs.....B3	*Exeter.....B2	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bromsgrove.....A2	Exmouth.....B2	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Buckingham.....A	Fairford (Glos).....C	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
*Buddleigh Salterton.....B2	Falmouth.....B2	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Burgess Hill.....B3	Fareham.....B2	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Burnley.....A	Farnborough.....C1	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Burslem.....A	Farnham.....B3	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Burton.....B3	Faversham.....B3	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Burton-on-Trent.....A	Fellxstowe.....A	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bury.....A	Filley.....B3	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Bury St. Edmunds.....B3	Fleetwood.....A	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Buxton.....A1	Flint.....A3	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
Byfleet.....B1	Folkestone.....B3	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
	Frinton and Walton.....B1	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	
	Frodham.....A	Ipswich.....B	Macclesfield.....B	Reading.....B	

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Budeleigh			Dartmouth	...	1 6½	Gloucester	...	1 5	Marlborough	...	1 3½	Swanage	...	1 4	Trowbridge	...	1 3½
Salterton	..	1 4	Devizes	...	1 3½	Gloucester (West			Plymouth	...	1 7	Swindon	...	1 5			
			Dorchester	...	1 3½	of the Severn	1	4							Westbury	...	1 3½
Cheddar	...	1 3½							Boss-on-Wye	...	1 5	Tavistock			Weymouth	...	1 4
Chippenham	...	1 3½	Exeter	...	1 6½	Hereford	...	1 5				(Town)	1	3½			
Cirencester	...	1 4				Honiton	...	1 5	Stroud	...	1 5	Totnes	...	1 4	Yeovil	...	1 4

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A	Blantyre	A	Dalmuir	A	Falkirk	A	Kelso	A2	Paisley	A
Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	A2
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A	Kilmarnock	A	Kilpatrick	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumclog	A	Galaashiels	A2	Kirkcaldy	A	Peterhead and District	A1
Arbroath	A2			Dumbarton	A	Glasgow and District	A	Kirkpatrick	A2	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Calder	A	Dumfries	A2						
Ayton	A2	Caldwell	A	Dunblane and District	A	Greenlaw	A2	Lanark	A		
		Carnoustie	A2			Greenock	A	Leith	A	St. Andrews	A
Ballaenare	A	Carronbridge	A2					Lockerbie	A2	Selkirk	A2
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A2	Dundee	A					Stirling	A
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2	Dunfermline	A					Strathaven	A
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A	Dunoon and District	A	Hawick	A2	Meikrose	A2		
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A					Midlothian	A2		
Barrhead	A	Coldstream	A2	East Lothian	A	Inverness	B	Montrose	A2	Troon	A
Berwick	A2	Crathies	A2	Ecclefechan	A2			Muirkirk	A		
Bialradam	A	Crief	A2	Edinburgh and District	A	Jamestown	A			West Lothian	A
Blair Athol	A2	Culross	A			Jedburgh	A2				

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A CENTRAL BUREAU FOR THE BUILDING TRADES

A difficulty which is experienced by every architect is that of finding time and opportunity to become acquainted with the innumerable materials and manufactured articles which are available in the building trade, but which, in many cases, have either never claimed attention, or have been overlooked in the pressure of daily business.

It may at once be objected that there exists to overcome this difficulty more than one excellent buyer's guide and catalogue of the building trade, in addition to the private catalogue service which practically every firm maintains, and that at the service of the architect there is an ever ready army of travellers ready to sally forth, and with a few deft explanations, turn darkness into light. There remain, however, certain fundamental difficulties.

In the first place, catalogues and information are difficult to file, although no doubt this detail of office administration is capable of satisfactory handling. In the second place, the architect has not always leisure to see the traveller, and in any case it is not always practicable for the representative of a manufacturing firm to carry with him a wide range of samples.

In the past this difficulty has been met by a manufacturers' bureau, centrally situated, where showroom space was given to the products of various firms, and where the architect could compare the various commodities on the market. Most architects will recall the offices in Bloomsbury which existed before the War for this purpose, and which performed a function which, if extended, might have developed into an extremely valuable information service for the profession and the building trade.

That particular enterprise has not, we believe, survived the depression of the war period, but the question of re-creating such a service has been sometimes mooted, more especially by Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, who, some years ago, prepared a fully detailed scheme for an "R.I.B.A. Museum," which was to exist for the purpose of encouraging improvement in manufactured articles, to provide a permanent sample room and a centre where all information could be obtained regarding products, prices, and the names of manufacturers.

This scheme, which contained the outline of a complete office organisation, would have been of immense help to all concerned in building, not to mention the architectural student, but it did not overcome (if memory serves aright) the difficulty of adequate financial support which the architectural profession, and at least the R.I.B.A., would scarcely be in a position to supply.

The truth is that such a Bureau, whatever may be its title, must be the child of the building trade and not of the architects, for it is the members of the former (be it said without irony), who have the necessary resources. More than that, while the Bureau would constitute a great convenience to the architects, for the manufacturer it would prove a salesman. There seems, in fact, no reason why such a Bureau could not readily be organised in London and function well, provided manufacturers would consider the pooling of resources, and a reconsideration of present methods of distributing samples and information. In organising this central show-room the promoters would have at their disposal the experience of pioneers in a similar enterprise in New York, where for some fifteen years at least there has been in existence the so-called Architects' Bureau, housed in a splendid modern building in a central and convenient location.

The New York Architects' Bureau is maintained entirely at the expense of the manufacturers. It has shown itself to be a commercially profitable venture, and it has increased in size until it occupies to-day more than three times the space with which it started its career.

The office of the Bureau is not a selling organisation; it merely gives out information and passes on enquiries. Its showrooms are a permanent exhibition, but not a shop.

The keynote of the scheme is the information office in which is tabulated information, including catalogues, of every conceivable product or material, and where an obliging staff is ready to answer any question which concerns the personnel of either the architectural profession or the building trades. Here is an Enquiry Bureau, in fact, where one may bring one's queries and puzzling problems, instead of

having to fall back on hopes of information through one's favourite paper or one's architect acquaintances. The staff of the Architects' Bureau are paid to answer questions, and are glad to do so, for information leads to business, and the Bureau lives by business.

Apart from the information counter, the library of catalogues and periodicals, the Bureau consists of a spacious and cleverly organised Showroom, in which every inch of space in floor, wall and ceiling, performs its function of display.

In one section of the building are shown mechanical equipment, boilers, radiators, stoves, heaters and the like, exhibits of bulk which require a large space; while on the other side are materials and manufactured products of all kinds from bricks and stones to the smallest fittings and accessories.

Each sub-section is arranged with studied care; trays, drawers, and swinging screens, every device which can save space and secure a fair display is utilised to show the goods, and such arrangements as those for showing panels of brickwork, always a

difficult subject to exhibit in a confined space, are admirable.

Apart from isolated units, there are a few completely fitted rooms, to which various firms have contributed their own special items of equipment. The Bureau, however, covers too wide a field to permit of much display on specially built-up back-grounds.

The architect pays nothing towards the Bureau. He goes to it to make enquiries and inspect samples. If, as a result of visiting the Bureau, he approaches some manufacturer, he is asked to mention the Bureau as the source of information. That is the Bureau's payment for its service.

If in New York such an organisation is a successful and profitable enterprise, there seems no reason why in England this convenience could not also be instituted. There is a movement now on foot to attempt to reduce the cost of building; perhaps the Architects' Bureau, with its principle of pooled resources, might actually help a little towards this end.

Notes and Comments

The Structural Engineers

If the dinners of the Institution of Structural Engineers have a social rather than a professional note, that fact seems to be warmly appreciated by the large gatherings of members and their friends which Captain Kiddy, the indefatigable secretary, contrives to get together on these occasions. There is much to be said for relaxation from "shop" at these annual gatherings; and while, at last Monday's function, the President, Mr. H. J. Deane, could boast the presence of Lord Carson, as principal guest and speaker, and the personal support of his brother presidents of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, and of the Surveyors' Institution, the speeches rarely diverged into serious technical matters. It will probably be news to some that Lord Carson started life as an engineer under his father's tutelage, but relinquished, at the parental behest, his own inclination towards construction for the building-up of cases in law. Nor would one seriously doubt his humorous assertion that, had he followed his own desires, he would have made "the finest constructional engineer of them all." Mainly his reply to the toast of "Our Country and Empire" centred in a tribute to the "constructional" contribution to this cause of Major Waters, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., who proposed the toast in the modest manner that might be expected from a great engineer-soldier. Mr. Palmer, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, replying for "The Guests," apologised for the past opposition of his society on certain matters connected with the development of the Host-Institution; an opposition conceived, he asserted, in the best interests of the structural engineers, and of engineering as a whole. The point-blank opposition of his Institution to the Architects' Registration Bill, to which he also alluded, seemed, from his remarks, to be less concerned with the welfare of architecture than the preservation of "vested interests." At a somewhat late stage of the proceedings, Mr. Deane essayed to tell us something about the Institution over which he so ably presides, but defective acoustics or loud-speaker arrangements contrived to make much of his speech inaudible. A well-deserved tribute to the

Institution's secretary "came over," however; as well as a statement that, during the past year, the membership had increased by nearly a thousand, to a strength of approximately 3,500. That seems the most significant and promising stage at which to end a note of this successful evening.

Obituary

Mr. G. H. Felowes Prynne

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Halford Felowes Prynne, F.R.I.B.A., which occurred rather suddenly at his Ealing home on May 7. Mr. Prynne, who was 74, was the second son of the Rev. C. Rundle Prynne, vicar of St. Peter's, Plymouth, and was educated at Chard College and Haileybury. He went to Canada in 1871 ostensibly to learn farming, but soon after entered the office of Mr. R. C. Windyer, architect, of Toronto, and subsequently became a pupil of G. E. Street, R.A., studying also at the R.A. schools. His practice was mainly confined to ecclesiastical work, and one of his first commissions was the rebuilding of his father's church at Plymouth. Among other of his churches are All Saints', West Dulwich, St. Peters, Budleigh Salterton, St. Saviour's, Ealing, Holy Trinity, Roehampton, All Saints', Elland, St. John's, Sidecup, St. Paul's, Westham, St. Peter's, Ilfracombe, All Saints', Sydenham, St. Peter's, Whitstable, St. Martin's, Worcester, Holy Trinity, Exmouth, St. Wilfred's, Bognor, St. Alban's, Bournemouth, St. Mark's, Purley, St. Peter's, Bushey Heath, St. Peter's, Harrow, St. Nicholas', Taplow, St. John the Baptist, Horrabridge, St. Michael's, Beaconsfield, and Umtata Cathedral, South Africa. His design for Colombo Cathedral, Ceylon, accepted before the war, has yet to be carried out. The distinguishing characteristic of his work was his great love of strong colour. He was President of the A.A. in 1899-1900, Oxford Diocesan architect since 1913, and one of the Committee of Honorary Consulting Architects to the Church Building Society, besides being a member of the London Diocesan Conference. He leaves a widow and five children, two of his five sons having fallen in the War.



THE TROWBRIDGE COMPETITION: FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. F. J. LANDER, A.R.I.B.A., and E. A. D. TANNER, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THE TROWBRIDGE COMPETITION

Messrs. Cyril Farey and Robert Lowry, who acted as assessors in the competition for the proposed new offices for the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society at Trowbridge, have announced their award. The first premiated design is that of Messrs. F. J. Lander & E. A. D. Tanner, who have presented a thoroughly workmanlike scheme. The building, which is intended to house the officials of a Benefit Society, marks another stage in the growth of the modern movement in planning that finds its expression in the tendency to regard the interior of a building as so much cubical space, to be divided up into sections devoid of the dignity attaching to individual rooms; for the sub-units of the plan in these new structures are not intended to be constant, but are bounded by walls of a light and temporary nature, which are capable of being shifted about to the convenience of the occupier of the premises. This system has, of course, the advantage of mobility and is, moreover, economical, inasmuch as the problem of lighting is facilitated by the glazed partition walls, which enable considerable areas to be built over without the necessity of interior courts. And where a large number of clerks belonging to one business concern are assembled in a single building, the task of supervision is facilitated when the structural divisions between the apartments occupied by them are as slight as possible.

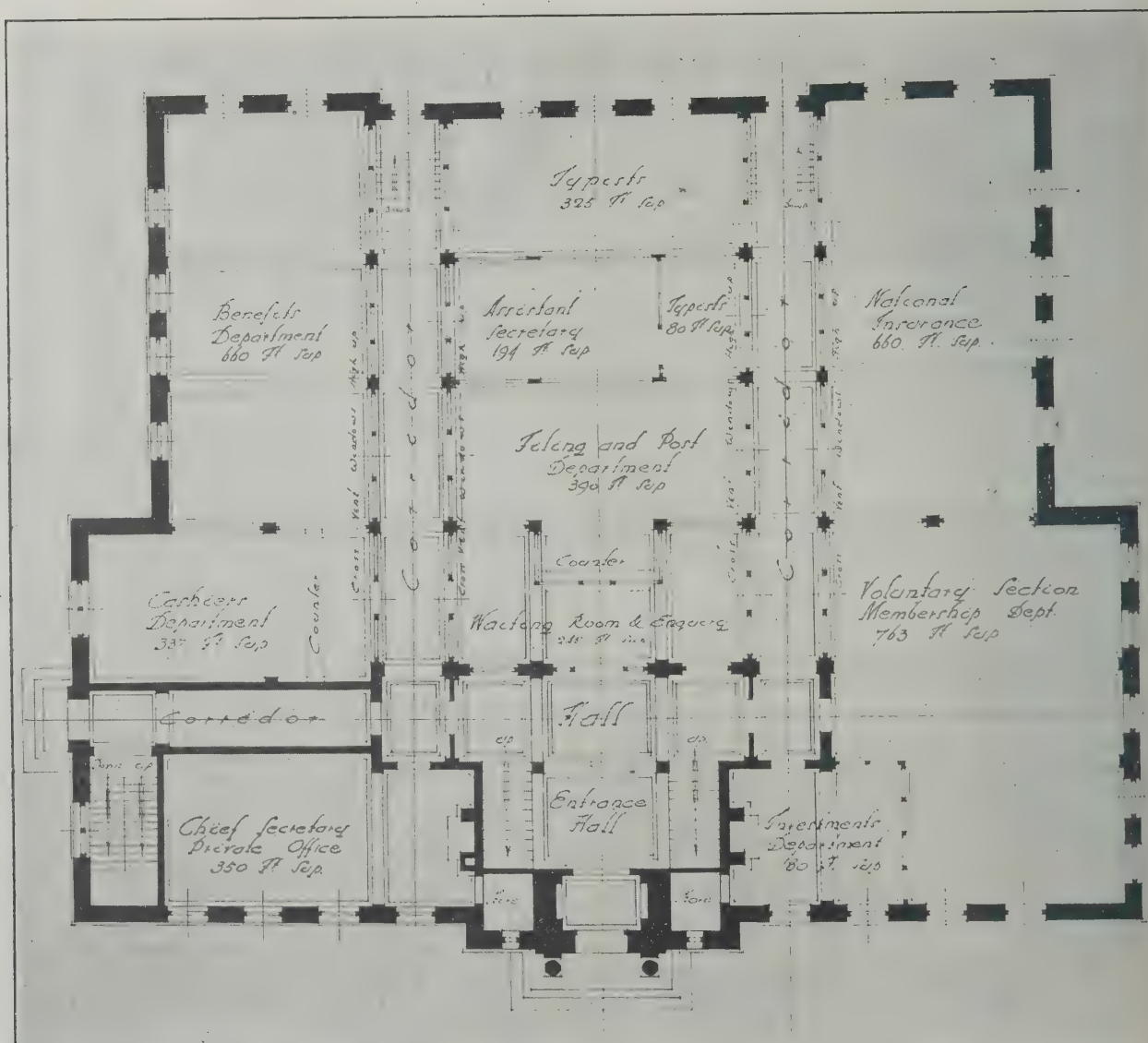
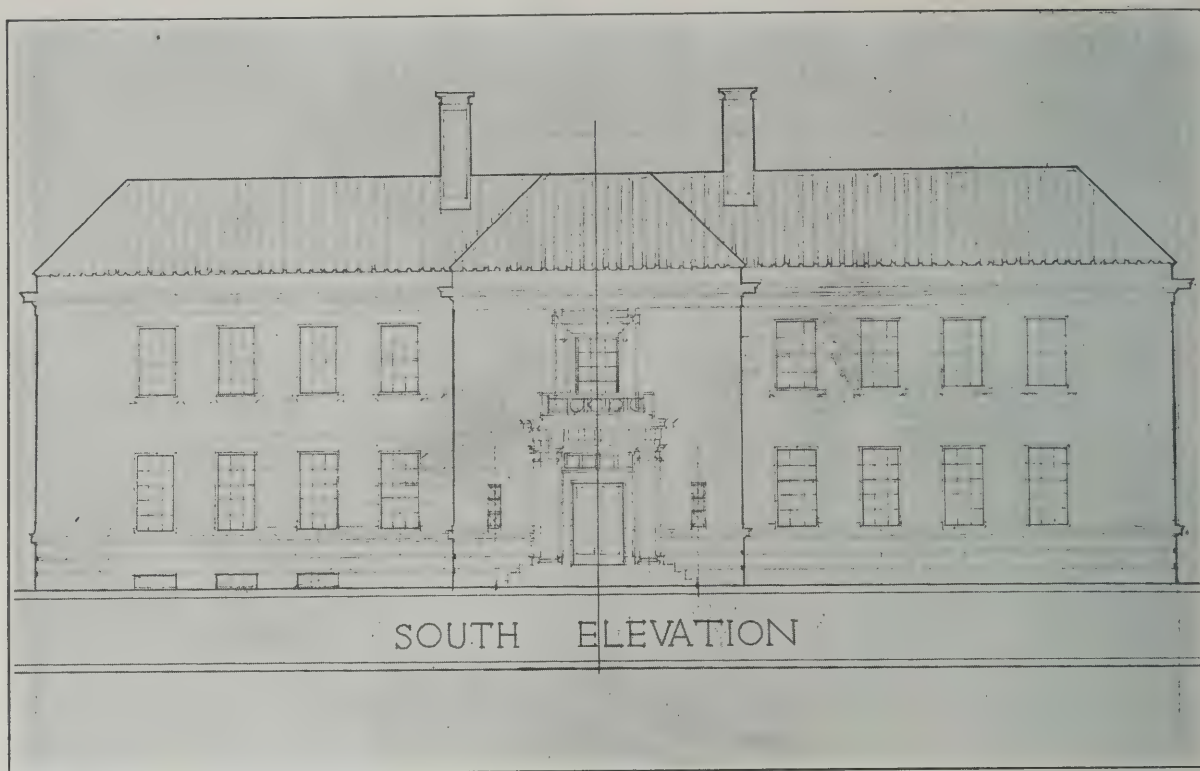
In the present instance the large main office with accommodation for 50 clerks was the principal element in the plan, the other chambers of importance (although not comparable with the former in size) being the board room, offices for the chief secretary and assistant secretary, cashier, and committee room. In addition, caretaker's quarters and the usual lavatory accommodation for men and women were to be provided. The winning design shows a logical treatment in which the entrance hall is flanked on either

side by rooms for the chief secretary and the cashier respectively, while beyond is the public counter space with staircases right and left. The main office shows how the departments for membership, benefits, National Insurance, investments, filing and post, the voluntary section and the typists' quarters can be conveniently arranged in a pattern which nevertheless has pleasing elements of formality. On the first floor the stairs give access to men's and women's lavatories, the committee room, all on the street frontage, while behind, occupying the central third of the space above the main office, is a handsome board room. It will be observed that this arrangement has the great advantage of enabling the greater part of the main office to be top-lit. The elevation, with its formal pattern dominated by the entrance portico set in the middle of a symmetrical arrangement of windows, is satisfying as a composition, but perhaps appears to be too domesticated in character.

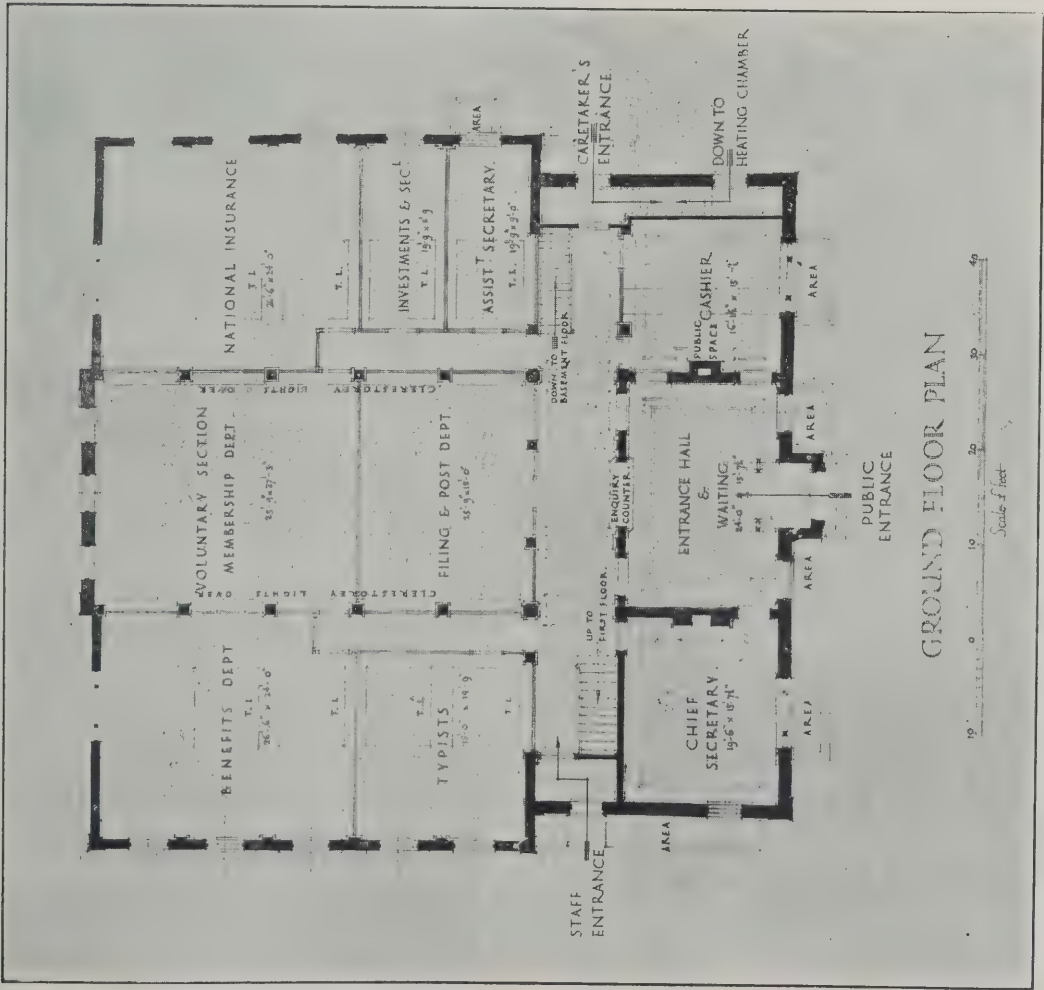
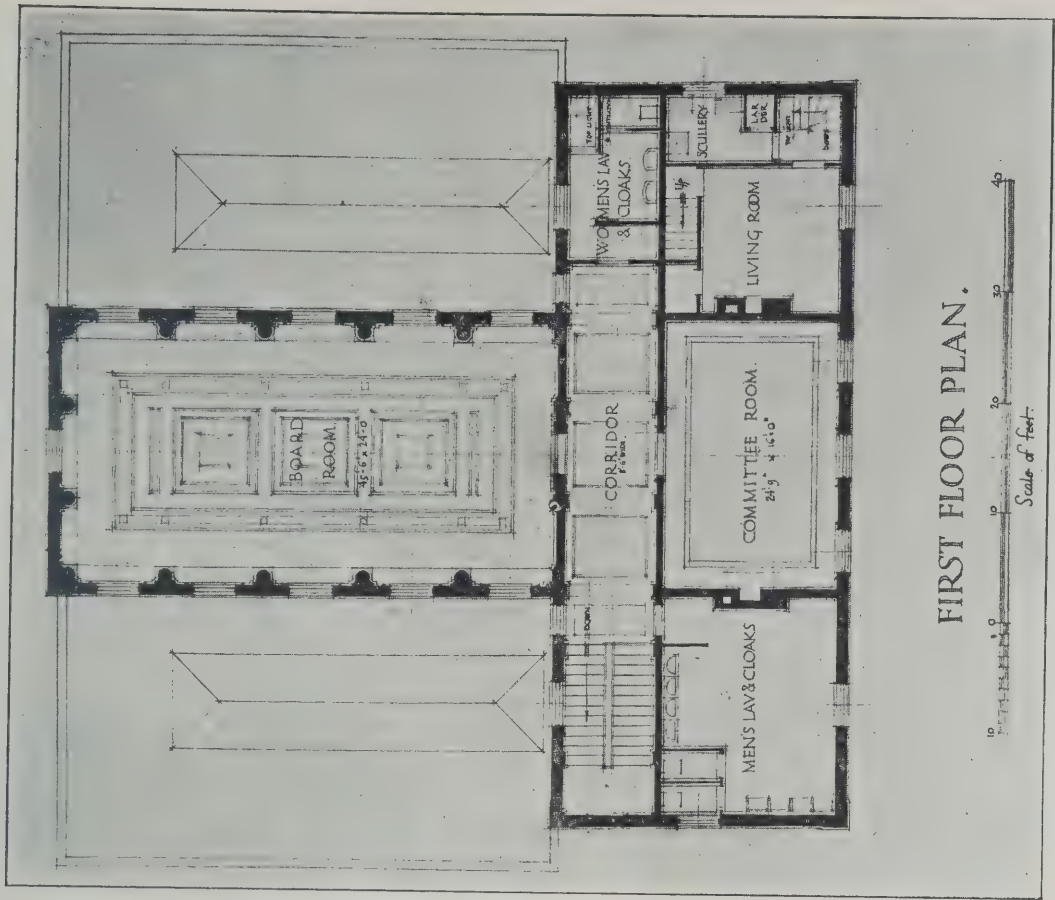
The design placed second, by Messrs. C. T. Bates and C. L. Jones, also shows a convenient plan, in which, however, the principle of throwing all the area into a single space but lightly sub-divided is carried even further than in the winning design. The elevation suffers from the defect that the central projection, with its prominent doorway and hipped roof, is too narrow a feature to dominate over the façade, which thus appears to be uncomfortably divided into two, while the tall chimneys also produce a somewhat restless effect.

The third premiated design, by Mr. A. B. Llewelyn Roberts, is the most formal of the three, and represents a bold attempt to group the offices in sectors around a semi-circle. The arrangement, although it produces an attractive pattern on paper, does not lend itself so well to economical disposal of the cubical capacity of the building.

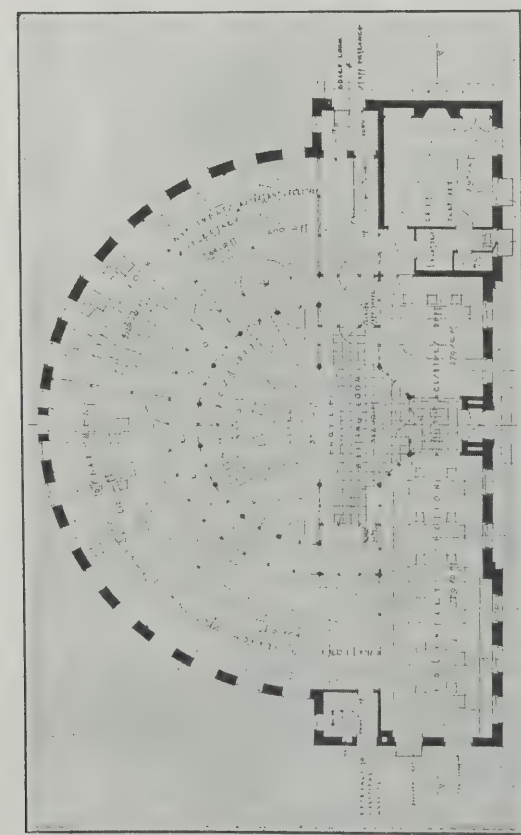
The drawings will be on view at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Newtown, Trowbridge, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. till Saturday, May 21.



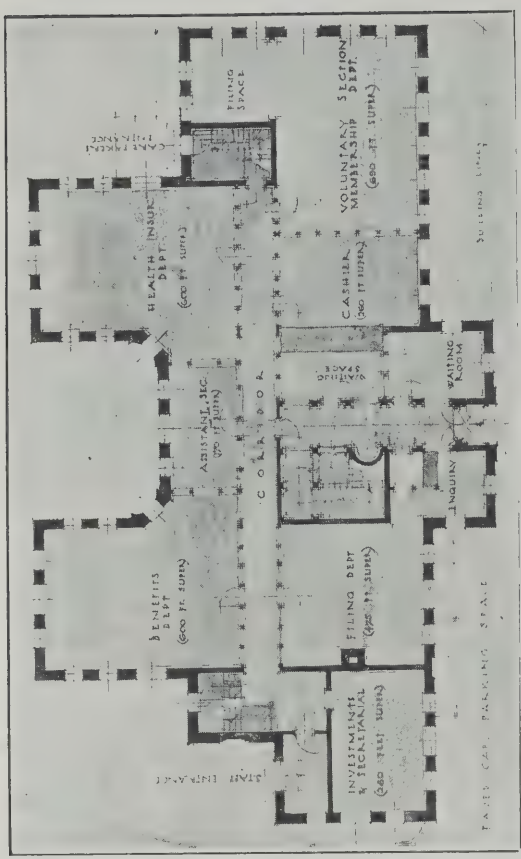
THE TROWBRIDGE COMPETITION: SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN.
MESSRS C. F. BATES A.R.I.B.A., and C. L. JONES, L.R.I.B.A., Architects.



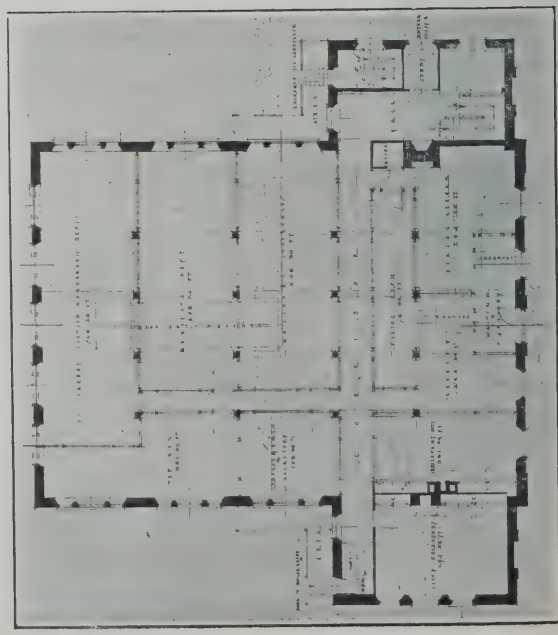
THE TROWBRIDGE COMPETITION: FIRST PREMATED DESIGN.
MESSRS. F. J. LANDER, A.R.I.B.A., and E. A. D. TANNER, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



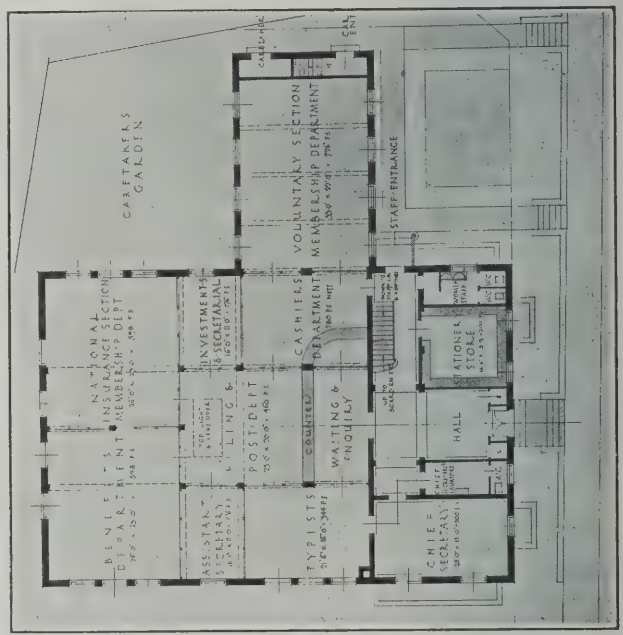
THIRD PREMIAED DESIGN.
A. B. LEWELLYN ROBERTS, Architect.



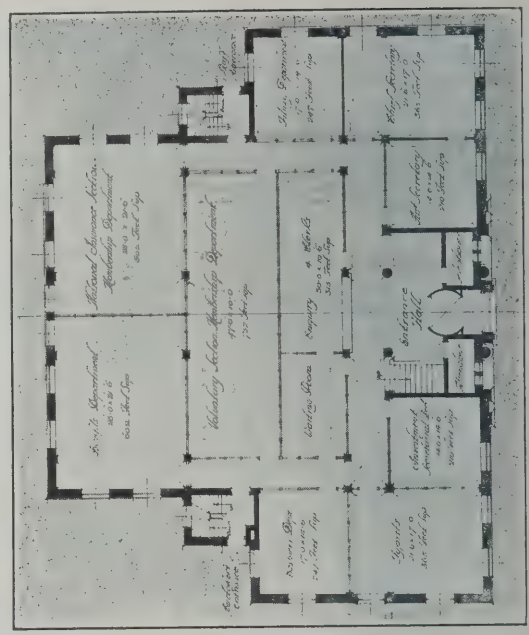
HIGHLY COMMENDED.
MESSRS. HARRY L. BLACK and THOMAS STOTT, Architects.



HIGHLY COMMENDED.
MR. D. F. MARTIN-SMITH, MISS G. MOSELY, and
MR. A. S. KNOTT, A.A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



HIGHLY COMMENDED.
C. H. JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HIGHLY COMMENDED.
MESSRS. CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



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ON MARQUISES

Some Recent Examples in London

There was a time, not long distant, when architects, apparently, mistrusted and disliked the marquee. It was, and is, difficult to design one so as to look as if it could have belonged to the 16th, 17th or 18th century, and it was felt that there was something frivolous and ignoble about a metal and glass structure projecting from a solid Portland stone front without visible means of support. But, as no one could deny the practical advantages of a shelter, it seemed best to leave it to the building owner to put one up for himself after the building was finished, thus leaving the architect without a stain on his character. For reasons such as these the epoch of brighter marquees did not arrive in London till a few—a very few—years ago. To-day, however, the opportunity of incorporating a marquee in a new building, or adding one to an old building, is regarded by architects with pleasure, and scarcely a month passes by without a new one appearing. Buildings which are conscious of being a little behind the times welcome the opportunity of smartening themselves up round their doorway, and a marquee has the advantage of being practical as well as decorative.

It will not be imagined by anyone who knows the L.C.C. that that body will allow such things to protrude from buildings without comment. The watchful old lady of Westminster Bridge is the first person that the architect called in to design one must placate, and it is more than possible that he will have his ideas severely pruned at the outset. He must leave a gap of at least 2 ft. between the edge of his shelter and that of the pavement, and the depth of his shelter from cresting to vallance must not exceed 2 ft., no matter how high above the pavement he may go. Strangely enough, however, a marquee which

curves upwards to follow the arch of a doorway may exceed these limits—a concession for which one must be grateful, since it allows of one of the most vigorous and attractive types familiar to everyone who knows Paris, and charmingly exemplified in the one at the Ambassadors' Club entrance, designed by Messrs. Allison and Durand. It may be added that all metal and glass shelters are regarded by the L.C.C. as temporary structures which are licenced only for a period, and for which a renewal of the licence must be applied for from time to time.

Another practical point to be considered is the disposal of rain-water, and this can be a very troublesome and expensive business, for your modest 1½-in. drainpipe cannot simply discharge on to the pavement, but must conscientiously find its way to the nearest drain.

Finally, the method of fixing has to be considered. Most marquees are cantilever structures, and the size of the steelwork which the L.C.C. will regard as adequate will be considerable. It is fortunate if a sizeable girder is found conveniently placed for bolting to, for it frequently happens that the steelwork of shelters placed between columns has to be taken some distance back into the building, and in such a case considerable ingenuity may be required to avoid spoiling the interior.

Marquees range in type from those which completely expose their construction to those which completely conceal it. The new shelter at the Monico Restaurant is an example of the former, and those at the New Gallery Cinema and at Simpson's Restaurant in the Strand of the latter. Generally speaking, the question of whether artificial light is or is not meant to play a large part in the design will



THE AMBASSADORS' CLUB, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.
ALLISON & DURAND, Architects
CARRIED OUT BY BAGUES, LTD.



THE AEOLIAN HALL, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
J. R. YOUNG, Architect.
CARRIED OUT BY HASKINS, LTD.

decide that point, for it is obviously much easier to arrange the lighting in a shallow box than it is under a single thickness of glass. It is, however, easy to underestimate the amount of lighting required to produce an effective display at night. The shelter at the

new Criterion Restaurant in Regent Street (Sir Reginald Blomfield and Mr. Wm. Woodward) suffers in this respect; the lights concealed between the two layers of glass produce a patchy and uneven effect. On the other hand, that at the New Gallery Cinema



THE CARLTON THEATRE, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.
FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT, LONDON: CARRIED OUT BY
THE BROMSGROVE GUILD.
MESSRS. COLLCUTT & HAMP, Architects.



THE CRITERION RESTAURANT, LONDON, W.
SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD and WILLIAM WOODWARD & SONS,
Architects.



THE SAVOY GRILL, LONDON.
EDWARD MAUFE, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



SIMPSON'S, STRAND, LONDON.
MESSRS EASTON & ROBERTSON, Architects.



MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S PREMISES, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
MESSRS. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.



THE NEW GALLERY KINEMA, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
MESSRS. NICHOLAS & DIXON SPAIN, Architects.

seems over-lit. At all events the innumerable small, exposed lamps give a somewhat confused effect. A very effective feature can be made of a lamp hung under the shelter but designed as part of it, as in the Simpson's Restaurant example.

The marquee provides an excellent opportunity for the skilful choice and handling of materials, and wrought iron, bronze, enamel, glass, gilding and paint comprise a palette adequate to the wants of any designer. Messrs. Collett & Hamp have made very successful use of gilded bronze and enamel in their fan-shaped shelter at the Holborn Restaurant, which was erected some two years ago. Rich in colour and material, also, is that over Marshall & Snelgrove's entrance, but the effect is slightly finicky. It is very English-looking, however, which most marquees are not, and it is an admirable piece of workmanship. The New Gallery Cinema marquee, by Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon Spain, previously referred to, is also cased in bronze, but it does not seem to gain in richness thereby, and the ornament is so small in scale that it scarcely counts. Just off Regent Street, at the Brook Street entrance to Verrey's Restaurant, however, we strike one with a very definite character of its own. It has a light and perhaps slightly prickly Neo-Grec character, but it is pleasantly in accordance with the architecture of the building (by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire). Both the one at the Monico Restaurant and the one at the Æolian Hall in Bond Street, by Mr. Young, provide sound examples of circular shelters in which radiating glazing bars play a considerable part, though unfortunately the latter is not quite at home under the ornate pediment of the doorway in which it has been inserted.

Marquees are not often found in domestic work, but there is to be found in Brook Street a very attractive little one.

The examples illustrated here show how varied the treatment of the marquee can be, and at the same time how many attractive possibilities in design remain to be worked out. The patterns that can be made by glazing bars—curved, radiating or tilted upwards—crossed by their supporting cantilever, are innumerable. The gaiety and suavity of curved shapes can be made to give admirable expression to a place

of entertainment, as witness the Ambassadors' Club marquee, and a high-class shop can suggest the quality of its goods by the perfection of workmanship and materials, as in the case of Marshall & Snelgrove's shelter. What is of paramount importance is that the materials should be "the best of their respective kinds." Cheap bronze is not to be compared with good wrought iron, and lack of fresh paint and cleaned glass will spoil the effect of any design.

Notes in Brief

The Central Electricity Board for Great Britain has taken offices at Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2. Mr. Archibald Page, Vice-President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, has been appointed Chief Engineer to the Board.

The Minister of Health visited Wandsworth last week to attend the meeting arranged to celebrate the completion of the thousandth house erected by the Housing Committee of the Wandsworth Borough Council.

The dispute between the contractors and the authorities has, apparently, so far been settled that three sections of the new Kingston by-pass road will be opened to traffic before the Easter holidays. The opening of the other sections involves the construction of three bridges, and cannot be completed before the autumn.

A memorial stone to Titus Flavius Flavinus, centurion of the Sixth Legion, erected by order of his son Classicus Aprilis, has been discovered close to the North Road, at Clifton, York.

Competition Result

The Rawmarsh and Parkgate War Memorial Competition.—*First Premium:* C. H. Hutton, A.R.I.B.A., Bolton. *Second Premium:* Vernon Constable, A.R.I.B.A., Dundee. *Third Premium:* Ernest G. Theakston, F.R.I.B.A., London. The cost of the Memorial, inclusive of the fees, was not to exceed £2,000.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*

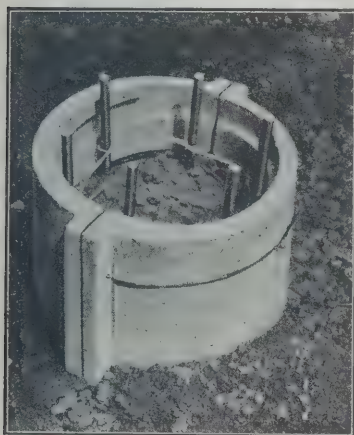
A New Type of Concrete Piling

Concrete piling which can be inspected after driving has been introduced by Messrs. West's Rotinoff Piling and Construction Co., Ltd., of Regent House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. This piling is built up *in situ* from precast reinforced concrete shells provided with a helical groove on the inner face for taking the force of impact, which is transmitted from corresponding helical projections on a steel mandrel used in the driving operation. In this way the driving force can be evenly distributed over the whole length of the helical groove, with the ultimate effect equivalent to a series of small forces acting directly upon mere segments of the shell immediately below them. The shells, 13½ inches external diameter and



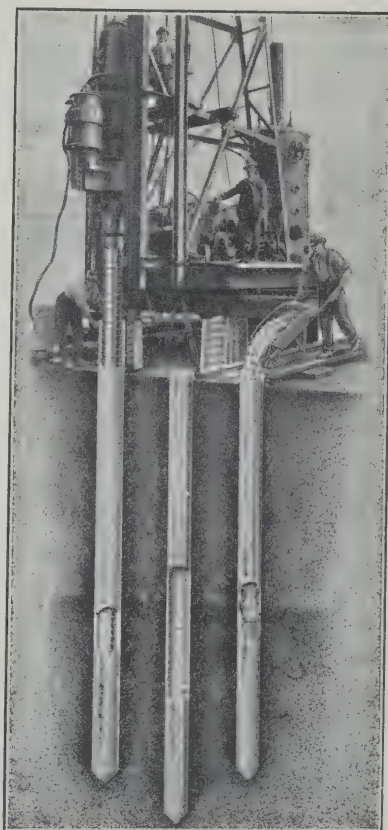
New "Set" Ramming Machine.
(Aktiebolaget Srenska Gatumaskiner.)

operations in diagrammatic form. On the left a pile is in course of being driven and the workman is putting another pair of sections in position on the mandrel; in the centre, the pile has been driven to the required set and the mandrel has been unscrewed from the shell; whilst on the right the concrete core is being poured in. The driving of the mandrel is effected by a 2-ton hammer falling through a distance of 3 feet; the unscrewing is carried out by means of a 40 h.p. electric motor, working through reduction



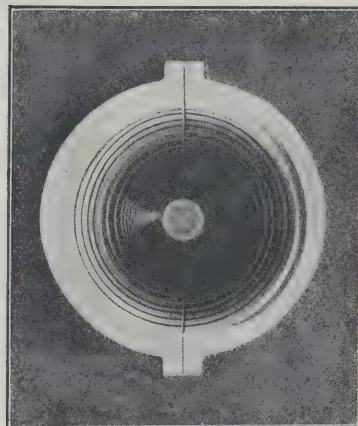
West's Rotinoff Concrete Pile: Reinforced and Concreted.
(West's Rotinoff Piling and Construction Co. Ltd.)

26 inches long, are made in half sections so that they can be placed on the mandrel as the driving proceeds. In driving the pile a precast concrete shoe is placed in position on the ground and the mandrel is lowered on to it. The first pair of half shells are then placed on the mandrel and wired together, and the mandrel is driven into the ground, taking the shell with it, "driving" being discontinued when the shell projects slightly above the level of the ground. Additional shell sections are put on as the work proceeds, until the required "set" is obtained. The mandrel is then unscrewed from the shells, which remain undisturbed in the ground, giving a protected hole in which the concrete core can be cast. The latter is generally reinforced to a depth of 6 to 8 feet from the ground level, the reinforcement bars being allowed to project into the concrete cap which surmounts the assemblage, but should it be advisable to put reinforcement throughout the whole length of the pile this can be done without difficulty. Our composite illustration shows these



West's Rotinoff Concrete Pile: Driving Operations.
(West's Rotinoff Piling and Construction Co. Ltd.)

gears. The appearance of the hole after removing the mandrel, and the finished pile (reinforced and concreted) is shown in two other illustrations. The chief advantage of this new system of piling lies in the fact that there can be absolute certainty as to the shape and form of the resultant pile, which will be of uniform section throughout its whole length, whether the ground through which it has been driven is hard or soft. The resulting piles may therefore be loaded to their fullest capacity with safety. The concreting being a separate operation, piles can be driven close together with great speed. The final set, corresponding to the original compression of the soil, is also maintained, as the rotation of the mandrel and the filling-in of the core does not disturb the compressed soil surrounding the shells.



West's Rotinoff Concrete Pile: After removal of Mandrel.
(West's Rotinoff Piling and Construction Co. Ltd.)

A New Road-making Machine

Our illustration shows a new machine for laying granite sets, introduced by Messrs. Aktiebolaget Srenska Gatumaskiner, of 5, Grevmagnigatan, Stockholm. This machine, which is driven by a 2-h.p. petrol engine, can be made to knock down 220 square feet of paving per hour, working upon carefully laid bedding of tar macadam. In practice the stroke of the hammer can be regulated up to a maximum of about 15 inches, with 60 strokes per minute. The weight of the hammer is about 150 lbs., but this weight can be increased or reduced by adding or removing loose lead from the interior. The machine can be moved about by its own power, so that it keeps pace with the speed at which the sets are being laid down. Taking into consideration the height of the stroke at the weight of the hammer, it should be able to produce four times the amount of work normally carried out by a man working with the usual tool for ramming down "sets."



HANDSIDE COUNTY SCHOOL, WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS.
LOUIS DE SOISSONS, F.R.I.B.A., and A. W. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

A UNIQUE OFFICE BUILDING

The Home of the American Radiator Company in New York

RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.

By HOWARD ROBERTSON.

The black and gold tower which Raymond Hood has designed as the headquarters of the American Radiator Company in New York is one of the most interesting buildings in America.

In the first place it is a bold experiment in colour, and represents not only an extraordinarily ingenious and legitimate means of advertising the company which financed its erection, but also an interesting attempt to blend together solids of wall and voids of window in a general uniformity of tone. In the second place, the Radiator Building makes a definite contribution towards progress in the handling of form in skyscraper design, breaking away, as it does, from the usual method of treating a tall building in three divisions of base, shaft, and cornice. And, lastly, the planning of the various floors reveals the utmost ingenuity and the reduction to a minimum of that space which must in a building of this nature be regretfully conceded to services and structural elements.

The dominant impression which will be carried away by the visitor to the Radiator Building is undoubtedly that arising from the strange effect, in a city of light or neutral toned buildings, of this shaft of black rising with a quick upward sweep to break at its summit into a series of clustered stalagmites tipped with gold. The sharp and sudden contrast is all the more accentuated through the proximity of the low, white marbled bulk of Carrère and Hastings's New York Public Library, in the square behind which the American Radiator Building stands.

It was hoped—and the hopes have been very largely justified—that the use of a black material for the main mass of the building would overcome the tendency of the innumerable office windows to break up the surface of the walls into a monotonous pattern. If it had been possible to build in a black material of polished surface, there is no doubt that solid and void would have been very nearly merged. As it is, with the walls constructed

of a dark red brick which has been twice burned to reach as deep a pitch of blackness as the double firing can give, there is far greater simplicity and strength to the lower bulk than were the windows framed by the usual wall surface of grey or buff.

The goldwork is used with discretion, and the quality of its brilliance is increased towards the top. It is laid chiefly on to the terra-cotta which forms the dressings, and is carried out in gold leaf as being the only material which would give the right tone and

which would withstand the weather. There are, of course, at close range slight signs of wear in the gilding, but from the street the effect is rich without a trace of shabbiness. In strong sunlight, and in the night-time illuminations by flood-lighting of the summit from the various terraces which the zoning of the silhouette has created, the blending of black and gold is extremely dramatic. The idea arose in Mr. Hood's mind after a visit to Brussels, in which was specially noticed the rich effect of the regilding of the detail on the tall fronts of the houses in the Grande Place. The gilding in the Radiator Building cost about £5,000 to execute, but in advertising value it has been worth to the company a sum very much in excess of that.

The base of the building, which comprises showroom space, is faced with polished black granite with a lacquered brass finish to the metal surrounds to the doors and windows. These are well handled, and draped with deep valances and curtains in cream and blue, behind which are flood lights illuminating the window display.

The planning of the ground floor shows great ingenuity, and arises very largely from the special nature of the American Radiator Company's business.

Obviously, the display of boilers and the equipment of heating generally cannot be carried out effectively in the ordinary showroom manner, as to do so would be to divorce these fittings from their function and to render them far less interesting than they



OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.



OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY:
DETAIL OF THE BASE AND SHOW WINDOWS.
RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.



OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY:
THE ENTRANCE VESTIBULE.
RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.

might appear if shown in their natural surroundings.

Basing his layout on the assumption that the heating generators in nearly every type of building are placed in the basement storey, Mr. Hood has designed the Radiator Company's showroom as a vast staircase leading down on to broad landings—large enough to constitute show space at two intermediate levels—to a kind of magnificently decorated cellar in which stand, resplendent in a coat of rich lacquer-red enamel, the actual boilers which are doing the work of heating the whole building.

There could be no more dramatic and effective method of display than this. Here are shown, in a setting prepared with every artifice of expectation and climax, splendid specimens of the mechanism which the company supplies, and they are shown under the most convincing conditions, those of actual working.

The approach to the lower boiler-room is as cleverly handled as the idea is ingenious in conception. The staircase from the ground floor showroom is less a flight of stairs than a descending showroom. Its vaulted roof is decorated in gold, blue and red on a cream ground, enriched with mural paintings by C. D. Fall, and its walls are lined with a dado of heavy black slates. On the landing are displayed one or two examples of radiators, and in the showroom at the foot are further exhibits, though great discretion is exercised in not overcrowding the floor space with too many specimens. From this vaulted showroom yet another broad flight of stairs leads down to the boiler-room, which is separated from the showroom only by a rich iron grille.

Behind the boilers is a chamber into which pass all the boiler flues and all pipes and connections, so that to the public is visible only the smooth red surface of the boilers themselves. Every pipe is painted

in a special colour to denote its function and designation, and on the wall of the boiler-room is framed a keyboard on which the colours are identified. In a layout of this kind, where the piping and ducts become a network of confusion, the idea of painting the pipes for identification is of a very practical value.

Quite apart from the effectiveness as display space of these descending levels, culminating in the vaulted boiler room, there is a distinct practical advantage in the differences of level, as by sinking their own space below ground level the proprietors of the building gain an extra lettable showroom at street level, immediately over the boiler room. As the building is planned, there is a showroom to the left of the entrance vestibule, with the staircase leading to the lower showroom and boiler room, while on the right is a very large showroom on ascending levels, which is leased to another firm. No doubt it is only the special nature of their products which enables the American Radiator Company's own showrooms to be effectively planned with only a minimum of frontage occupied, but Mr. Hood has grasped these possibilities without hesitation, and developed this ingenious disposition of levels with a sure hand; not only has he provided original and effective settings for his clients' own specialised products, but he has contrived to reserve a very considerable space on the street level of this very valuable and restricted site for the purposes of revenue production (the reader will find that the plans showing the various levels repay close examination).

The plans of the upper floors of the building are a model of compactness. Mr. Hood has made a special study of the very important problem of organising the services of a tall building into the most economically planned and reduced area of space. In the arrangement of the service section of the Radiator



OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY, NEW YORK:
THE BOILER-ROOM, SEEN FROM THE GRILLE SEPARATING IT FROM THE
SHOWROOM LEVEL.
RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.

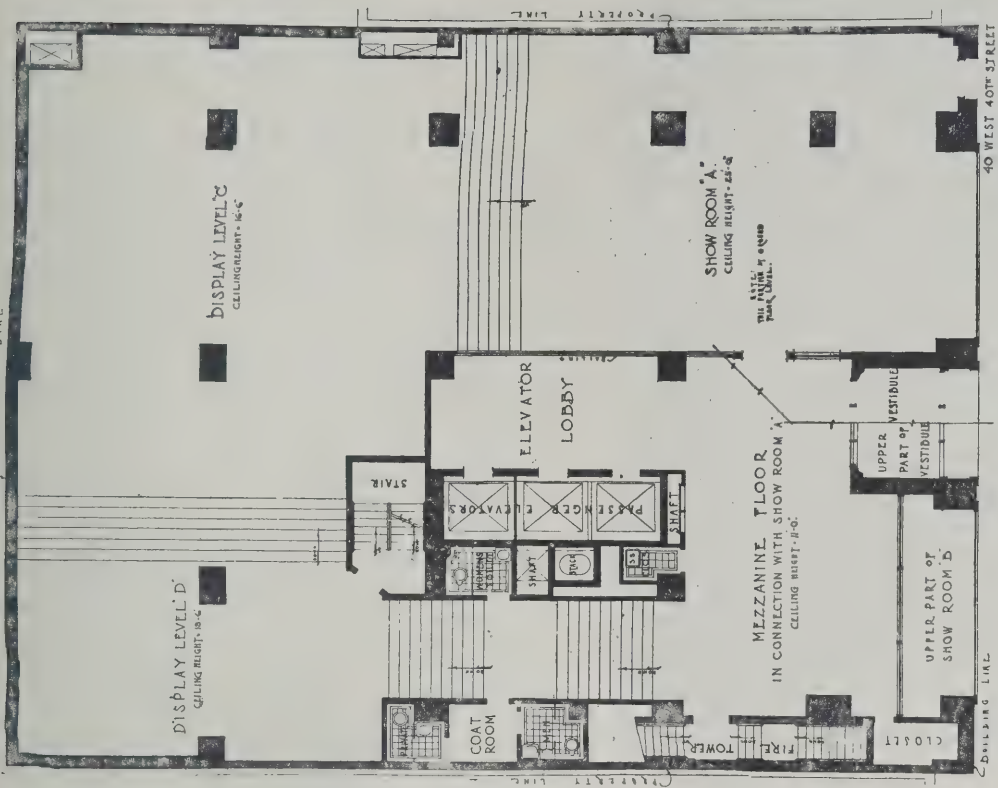
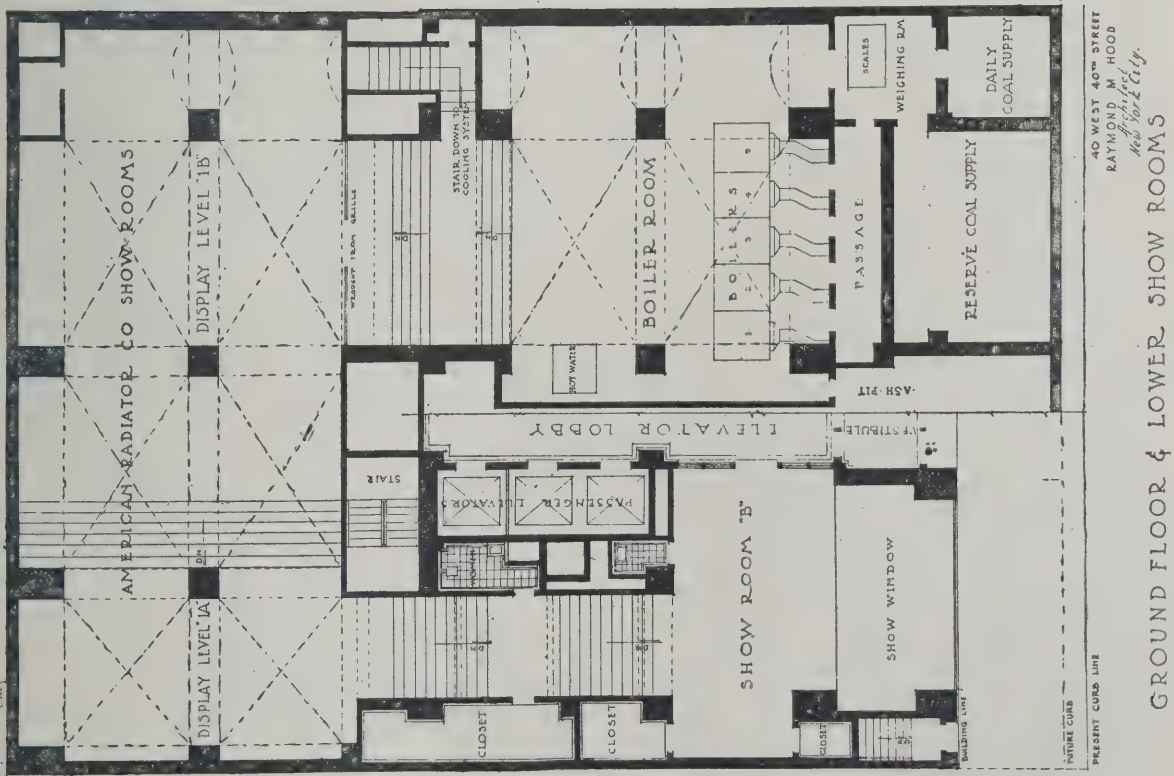
[Photo: Clark]

Building, including lifts, staircases, toilets and ducts, it is believed that there is not an inch of space which is not utilised to full value.

The amount of lift service required has been carefully calculated, bearing in mind the two requirements which are the bane of skyscraper design, the necessity for rapid vertical communications and the reduction to a minimum of all space which is not revenue producing. Bearing in mind that the upper storeys of the building would be utilised by offices of the Radiator Company of a more private and administrative

character, the main service of three express elevators is taken up to the 16th storey, after which there is a shuttle service to the remaining floors, which are, of course, reduced in area as the building is zoned back in successive stages.

The work of designing and erecting this building was carried out in the incredibly short time of thirteen months from the date of acquiring the site. Pressure of haste was so great that the steel frame had to be designed and ordered within a month, while the design of the façade was only settled two months later.



OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.



THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY:
THE DESCENDING FLIGHT LEADING FROM THE SHOWROOM
AT STREET LEVEL TO THE LOWER DISPLAY LEVELS
AND BOILER-ROOM.
RAYMOND HOOD, Architect.

Mr. Hood has, too, evolved his own methods of study, and in the designing of a building of this kind uses models almost exclusively. The whole of the design of the Radiator Building was first completed in the form of a very carefully detailed model, and it was from this model that the working drawings were prepared.

One of the finest architectural effects of New York by night is the illumination of the Radiator tower from the terraces of the offsets above the 16th storey. The treatment of black and gold is brought out in its full value, and the clear, assertive vigour which marks the building by day is transmuted into a vision of soft brilliance, in which is revealed more strongly than at any other time the essential difference of quality between the design of this building, with its vertical shaft-like unity, and the previously accepted form of skyscraper designed in horizontal sections which inevitably recalled a series of boxes pierced with windows.

Mr. Hood's design in every way represents a departure from convention. His plan is the outcome of vision combined with hard study in the working out of its details; as an engineering feat, the necessity of keeping the floor space free from stanchions, of supporting the upper tower portion (which requires in the 22nd floor a pair of beams over 90 ft. long), and of establishing an exceptionally deep foundation into the solid New York rock (one of the foundation piles is 120 ft. deep!), have raised problems which in any case are difficult, but which are doubly so when speed of design is such an essential factor. It is only to be hoped that others, commercially inclined and less able than the designer of the Radiator Building, will elude the pitfalls of imitation.

Book Reviews

Planning a Home. By a Layman and his Wife. (Arrowsmith). 5s. net.

This little manual, intended for the instruction of laymen with regard to the planning of a home, is brightly written, and its authors evidently take an enthusiastic interest in domestic architecture of the small "villa" type which they assume to be the right kind of abode for members of "that great middle class which forms the backbone of England." The "jacket" of the book informs us that an architect says: "This is an excellent book. But it should not be published, for it tells all our secrets and makes architects unnecessary." So the first impulse of an architectural reviewer is, figuratively speaking, to tear the book to pieces—until he reads the dedicatory page, in which the authors have inscribed the words, "To architects, members of a conscientious, hardworking, and not over-remunerated profession, greetings and respectful homage." Thus "A Layman and his Wife" are diplomatists of no mean order!

Such books as these often have a wide circulation, and it is of interest to speculate what is their effect upon architectural design in general and upon the professional welfare of architects in particular. There can scarcely be any doubt that a volume such as the present one, which contains about a dozen very neatly drawn plans and discussions upon subjects of such popular interest as "Labour Saving," "Lighting and Heating," "Plumbing and Hot Water," "The Week-end Nest," "Sunshine Cottage," "A House with Angle Bays," "A Two-maid House"—to name some of the titles to the chapters—is sure to persuade many prospective builders of small houses that with the information here given they are quite competent to draw up little plans themselves and dispense with professional services. Such books, therefore, however small may be their scope, are deserving of careful consideration by architectural critics, who, while welcoming such useful suggestions as laymen may offer, should yet, with all courtesy, point out in what respects the amateur house plans appear defective.

In the present instance the authors are not afraid to dogmatise upon much debated architectural questions, and it is refreshing to come upon such a frank plea on behalf of the flat roof. Perhaps their argument will carry greater weight when all houses are electrically heated and chimneys can be dispensed with, and when flat roofs which really keep out the rain can be very cheaply constructed. The authors write pleasantly on such subjects as grass paths, hedges, manures, the advantages of built-in furniture, noiseless water-closets, sunlight in the breakfast-room, gold-coloured paint, "mirrors judiciously spaced in creating the illusion of greater space," and inverted Georgian candlesticks as electroliers. We learn that "as a general rule oblong panes are to be preferred, and the oblong most pleasing to the eye is that in which the longer side of the oblong is the length of the diagonal of the square of the shorter side. Beds should be placed north and south, as the magnetic currents of the earth take a north and south direction and the body is not distressed if lying in conformity with this magnetic flow."

Two plans shown by the authors have obvious faults. In the "week-end nest" the stairs have too many windows, the sitting-room fireplace lies between two doors, as is also the case in "the sunshine cottage." In the "house with angle bays" we have again a breakneck stairs, the kitchen is dark; in the other rooms the windows are badly placed. And the authors do not seem to be aware that in a bedroom containing a double bed, wall space must be provided for not less than two wardrobes. The task of reconciling these plans with tolerable elevations has not been tackled, and would indeed present many difficulties.



[From a drawing by Keith Murray.]

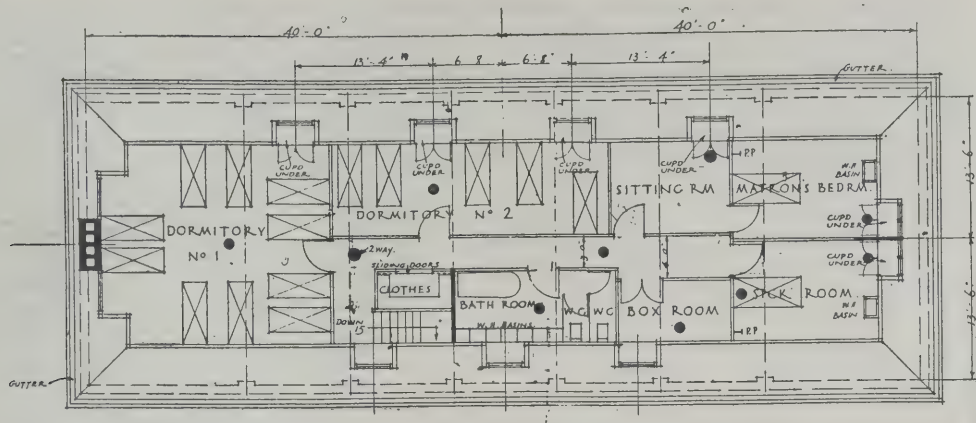
37, 38, 39 LIME STREET, LONDON.
L. S. SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



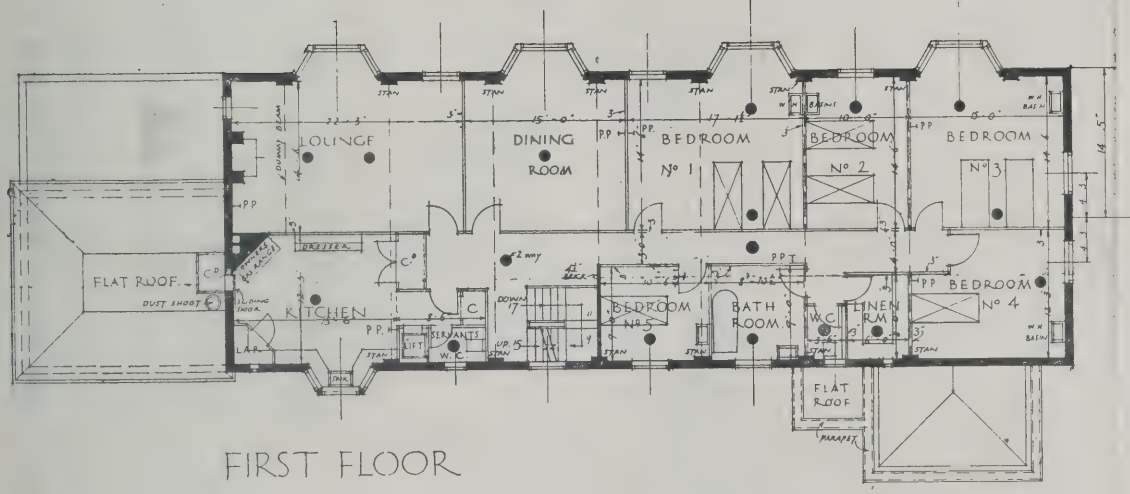
FRETHERNE HOUSE: FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



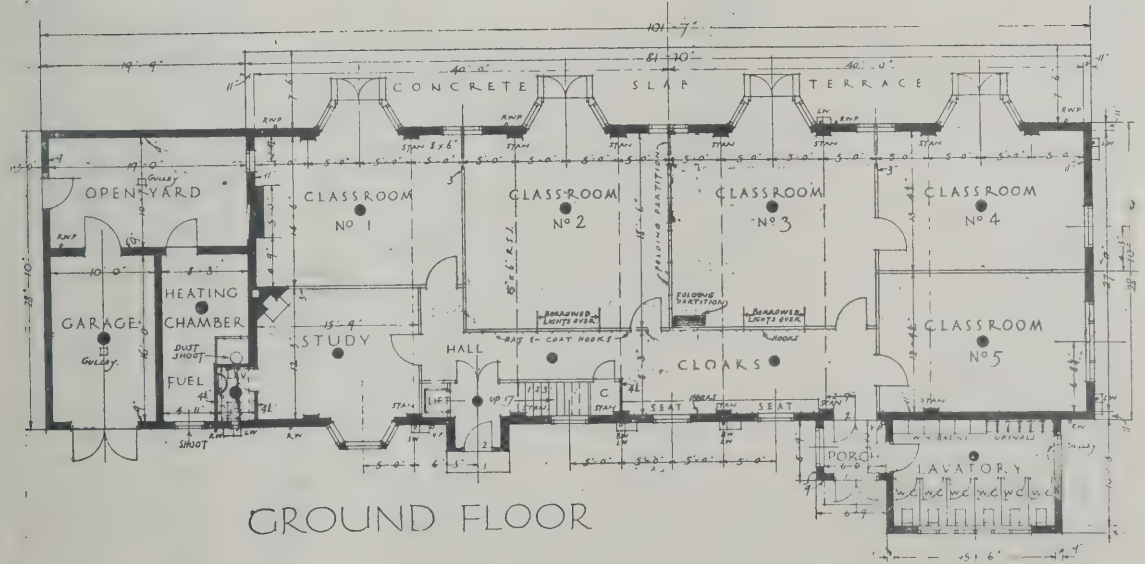
FRETHERNE HOUSE: PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS.
LOUIS DE SOISSONS, F.R.I.B.A., and A. W. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



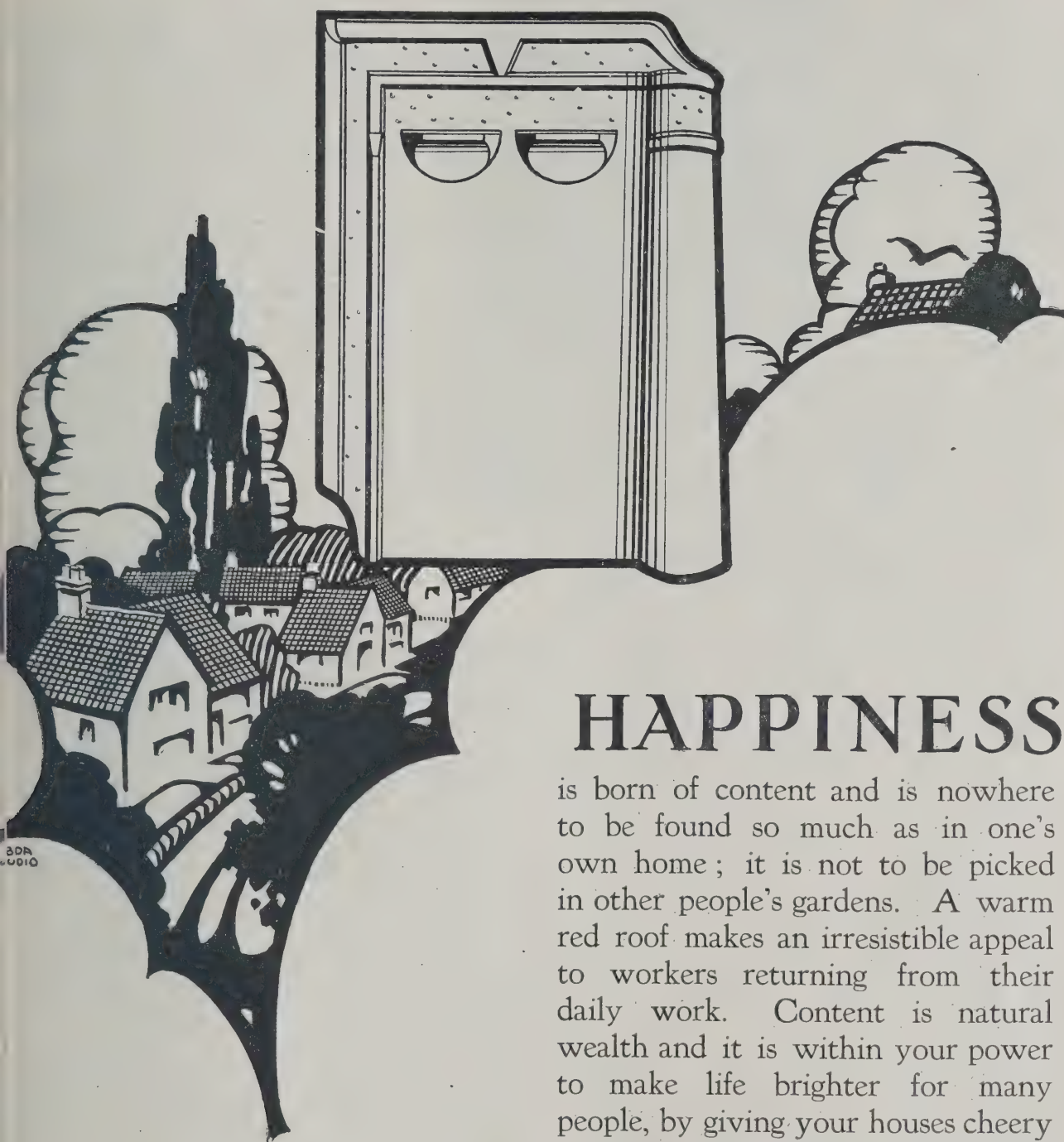
GROUND FLOOR

FREATHERNE HOUSE: PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS.
LOUIS DE SOISSONS, F.R.I.B.A., and A. W. KENYON, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



R.A., Exhibition, 1927.]

COULSDON AND PURLEY COUNCIL OFFICES
NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.



HAPPINESS

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ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Proceedings of the Select Committee

WESTMINSTER.

The Select Committee which was appointed by the House of Commons to consider the Architects' Registration Bill held its first public sitting last week, under the chairmanship of Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., when evidence was submitted by Major Harry Barnes, who is President of the Registration Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Major Barnes stated, at the outset, that he was authorised by the Institute to say that, in accordance with the undertaking given on their behalf during the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, they were prepared to qualify the term "architect" as it appeared in the Bill. It was only natural that they should do so with considerable reluctance. Words such as "authorised," "recognised," and "statutory" had been suggested by members of the Institute, but they came to the conclusion that it was impossible to find any word to which less objection could be taken than "registered." The use of the word "registered" as a qualification would appear to remove all opposition to the Bill, and would have the effect of changing the register from a compulsory to a voluntary one. As the Bill stood, persons were considered to be registered who were entitled to be registered, and that might have the effect of putting on the register persons who did not desire to be put on. It was, therefore, proposed that persons desiring to be put on the register should have to make application, so that no one would be put on against his will. The adoption of the term "registered architect" would remove the fear expressed on behalf of local authorities that the Bill would interfere with their officials; it would remove the apprehension of the civil engineers that they would not be allowed to use freely and unrestrictedly the term architect in connection with their work; and it would also remove the apprehensions of the Co-operative Societies that, by placing a restriction on the use of the word "architect," the Bill would interfere with certain departments of their work. A number of amendments consequential on the adoption of the term "registered architect" had become necessary. In addition to these, the Institute had prepared other amendments for the consideration of the Committee.

Referring to other amendments proposed by the Institute, Major Barnes said it was felt that, as registration was not to be compulsory, a fee might be charged. The disciplinary powers provided under the Bill would, of course, only apply to members on the register. In connection with the constitution of the Board of Architectural Education, provided for in the first schedule to the Bill, it was proposed that, instead of three representatives being nominated by the National Association of Art Masters, two should be nominated by the Association of Technical Institutions and one by the National Association of Art Masters. The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives were to be added to the Board.

Major Barnes then went on to explain the part taken by the Institute in drawing up the Bill. The Council of the Institute, he pointed out, were entrusted with setting up the register. The Admission Committee would control the entrance of all men at present in practice, assistants and students. The Board of Architectural Education would control those who might become students after the passing of the Act. The Discipline Committee would control removal from the register. In framing the Bill, regard had been

had to the fact that there were men at present in practice who were members of bodies other than the Institute, and steps had been taken to ensure that the admission of such persons should be as free and open as in the case of any other person. The Admission Committee was, therefore, made up of representatives of every body from whose representatives admission was likely to be sought.

Replying to a member of the Committee who asked if there was to be any representative of the Workers Educational Association, Major Barnes said that was not at present provided for in the Bill. Reference had been made to that body during the second reading debate, and it would be entirely in keeping with the views of the Institute if such a representative were appointed. The machinery for the removal of members from the register, he continued, was set up on the principles followed in other professions. It was proposed to safeguard the position of everyone on the register by making the Discipline Committee contain not only a number of his peers, but also persons entirely apart from the profession. There would be three registered persons and two others, one appointed by the Minister of Health (who might be regarded as a representative of the general body of citizens), and the other appointed by the President of the Law Society (who might be regarded as a representative to see that the case had a proper hearing). In conclusion, Major Barnes explained to the Committee the constitution of the Institute and the precedents existing in other professions for placing registration in the hands of such a body as was proposed.

Mr. Tasker asked whether the Institute on one occasion instructed learned counsel in connection with a Bill where the use of ferro-concrete was involved? Major Barnes said that the Institute acted together with other bodies on that occasion, and succeeded in getting a substantial concession in the matter.

The Chairman suggested that these matters did not affect the Bill under discussion, and that Mr. Tasker was not entitled during the course of examining the witness to attack the Institute. Mr. Tasker said the Bill was designed to exclude civil engineers and other professions from carrying out architectural work, and that in their interests he must put questions as to the attitude of the Institute towards them.

After some further discussion between members of the Committee as to whether it was desirable that questions relating to the detailed work of the Scientific Committee of the Institute should be addressed to the witness, it was finally agreed that the points which Mr. Tasker wished to raise should be handed to Major Barnes in writing, and an opportunity given at a later sitting for the considered answers to be discussed.

Major Barnes: As far as the Bill is concerned, it is not the Bill that will do that, but the undertakers. (Laughter.) The present generation, you might roughly say, are not affected by the Bill. It is more for the benefit of future generations.

Replying to Captain Wallace, M.P., who is also a member of the Select Committee, Major Barnes said that although the Institute would prefer the word "chartered" to "registered," he did not think the former could be put in the Bill, because there would be the difficulty of persons who were members of the Institute having the right to be called "chartered" by reason of their membership of the Institute, which held a charter, and at the same time prevented from calling themselves "chartered" by reason of the Bill.

The Committee adjourned until this week.



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BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3½	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1	1/0½	1/0½	~1/11

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painters 1s. 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Abderare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of	B	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chesham	A2	the Severn)	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	A
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Godingalm	B2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A
Adershot	B3	Chester	A	Goole	A2	Leyland	A	Poole	B	Stowmarket	A
Alton	C1	Chichester	B3	Gorleston	B1	Lewes	B3	Portsmouth	A	Stratford-on-Avon	A
Altrincham	A	*Chippenham	B3	Gosport	B	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	A
Andover	B3	Chipping Norton	B3	Grantham	A3	Lincoln	A3	Port Talbot	A	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	*Cirencester	B2	Gravesend	A1	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A	Sutton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Cleethorpes	A	Great Yarmouth	B1	Liskeard	B3	Prestwick	A	*Swanage	A
Ascot	B	Clacton	B1	Grimsby	A	Liss	C1	Princetown	B1	Swansea Valley	A
Ashford (Kent)	A3	Coalville	A	Guildford	B1	Littlehampton	B2	Pudsey	A	Swanwick	A
Ashstead	B3	Cobham	A3	Gullsborough	B2	Llandudno	B1	Pulborough	B3	Swanwick	A
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Cockermouth	B2	Hadleigh	C1	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A	*Swindon	A
Ashton-in-	A	Colchester	B1	Hallsham	B3	Loughborough	A				
Makerfield	A	Colne Valley	A	Halifax	A	Louth	A3				
Aylesbury	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Halton Park	B2	Lowestoft	B1				
		Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Luton	B				
Bagshot	B3	Coventry	A	Harpenden	B1	Macclesfield	A1	Ramsgate	B3	Tamworth	A
Banbury	B3	Cranbrook	C1	Harrogate	A	Maldenhead	B	Raunds	B1	Taunton	A
Bangor	B2	Crawley	B3	Hartlepool	A3	Maldstone	B1	Rawtenstall	A	*Tavistock (Town)	C
Barnsley	A	Crewe	A3	Hartley Wintney	C1	Malvern	A3	Reading	B	Teeside District	A
Barnstaple	B1	Cromer	A	Harwich	B3	Manchester	A	Redcar	A	Tenderden	A
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Crowborough	B2	Hastings	B2	Mansfield	A	Redhill	A2	Thame	A
Barry	A			Hatfield	B1	Margate	B3	Redruth and Cam-	A	Thetford	A
Basingstoke	B3	Darlington	A	Havant	C1	Market Harborough	A3	borne	B3	Thirsk	A
Bath	B	*Dartmouth	A2	Hawthurst	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Reigate	B1	Thornton	A
Beaconsfield	B	Daventry	B3	Hayling Island	C1	Matlock	A3	Rhondda Valley	A	Tonbridge	A
Beebles	B3	Deal	B3	Haywards Heath	B3	Melton Constable	C1	Rhyl	B1	Torquay	A
Bedford	B	Denbigh	B1	Heathfield	B3	Melton Mowbray	A2	Rhymney Valley	A3	*Totnes	A
Berkhamsted	B3	Derby	A	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merionethshire	B2	Ripon	A3	Towcester	A
Berwick	A2	*Devizes	B3	Henley	B	Merthyr Tydfil	A	Rochdale	A	Tring	A
Betws-y-Coed	B1	Dewsbury	A	*Hereford	B3	Middlesbrough	A	Rochester	B1	*Trowbridge	A
Bexhill	B2	Didcot	B	Herne Bay	B	Middlewich	A3	Romney	C1	Trunbridge Wells	B
Blideford	B1	Doncaster	A	Hertford	B1	Midhurst	B3	*Ross-on-Wye	B	Uckfield	A
Birmingham	A	*Dorchester	B3	Heywood	A	Millford Haven	B	Rotherham	A	Uttoxeter	B
Biishop Auckland	A	Dorking	B1	Hitchin	B1	Milton-under Wych-	B3	Rugby	A1	Wakefield	A
Biishop Stortford	B3	Dover	B3	*Holinon (Holinon)	C	wood	B3	Rugby	A	Walsend-on-Tyne	A
Blackburn	A	Dovercourt	B2	Holyhead	B1	Minhead	C	Rugeley	A3	Walmer	A
Blackheath	A	Droitwich	A3	Horley (Kent)	B3	Monmouth	B2	Runcorn	A	Walsall	A
Blackpool	A	Dudley	A1	Horsea	A3	Morecambe	A1	Rushden	B1	Wantage	A
Bognor	B3	Dunstable	B3	Horsham	B2	Morpeth	A			Ware	B
Bolton	A	Durham	B	Horwich	A	Nantwich	A3	Saffron Walden	C1	Warrington	A
Bordon	C1	Eastbourne	B	Huddersfield	A	Newark	A3	St. Albans	A3	Watton	C
Boston	A3	East Dereham	C	Hull	A	Newburn-on-Tyne	A	St. Annes	A	Warwick	A
Bournemouth	B1	East Glam and Mon	B3	Hunstanton	B3	Newbury	B3	St. Helens	A	Wednesbury	A
Box	A	Valley	B3	Huntingdon	B2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3	Wellingborough	A
Bradford	A	East Grinstead	B2	Hythe (Kent)	B3	Newcastle-under-	A	Salford	A	Wells (Somerset)	C
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	Eastwood	A			Lyne	A	Saltburn	A	Welwyn	B
Brantree	B1	Ebbw Vale	A	Ilfracombe	B2	New Forest	B2	Sandgate	B3	Welwyn Garden	A
Brecon	B	Eccles	A	Ilkeston	A	Newmarket	B2	Scarborough	A1	City	A
Brentwood	A3	Edenbridge	B3	Ilkley	A	Newport (Mon.)	A	Seaford	C1	Wendover	B
Bridgnorth	B2	Egremont	A3	Immingham	A	Newport Pagnell	B3	Seaham Harbour	A	West Bromwich	A
Bridgwater	B2	Ely	B3	Ipswich	B	Newquay	B3	Selby	A	Westcliff-on-Sea	B
Brighton	B	Evesham	B2	Isle of Wight	C	Normanton	A	Sevenoaks	B1	Westgate	A
Bristol	A	*Exeter	A2	Ivy Bridge	C	Northallerton	B3	Sheerness	B3	Westham	B
Broadstairs	A	Exmouth	B2	Jarrow	A	Northampton	A2	Sheffield	A	West Hartlepool	B
Bromsgrove	A2			Jesmond	A	Northfleet	A1	Shepton Mallett	C	Weston-super-Mare	B
Buckingham	B3	Fairford (Glos.)	C	Keighley	A	North Shields	A	Sheringham	J3	Weybridge	A
*Budleigh Salterton	B2	Falmouth	B2	Kendal	B2	Northwich	A3	Shipley	A	*Weymouth	B
Burgess Hill	B3	Fareham	B2	Kenilworth	A	Norwich	B	Shrewsbury	A3	Whitby	A
Burnley	A	Farnborough	C1	Keewick	B2	Nottingham	A	Sirhowy Valley	A	Whitechurch	A
Burslem	A	Farnham	B3	Kettering	B	Nuneaton	A	Sittingbourne	B3	Whitehaven	A
Burstow	B3	Faversham	B3	Kidderminster	A2			Skegness	A3	Whitstable	A
Burton-on-Trent	A	Filey	A3	Kings Lynn	B2			Skipton	A2	Widnes	A
Bury	A	Fleetwood	A	Kirkby Stephen	B3			Slough	B	Wigan	A
Bury St. Edmunds	J3	Flint	A3	Knutsford	A3			Soham	C1	Wimborne	B
Buxton	A	Folkestone	B3					Southampton	B	Winchester	B
Byfleet	B1	Frinton and Walton	B1					Southend-on-Sea	B1	Windsor	B
		Frome	B3					Southport	A	Wisbech	B
Calder Valley	A	Gainsborough	A3					South Shields	A	Witney	A
Cambridge	B	Gateshead	A					Southwell	A3	Woking	B
Canterbury	B3	Gerrards Cross	B					Sowerby Bridge	A	Wolverhampton	A
Cardiff	A	Gillingham	B1					Spalding	B2	Woodstock	A
Carlisle	A	Glastonbury and	B3					Spen Valley	A	Worcester	A
Carmarthen	B	Street	B3					Stafford	A2	Workop	A
Carnarvon	B2	*Gloucester	B					*Stalbridge	C	Worthing	B
Catherham	A3							Staines	B	Wycombe	B
Chalfonts	B							Stamford	A3		
Chatham	B1							Stockbridge	C1	Yeaddon	A
*Cheddar	B3							Stockport	A	*Yeovil	B
Chesham	B1							Stockton-on-Tees	A	York	A
Chesford	B1										

*PAINTERS' WAGES

Budleigh	s. d.	Dartmouth	s. d.	Gloucester	s. d.	Marlborough	s. d.	Swanage	s. d.	Trowbridge	s. d.
Salterton	1 4	Devizes	1 6½	Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1 5	Plymouth	1 3½	Swindon	1 4	Westbury	1 3½
Cheddar	1 3½	Dorchester	1 3½		1 4	Ross-on-Wye	1 5	Taystock (Town)	1 3½	Weymouth	1 4
Chilphenham	1 3½	Exeter	1 6½	Hereford	1 5	Stroud	1 5	Totnes	1 4½	Yeovil	1 4
Cirencester	1 4			Honiton	1 3						

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen	A	Blantyre	A	Dalmuir	A	Falkirk	A	Kelso	A2	Paisley	A
Abernethy	A2	Bothwell	A	Dalrymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peebles	A2
Annan	A2	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A			Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Drumlogie	A			Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead and District	A1
Arbroath	A2			Dumbarton	A	Galashiels	A2	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Calder	A	Dumfries	A2	Glasgow and District	A2	Kirkpatrick	A2		
Aydon	A2	Caldwell	A	Dunblane and District	A	Greenlaw	A2				
		Caronistie	A2			Greenock	A	Lanark	A		
Ballafrae	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dundee	A			Leith	A	St. Andrews	A
Balmore	A	Carstairs	A	Dunfermline	A			Lockerbie	A2	Selkirk	A2
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2	Dunoon and District	A					Stirling	A
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A			Hawick	A2			Strathaven	A
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A					Melrose	A2		
Barrhead	A	Coldstream	A2	East Lothian	A	Inverness	B	Midlothian	A		
Berwick	A2	Craighies	A2	Ecclefechan	A2			Montrose	A2	Tron	A
Bisland	A	Crief	A2	Edinburgh and District	A	Jamestown	A	Muirkirk	A		
Bischof Athol	A2	Culros	A			Jedburgh	A2			West Lothian	A

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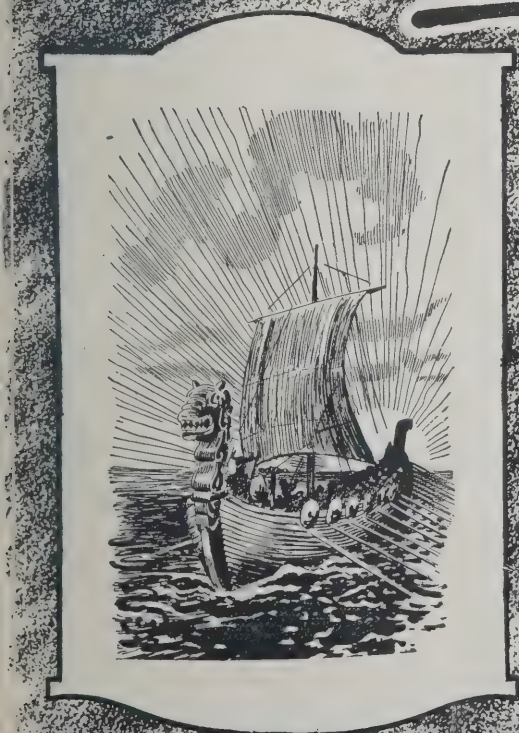
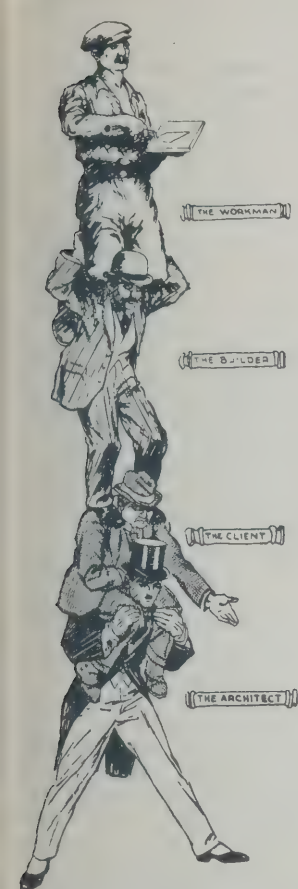
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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

BIDDULPH.—The U.D.C. are to erect 50 houses on the Station Road site at an estimated cost of £21,500. The architect is Mr. S. Gilson, surveyor, Public Hall, Biddulph.

BIRKENHEAD.—New elementary schools are to be erected at Cole Street at an estimated cost of £20,286. The architect is T. T. Rees, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 64 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

BIRMINGHAM.—The B.G. are to erect a new single-storey nurses' home at Monyhull Colony, King's Heath. Plans have been prepared by C. Whitwell & Son, 3 Newhall Street, Birmingham. No contracts have yet been placed.

CARLISLE.—On behalf of the trustees, Mr. H. E. Ayris, L.R.I.B.A., of 68 Lowther Street, Carlisle, has prepared plans for extensions at the Central Hall, Market Street, Carlisle.

CHELMSFORD.—The Essex C.C. are to erect additional county offices at Duke Street, Chelmsford, to cost £91,000. Plans are being prepared by the County Architect.

CHESTERFIELD.—A church is to be erected in the parish of St. Augustine's, Chesterfield, Derby. The architect is Mr. Leslie T. Moore, F.R.I.B.A., 18 Church Row, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

DERBY.—The Derbyshire Hospital for Women are erecting a new hospital for women in Friargate, Derby. The architects are Messrs. Naylor, Sale & Moore, LL&F.R.I.B.A., Market Place, Derby.

DUNDEE.—The B.C. are to make extensions to the Ashludid Sanatorium, estimated to cost £40,000. The architect is Mr. James Thomson, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Commercial Street, Dundee.

ECCLES.—The Manchester and District Co-operative Laundries Association, Ltd., are making additions to their buildings in Lansdowne Road, Eccles. The contractors are The Building Department, C.W.S., Broughton Lane, Manchester. The architect is Mr. A. H. Walsingham, 62 Market Street, Manchester.

GORSEINON.—A new hospital is to be erected at Gorseinon, Swansea, at an estimated cost of £20,000. The architect is Glendenning Moxham, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 18 Castle Street, Swansea.

HASTINGS.—The R.D.C. have passed plans for the reconstruction of the Cutter Hotel and cottage, East Parade, for Mr. J. H. Howard, architect; business premises, 1 York Buildings, for Messrs. Callow & Callow, architects; eight garages, Church Road, Hollington, two houses, Woodland Vale, St. Leonard's, and workshops, Bexhill Road, St. Leonard's, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect.

HASTINGS.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. Ward & Son, L.R.I.B.A., for the erection of an entertainments hall at Gordon House,

Carlisle Villas, Hastings, and for the erection of a lecture room, Buchanan Hospital, Springfield Road, Hastings.

HAYES.—The Gramophone Co., Ltd., are to make large extensions to their factory at Hayes at a cost of £207,000. The architects are Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, FF.R.I.B.A., 29 Roland Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

ILKLEY.—A cinema, café, and dance hall are to be erected in Ilkley. The architects are Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co., 9 Albion Street, Leeds.

INVERNESS.—The Northern Infirmary, Inverness, is to be reconstructed and extended at an estimated cost of £100,000. The architect is Sir John James Burnet, R.A., LL.D.

LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Hospital for Women, Shaw Street, and the Samaritan Hospital for Women, Upper Parliament Street, are jointly to establish a new, up-to-date Hospital for Women at the junction of Falkner Street and Bedford Street, Liverpool, at an estimated total cost of £120,000. The architects are Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Cook Street, Liverpool. Tenders have not yet been invited, and no contracts are placed.

MANCHESTER.—The C.B.C. have let the contract for erecting a sanatorium for children at Plas Uchaf, estimated to cost £225,000. The contractor is Thomas Lumsden, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The architect is Mr. Henry Price, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Sunday Schools of the Independent Methodist Church, Bradford, Manchester, are to be extended. The contractors are Messrs. S. Cookson & Son, Salford, and the architect is Mr. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Twelve houses are to be erected for the Fortrees Building Co., Ltd., on a site at Filbre Road and Milwain Road, Levenshulme. The architects are Messrs. Leech & Radcliffe, 7 Cheapside, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Ideal Billiards (Salford), Ltd., Moston Lane, Manchester, are to erect a new billiards hall on a site at the junction of Cheetham Hill Road and Queen's Road, Cheetham, Manchester. The contractors are Messrs. S. Megarity & Co., Wellington Street, West Manchester, and the architects are Messrs. Matley, Brotherton & Mills, 11a Old Millgate, Market Place, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Clifford Whatmough, Ltd., 16 Vesta Street, Ancoats, Manchester, are to erect a new factory in Vesta Street. The architect is Mr. W. A. Banks, A.R.I.B.A., 76 Wellington Road South, Stockport.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Jackson Bros., brass founders, Lord Street, Miles Platting, Manchester, are to extend their works. The contractor is

Mr. J. B. Russell, 62, Sandal Street, Bradford Road, Ancoats, Manchester, and the architect is Mr. H. H. Allen Estate Office, Bury Old Road, Prestwich, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Wilson's Brewery Co., Ltd., are extending their works at Emmett Street, Miles Platting, Manchester. The architects are Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The C.B.C. have approved the following plans: Alterations and additions to premises of Hugh Fay & Co., 231 Stockport Road, and Delamen Avenue, Levenshulme; architects, A. Broeklehurst & Co., L.R.I.B.A., Palatine Bank Buildings, 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester. Twenty houses, Arthur Street, Wildcroft Avenue and Tyndal Avenue, Moston; architect, Mr. J. E. Kewell, L.R.I.B.A., 290 Oxford Road, Manchester. Additions to premises of Daily Express Co., Luna Street, Ancoats; architects, J. H. Andrews & Butterworth, L.R.I.B.A., Somerset Buildings, 19 Brazenose Street, Manchester, New Church Sunday School and Parish Hall, Loyd Street, South and Hart Road, Withington; architects, Messrs. T. Worthington & Sons, V.P.&A.R.I.B.A., 178 Oxford Road, Manchester. One hundred and nine houses in Chorlton-cum-Hardy for J. Lane & Son; architect, Mr. George Westcott.

MANCHESTER.—Princess Mary laid the foundation stone on Saturday for the nurses' home to be erected in Park Place for the Manchester Royal Infirmary, at an estimated cost of £150,000. The architects are Messrs. T. Worthington & Sons, V.P.&A.R.I.B.A., 178 Oxford Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The C.B.C. have approved additions to the Sunday School in Princess Street and Sloane Street. Architect, Mr. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester.

MERTHYR.—A cinema is to be built on the site of the Castle Hotel, High Street, Merthyr. The architect is O. P. Bevan, Esq., Bargoed, Glamorgan.

NEW MALDEN.—The Surrey E.C. are to make a £1,200 extension to the New Malden West County School. The architects are Mr. A. W. Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. F. A. Richards, F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

NEWPORT.—The Corporation have decided to acquire a site near the centre of the town to build a new Town Hall and Law Courts, at an estimated cost of £500,000.

PANAMA.—A large number of ferro-concrete buildings are to be erected in the city. The British Vice-Consul suggests that British firms interested in the supply of materials used in this class of construction should for-

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PRESTON.—A new school-chapel is to be erected at Ribbleson, near Preston, at an estimated cost of £9,000. The architects are Messrs. Mercer & Duckworth, A.R.I.B.A., New Dock Chambers, 162 Dock Street, Fleetwood.

PORTMADOC.—The U.D.C. have approved plans submitted by Mr. G. Morris, architect, for a dairy farmstead, including farmhouse, stables, cowshed, dairy, and haysheds, for Mr. Griffith Jones, of Ormond Terrace, Portmadoc.

SOUTHPORT.—Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., are to erect a new branch on a site at Churchdown, Southport. The architects are Messrs. George E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Somerset Buildings, Hill Street, Southport, and Mr. Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Dale Street, Liverpool.

SPALDING.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., are to extend their premises at Spalding. The contractors are Messrs. Henry Rands & Son, Ltd., Elm Street, Wisbech, Cambs. The architect is Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., Resident Architect, National Provincial Bank, 15 Bishops-gate, E.C.

STRETTFORD.—The U.D.C. are to erect public baths in Trafford Park, at an estimated cost of £10,800, exclusive of site and street charges. The architect is Mr. Percy Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester.

SUNDERLAND.—The Sunderland E.C. are to erect elementary and central schools on the Newcastle Road site at a cost of £61,750. The architect for the central school is C. A. Clayton Greene, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Barclay Chambers, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, and for the elementary school the architect is O. Hall Mark, Esq., 15 John Street, Sunderland.

WARRINGTON.—Mr. J. Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A., 30 St. Ann Street, Manchester, has been asked to advise on the restoration of St. Werburgh's Church, Warburton.

WESTERHOPE.—The Newburn U.D.C. are erecting 88 additional houses on their housing site at Westerhope. The architect is Mr. John Phillipson, housing architect, Council Offices, Newburn.

WIGAN.—The school buildings of the parish of St. Paul's, Goose Green, are to be improved. The architects are Messrs. Pennington & Unwin, F.A.R.I.B.A., Malvern Chambers, Library Street, Wigan.

WIGAN.—A memorial to the late Alderman Dickinson, designed by Mr. Leonard Barnish, F.R.I.B.A., is to be placed in St. Mark's Church, Newtown, Wigan.

London Building Notes

ALDWYCH.—Plans are being prepared for a new office building to be erected on the vacant site in Aldwych, which will contain 64,000 sq. ft. of office space. The architect is Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., 14 Barton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BASINGHALL STREET.—Excavation work is in hand upon a site at the corner of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, E.C.2, where a large office building is to be erected which is to include a restaurant and a bank. The contractors are Messrs. H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., 7 South Wharf, Paddington Basin, W.2. The architects are Messrs. Robert, Angell & Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., 133 Regent Street, W.1.

BOUVERIE STREET.—The old premises of the "Daily Mirror" in Bouverie Street are to be demolished and replaced by an extension of the offices of the "News of the World." The architect is Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

CROYDON.—The King and Queen will open, on June 25, the new wards and staff quarters which have been erected by Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.E., as part of a large scheme of extension to the Croydon General Hospital, estimated to cost £250,000. The architects are Messrs. H. Berney & Son, A.R.I.B.A., 33-35 High Street, Croydon.

CROYDON.—A brick and artificial stone faced building has been designed for the new Addiscombe Telephone Exchange by Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

DEPTFORD.—A new £5,000 dispensary for the treatment of tuberculosis is to be built in Hoxton Street, Deptford, S.E., to plans prepared by Mr. H. M. Lawton, Town Hall, S.E. The contractors are Messrs. Bernard & Pickett, Ltd., 8 Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.

EDMONTON.—The B.G. have placed a contract for the erection of new casual wards, to cost £20,000. The architect is Mr. J. C. Mummery, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

FULHAM ROAD.—Mr. H. M. de Colleville, architect, 48 Bedford Row, W.C., has designed a block of buildings, consisting of four floors, to replace Nos. 587 and 591 Fulham Road.

PRIMROSE HILL.—A new telephone exchange is to be built at Primrose Hill, N.W. The architect is Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—It is expected that a further section of the showroom extensions of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., will shortly be commenced. The first unit over the old Spencer Yard has now been completed. The architects are Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Maurice Webb, F.R.I.B.A., 19 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—A new Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital is to be erected upon a site in Broad Street, Bloomsbury, at an estimated cost of £130,000, including equipment. The architects are Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9 Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.

WILLESDEN.—A new residence is to be erected on a site in Acton Lane, N.W.10, to the design of Messrs. A. Saxon, Snell & Phillips, F.F.R.I.B.A., 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

WIMBLEDON HILL.—A large billiard hall, with lock-up shops, is to be erected at the corner of Wimbledon Hill Road and Woodside. The architects are Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, F.F.R.I.B.A., 35-39, Maddox Street, W.1.

WOOLWICH ROAD.—Alterations and additions are to be made to the Greenwich and Deptford Hospital in Woolwich Road, S.E. The architect is Mr. A. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., 92 London Street, Greenwich, S.E.

Building Contracts Open

**** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ARDROSSAN.—May 27.—For the erection of 12 semi-detached houses for the M'Kellar Avenue housing scheme. All trades. Particulars, Mr. John C. Hunter, architect, 15 Barr Street, Ardrossan.

BASINGSTOKE.—May 31.—For the erection of a nurses' home at Park Prewett Mental Hospital, Basingstoke, Hants. Particulars, Messrs. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 9 Portland Square, Southampton.

BIRMINGHAM.—May 25.—For the erection of the Northern Telephone Exchange, Soho Hill. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, 42 Paradise Street, Birmingham. Bills of quantities, etc., Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BRUMBY.—The Lindsey County Council are about to build an isolation hospital at Brumby, Scunthorpe, and builders desirous of tendering for the work should make application to Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln, by May 23, with a deposit of £2 2s.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—May 23.—For the extension of the Board Room Block at the Poor Law Institution for the B.G. Particulars, Mr. R. Litherland, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 10 High Street, Burton.

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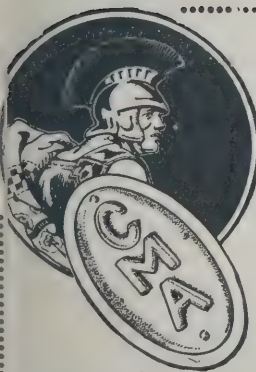
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The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.

The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd.
Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd.
St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd.
Union Cable Co., Ltd.

CARBIS BAY.—For the erection of a church at Carbis Bay. Particulars, Messrs. Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatley, architects, Mansion House, Truro.

CARSHALTON.—May 27.—For the erection of 40 parlour, 72 non-parlour, and 28 other houses, arranged in two lettings. Particulars, Mr. H. Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Imperial Buildings, Croydon, Surrey. Deposit £3 3s.

DURHAM.—May 31.—For the erection and completion of the Nettlesworth new Council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EAST YORKS.—For an assembly hall at Pocklington School. Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

EDINBURGH.—May 27.—The Corporation invite tenders from all trades in one undertaking for the erection of 388 fitted houses on the Gorgie Road site, Stenhouse Mills. Particulars, Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

EGG BUCKLAND, PLYMPTON.—May 26.—For the erection of 22 houses in pairs. Particulars, Engineer's Office, Underwood House, Plympton, Devon. Deposit £2 2s.

EPSOM.—May 24.—For the erection of 26 cottages and construction of road at Guildford Road, Great Bookham, for the Epsom R.D.C. Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

FROME.—For the erection of 10 houses. Particulars, Messrs. Petter & Warren, architects, Old Sarum, Yeovil.

GREAT BOOKHAM.—May 24.—For the erection of 26 cottages and construction of road at Guildford Road. Particulars, Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

HARROGATE.—June 10.—For the erection of Claro Divisional Police Headquarters. All trades. Particulars, Mr. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

HARROGATE.—The Harrogate Gas Co. are to build shops, offices, stores, workshops, etc., and builders and contractors desirous of tendering for the work should send their names to the architect, Mr. John Houfe, Albert Chambers, Harrogate.

HASSOCKS, SUSSEX.—May 25.—For the erection of 30 cottages. Mr. A. L. Robinson, surveyor, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath. Deposit £2 2s.

HIGHER INCE.—May 30.—For the erection of a Council School in Peel Street, off Manchester Road, to accommodate 720 scholars. Particulars, Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, L.R.I.B.A., Leader's Buildings, King Street, Wigan. Deposit £1 1s.

KILLESTER, CO. DUBLIN.—May 23.—For the erection of new National school. Particulars, Mr. A. Edward Smith, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, 5 St. Andrew's Street, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

KNIGHTON RADNOR.—May 25.—For the erection of casual wards at the Poor Law Institution at Knighton. Particulars, Messrs. Rogers & Shrimpton, LL.R.I.B.A., 18 Bridge Street, Knighton, Radnorshire.

LEICESTER.—For one shed factory, Bygrove Street, North Evingdon, Leicester, for James Perceval, Esq. Particulars, Robey E. Carpenter & Son, quantity surveyors, Palace Chambers, Leicester.

NETTLESWORTH.—May 31.—For the erection of a new Council School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Durham.

NEW MEALSGATE.—For the erection of a dwelling-house on Percy Hill estate. Particulars, Mr. John Davison, architect, 6 King Street, Wigton.

NEWPORT.—May 30.—For the erection of 114 houses on the Cromwell Road housing site. Particulars, Charles F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Town Hall, Newport, Mon. Deposit £3 3s.

WOODMANSTERNE.—May 23.—For the erection of 20 cottages and construction of a builders' road at Kingscroft Road, Woodmansterne. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Woolridge, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

NORTH LONGTON, LEICESTER.—For a one-shed factory. Particulars, Messrs. R. E. Carpenter & Son, Palace Chambers, Leicester. Deposit £1 1s.

POCKLINGTON.—For the erection of an assembly hall, seating 500, at Pocklington School. Particulars, Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, architects, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND.—May 23.—For the erection of 76 houses at Glenburn and New Prestwick sites. Particulars at the offices of the Burgh Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

ROCHDALE.—May 26.—For the erection and completion of junior mixed schools at Lower Place, Rochdale. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale.

ROYSTON.—May 27.—For the erection of a children's ward and for additions to the Royston and District Hospital. Particulars, Mr. Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A., architect, North Way, Letchworth. Deposit £1 1s.

SANDWICH.—May 23.—For extensions to the Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School, Sandwich. Particulars, Kent County Architect. Deposit £2 2s.

SOMERSET.—For alterations and additions to Street-Elmhurst County School and the erection of a new County School and caretaker's cottage at Bridgwater, for the Somerset E.C. Particulars, Mr. A. J. Toomer, L.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare. Deposit £2 2s.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—May 29.—For the erection of extensions to the administrative quarters at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. Particulars, Mr. Elijah Jones, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Albion Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, or Mr. W. H. Ward, L.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Martin, Martin & W. H. Ward), 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

THAXTED.—June 7.—For remodelling Thaxted School for the Essex E.C. Particulars, J. Stuart, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

TORPOINT.—May 30.—For the erection of 20 houses (12 parlour and 8 non-parlour) in Union Road. Particulars, Messrs. Carder & Carder, architects, 3 Buckland Terrace, Plymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

UXBRIDGE.—May 31.—For the erection of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, and for new roads and sewers, etc., on the Roehampton housing estate, Uxbridge, for the U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architect to the Council, 54 High Street, Uxbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WICKFORD.—June 1.—For the enlargement of Wickford School for the Essex E.C. Particulars, J. Stuart, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

Building Tenders

BROMSGROVE.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. & A. Brazier, £10,484, for the erection of 28 cottages, in pairs, at Broad Street, Sidemore. Architects, Messrs. G. H. Gadd & Son, A.&L.R.I.B.A., Town Hall Chambers, Bromsgrove.

RIPON.—The tender of Messrs. Williams & Williams has been accepted for the erection of 46 houses on the Aismunderby estate, to cost £20,850, including road construction. The architect is R. R. Allan, Esq., F.F.A.S., A.R.S.I., Town Hall, Ripon, Yorks.

SHEFFIELD.—The Markets Committee have accepted the tender, £178,990, of George Longden & Son, Ltd., for the erection of a public abattoir and meat market in Sheffield. The architects are Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., Factory House, 79 and 80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

SOLIHULL.—The tender of Mr. E. Woodward, Bournbrook, of £1,780, was accepted for the erection of four non-parlour type houses at Damson Lane, Elmdon, for the R.D.C. Architect, Mr. W. T. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. The tender of Messrs. George Deeley & Sons, Balsall Common, Birmingham, of £5,388, was accepted for the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses at Meer End, Balsall. Architects, Messrs. Ewen, Harper Bros. & Co., Ruskin Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

STOURBRIDGE.—The tender of Messrs. S. F. Swift, Ltd., of Birmingham, for £10,000, has been accepted for the erection of the new Wesleyan Church in New Road. The architects are Messrs. Crouch, Butler & Savage, Birmingham.

Trade Catalogues

The British Portland Cement Association have issued a brochure entitled "Your Home—Build it of Concrete," which, in addition to information about the convenience and use of concrete, contains designs of houses by Mr. D. Wood, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. M. Bunney, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. H. James, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. Lloyd Thomas, F.S.I., and Mr. F. Milton Harvey, A.R.I.B.A.

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Salt glazed sanitary pipes 10d.	1/3	2/3 per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9 each
Ditto sanitary junctions ..	3/4	5/-	9/- each
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/- each
Add for Black Iron Grid ..	1/3	2/6	5/5 ditto
do. for galvanized grid ..	2/1	4/4½	9/7 ditto
do. for Horizontal Inlets ..	1/6	1/6	1/6 ditto
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3 ditto
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3 111/3 ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/½ ditto

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IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe ..	8/-	8/4 per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6 each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/- each
Ditto gully and grating ..	20/-	— each
Add for Horizontal back inlet ..	3/6	— each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	48/- each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in.	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight ..	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto ..	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

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F.O.R. London	24×12 in.	32 18 4	16×12 in.	18 4 7
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	24×12 in.	29 17 11	16×10 in.	15 12 6
Old Delabole Slates—	22×11 in.	27 14 2	16×9 in.	13 10 10
Size	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
Grey	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
Green	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
Green Peagies 12 in. to 8 in. long	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6
F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Per 1,200 delivered	24×12 in.	£42 11 3		
Ditto	20×10 in.	31 4 3		
Ditto	16×10 in.	20 18 0		
Ditto	14×8 in.	12 1 0		
Ditto	Green Randoms No. 2	8 2 9		
Ditto	Grey green ditto	7 3 9		
Ditto	Green Peagies 12 in. to 8 in. long	6 3 9		

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—

	Price	Unit
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Mine sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldor.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	Per standard delivered	4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
		£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—	4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.	
	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	4in.	3in.	1in.	1½in.	1¼in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	18/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt
Scotch glue	60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—

	Per foot cube
Oak Austrian	17/-
Ditto Japanese	15/-
Ditto American	14/-
Ditto English	12/6
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-
Ditto Cuban	26/-
Teak Eng.	10/-
Ditto Mouline	14/-

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	¾ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.
Qualities	AA A B AA A B AA A B AA A B			
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 1 8 7 6			
Alder	3 3 2 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 7 6			
Oregon Pine	5 4 — 5 5 — 6 5 —			
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3			
Figured Oak (1 side)	3 7 — 10 8 — 11 —			
Plain Oak (1 side)	3 6 — 7 7 — 9 —			

STEELWORK.

	Per Cwt.
Roller Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Belts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¾ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1¼ in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5½d.	6½d.	9½d.	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/5	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Socket diminished (each) ..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes	Galvanized Fittings
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—23½%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—17½%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½ in.	3in.	3½ in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/11½	2/2½	2/7½	3/1½	3/7	5/9½
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4	3/10	6/11
Shoes (each)	1/1½	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	5/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½ in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each) ..	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/6½	1/11
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/3
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/9½
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/3	Per yard super
White Portland cement ..	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

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PLUMBER'S GOODS.

Lead delivered IRON SOIL AND WASTE— L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths Bends Swannecks, 4½ in. pro- jection Ditto 9 in. ditto Junctions Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Unit Per yard run	4 lbs. lead and up- wards in sheets 33/6		Lead pipes in colls 34/-		Lead soil pipes 37/-	
		2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	
Bends	each	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½	
Swannecks, 4½ in. pro- jection	Ditto	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Junctions	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25	50	100	150	200	250
14 gauge	Galls.	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	Galls.	30/-	45/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
½ in. plate	Galls.	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70
½ in. plate	Galls.	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	Galls.	25	31	40	45	52	60
½ in. plate	Galls.	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1 in.	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK

(first quality)— Brass high pressure screw- down bibcocks Ditto stop cocks Brass ball valves Plumbers unions Boiler screws	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw- down bibcocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
Caps and screws	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	4 in.	—
	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—

(7 lb.) Ditto 8 do. with do. (7 lb.) Rubber cones Brass sleeves Ditto thimbles Plumber's solder Tinsman's solder Copper nails	Each					
	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	4 in.	—
Lead P traps with cleansing eye	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-	—
Ditto 8 do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6	—
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9	—
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6	—
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.	—
Tinsman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.	—
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/-	Do.	—

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	8½d.	11½d.
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15	8½d.	11½d.	—	—
Marmelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.	7d.	9d.	—	—

Out to sizes, per foot super.

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	White				Tinted			
	7½d.	8½d.	9½d.	10½d.	7½d.	8½d.	9½d.	10½d.
Rolled plate glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rough cast glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In plates not exceeding Ordinary substance Polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	Feet super							
	1	3	6	12	20	45	100	—
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	—
Single Acid.	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½	—	—	—
Two Acid.	3/3	4/3	4/6	4/8	—	—	—	—
French Shade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embossing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	30/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Emamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	2/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	9/-	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	15/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	17/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gliders	16/-	Gallon.
	3/-	Cwt.

Coming Events

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On Monday, May 23, at 8 p.m. General Meeting. Mr. Arthur J. Davis (F) will read a paper on "The Moorish Architecture of Northern Africa."

Architectural Association.—On May 23, at the Art Workers' Guild, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, His Excellency Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Danish Minister in London, will open an Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture, which will remain open for a fortnight.

Town Planning Institute.—On Friday, May 27, at 6 p.m. General Meeting. Messrs. W. H. Gaunt O.B.E. (A), and Nigel Norman, B.A., will read papers entitled "Transport."

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On May 27 and 28. Meeting and visits of the Institution to be held in the South Wales district at Newport.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On May 30. General Meeting. "Devonshire House Buildings." Mr. Thomas Hastings (H.C.M.).

The Surveyors' Institution.—On Tuesday, May 31, at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Afternoon Reception.

Royal Academy of Arts.—In Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 2. The Annual Service for Art. 5 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 2 to 4. Meeting of the Institution to be held in the Scottish District at Dunfermline.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—The Exhibition of Modern British Architecture in the R.I.B.A. Galleries will be open daily (Sundays

excluded) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., until Friday, June 3.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On June 15, 16, 17, 18 at Torquay. General Meeting and Conference.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On June 20. Election of Council and Standing Committee. Election of members.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—June 20—25. British Architects' Conference, London.

Cement Marketing Company, Limited.—On Tuesday, June 28. Visit of members of Institution of County Engineers to the Kent Cement Works, Greenhithe.

Professional Societies

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute

At the Council meeting, held on May 13 at the Institute, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Alfred J. Burrows (Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley), of London and Ashford, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Midland Institute of Builders

It was reported at the annual meeting of the Midland Branch of the Institute of Builders, held at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Elkins presiding, that the total membership of the branch was now 108. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. F. G. Hodges, Burton-on-Trent; treasurer, M. J. B. Whitehouse, Birmingham; and auditor, Mr. R. Friend, Rugby. Mr. S. G. Sapcote is president of the institute.

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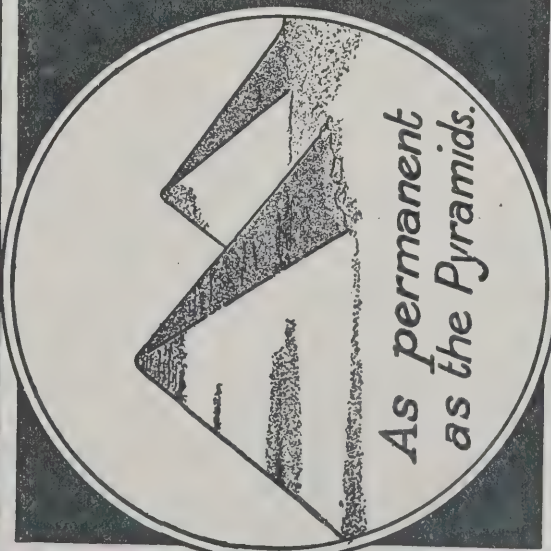
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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 is.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearding complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced. In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/4d. 1 1/4d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/4d. 2 1/4d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Knock off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 9/6 11/- 9d.
Planing and strutting	4d. per foot super.
Planing, strutting and shoring	1/- " "
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 1. 2. 4. Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6 36/6 2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/- 2/10 2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/- 4/- 2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	Per Rod Reduced. 4 in. 6 in. 4 in. 6 in. 1/11 2/10 3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6 3/6 11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/- 4/3 19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/- 18/6 35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced. Flettons 620/- Stocks 830/- Blues 1080/-
" " cement mortar	640/- 850/- 1080/-
Damp course	Per Foot Super Horizontal 10d. Vertical 1/3
Two courses of slates in cement	9d. 1/-
3-in. asphalt	Per Foot Super Flemish bond English bond
Facings	1d. 1d. plus 10%
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	Per Ft. Super
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	2 1/4d. 1 1/4d.
Weather joint in cement	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Keels, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tilt creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/3

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super
Cement and sand	1 in. 1 1/2 in. 1 1/2 in. 2 in. 3 in.
Granolithic	3/- 3/5 3/10 4/8 —
Asphalt	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4 —
Tarmac	7/- — — 4/8 6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube
York stone and all labours and mortar in holisting and fixing	Templates 12/6 Thresholds 16/6 Sills 22/6
Artificial stone	Stairs 9/- To Elevation generally 11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	19/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square
	Counters Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/- 72/-
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3 3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	80/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	86 1/2%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—	
Size	Medium Grey Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/- 93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/- 100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/- 91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/- 86/-
Green Randems No. 2	115/-
Grey-Green Randems	93/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 3 in. long	87/6
Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Ridges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.
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Square frame both sides doors	2 Panel 4 Panel 4 Panel 6 Panel
Add for each side moulded	2/- 2/3 2/5 2/8
Add for each side bead butt	2 1/4d. 3 1/4d. 4d. 4 1/4d.
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1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
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Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
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Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3 1/2 by 3 1/2 1/6	4 by 4 1/9
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
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Deal, wrot and fixed .. 2d. 5d. 4d. 5d. 8d. 10d. 11d. 1 1/2								
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded .. 2d. 3d. 5d. 6d. 9d. 11d. 1/0 1 1/2								
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed .. 6d. 8d. 10d. 1/0 1 1/2 1 1/2								
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing								

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Labour and Screws only Fixing				
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Belt Fasteners Rim Mortise Cupboard Stays Fasteners Handles Catches	1/-	2/-	1/-	1/-

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Roller steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	2 in.	3 in.
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Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

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	Per Cwt.	
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Soldered Dots	2/-	2/-
Lead service	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead waste	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead soil	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	3/-	3/-
Stop ends	2d.	1/-
Bends	2/-	2/6
Beaded ends	10d.	1/-
Single tacks	11d.	1/-
Double tacks	1/2	1/8
Brass sleeves	7/8	8/8
Lead traps	3/9	9/10
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3
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	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
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Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions		

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Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam					
	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
	1/1	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/8

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	Per Foot Run
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6 1/2
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8 1/2
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4 1/2
Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding
Partitions		Per Yard Super
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..		2 in. 2 1/2 in. 3 in.

GLAZING.

					Per Foot Super		
					Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 ft. to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed					4/4	4/9	5/1
<hr/>							
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.							
Sheet Glass		Figured	1/2 in.	Cast Glass	1/2 in.	Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	5/16 in.	1/2 in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glass
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2	2/2

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A WORD IN SEASON

The Select Committee of the Commons, to which the Architects' Registration Bill was committed after its Second Reading, are progressing with their duties, and a report of the Committee's recent sitting appears on another page of this issue. If, as we are informed, there is dissatisfaction among many architects at the way the Measure is shaping, we would strongly counsel a truce to criticism and comment until the Select Committee have completed their labours. The sponsors of the Bill have had to face immense difficulties and obstinate opposition in unexpected quarters. It is unlikely that when the Select Committee have reported, there will be an opportunity for the Third Reading to be taken this session. The Bill will, therefore, have to be re-introduced next session for its final stage in the Commons; and, in the interim, the profession will, no doubt, have a chance of pronouncing upon it in its amended form. For the present, we regard criticism as ill-timed, and a serious hindrance to those who are disinterestedly devoting their efforts to furthering the cause of the Art and its votaries. It is no time for hasty and ill-considered judgments, nor for rash and impetuous condemnation.

The clear fact to be borne in mind is that the House of Commons has conceded the principle of the Bill. Remembering how very recently the Legislature has been asked to endorse the principle that fact is, in itself, a remarkable one. Few, previous measures of similar character have had such success in Parliament in so short a time. And that being so, the fact that the principal has been conceded, in terms less stringent, or less unequivocal than many of us would have liked, makes it all the more necessary to carefully weigh the pros and cons, the advantages and disadvantages, of the position when the Select Committee has had its final say upon the matter.

The fact that Parliament has decided upon some qualification of the word "architect," as a condition of Registration, is held by some to sufficiently condemn the whole Bill. We agree that the imposition of a qualifying word is a disappointment; yet the imposition is but evidence of the strength of vested interests, of ever-increasing encroachments by untrained men seeking to exploit the calling of architect as a profitable sideline to some other occupation, which past generations of architects

have allowed to grow unchecked and without protest.

To such an extent has the invasion of the architects' province proceeded, that Parliament will not now concede that any essential training is necessary to the adoption of the title. It may be assumed as easily as that of "citizen," and with about as much qualification. That pregnant fact emerges from the discussions in the House of Commons. The ostrich-like policy which the Profession pursued for the past fifty years has met with the nemesis that might have been expected.

But if the title of "architect" no longer counts for anything, the art of architecture should still count for much; and as the whole object of the Registration Bill was to safeguard the Art, to save it from increasing exploitation at the hands of the ignorant, rather than to protect the artist, there is still much work for the trained men to do, even in present circumstances. It is sound policy never to refuse anything that Parliament has conceded, even if it does not meet all your demands; it is always possible later on to ask for and obtain more, especially so if, by wise use of what you have, you demonstrate that it is to the public interest that more should be given. And this fact should give pause to those who are asking that the Registration effort should be abandoned. For if the principle of Registration is now thrown over, it is unlikely that it will ever be conceded by Parliament again.

For what is the alternative? Is it to be supposed that the exploitation of architecture by the untrained and incompetent will cease? Rather will it increase immeasurably, and to a point when architecture as an art will cease to exist. Do those gentlemen who sit calmly in professional chairs fondly delude themselves with the belief that the position of the individual artist is unassailable; that the designing genius must inevitably command recognition and a competence. If so they are singularly lacking in knowledge of the World. The tendency is all for architecture to be commercialised; to become a business for the commercial syndicate, a department of the general stores, a thing to become advertised in special lines and at sale prices like articles of women's wear. In such circumstances the trained man, if any man were fool enough to waste time and money on training, would become a trained hack behind the scenes, without recognition, without ambition, and without hope.

Notes and Comments

French Architecture

Sir Reginald Blomfield took "French Architecture in its Relation to Modern Practice" as the subject for the Zaharoff lecture which he delivered at Oxford last week. He dated the rise of the real Renaissance architecture of France to the reign of Henry II. and the appointment of Philibert del'Orme as Inspector-General of Buildings. Under Henry IV. the tradition was established, and a new type of domestic architecture emerged, exceedingly attractive, eminently sane, and, moreover, characteristically French. In the early part of the 17th century Francois Mansart took his stand on the lines of French rather than Italian architecture, and he was one of the greatest architects France had ever produced. At the death of Henry IV. there was a swing back to the Italian Motive. Under Louis XIV. there was a succession of competent and obsequious court architects ministering to the King's vanity. There was a deadly monotony about their work, and Versailles, St. Cloud and Marly, despite their profuseness and costliness, were disappointing. The influence of the younger Mansart was distinctly bad. The French instinct for form and logical design reasserted itself later, first in the work of the elder Gabriel, and in its final and consummate expression in the Ecole Militaire and the Petit Trianon by his son. These two buildings, in Sir Reginald's opinion, represent the high-water mark of French architecture. In recent years there were signs of a breakaway from the tradition, and this was not altogether for good. More important was the work of the Swedish architects, who had struck out a line of their own which entirely repudiated the French tradition. They had courage and invention; their danger was a search for novelty for its own sake. If the old French manner laid too great emphasis on form, in the Scandinavian it was not considered enough. Sir Reginald's comparison of modern tendencies is interesting, but we still think the new spirit in France will give us something worthy of tradition when it has had time to develop; and Denmark also must not be ignored, as the present exhibition in Queen's Square will testify.

Cities of Northern Africa

Mr. Arthur J. Davis took his auditors at the R.I.B.A. on Monday for a very pleasant tour among the picturesque cities of the North African countries. His lecture was conceived rather on the lines of a pleasant guide-book chat than a serious treatise; and, indeed, the architecture, past and present, of that part of the Mediterranean littoral is too varied and extensive, both in history and character, to be compressed into the limits of a general sessional paper. Its probable purpose will be served, however, if it awakens the interest of his brother practitioners, and stimulates their curiosity sufficiently to induce many of them to follow the route, or part of the route, of his own extensive tour. Probably the most amazing of the many cities visited was Mecknes, which, for all that it was planned and built by Mulai Ishmael, a bloodthirsty tyrant, is even more prodigious than the conceptions of his contemporary, Louis XIV., whose niece Mulai Ishmael aspired to wed. The 17th century will go down in history as one of mighty, if often extravagant, building schemes in many lands. It marked the beginning of a great architectural era in this country, which, however, was modest in comparison with that of France. Yet Versailles, although estimated to have cost, from first to last, £15,000,000 of money, taking the franc at par, pales beside the achievement of Mulai Ishmael, whose stables were

designed to accommodate 12,000 horses, and whose ambition, only partly fulfilled, it was to link with double walls the cities of Mecknes and Marrakesh, 300 miles apart. Mecknes, with its countless towers and minarets, as "a city of serenity and elegance, with streets relatively straight and clean, shop fronts elaborately incised, and endowed with life, animation and colour," shows itself to be so far removed from traditional Moorish cities like Fez, that Mulai Ishmael, for all his tyranny, must have been a man of parts. Apart from the Moslem cities, there are, of course, in Tunisia, many magnificent remains of mighty Rome. The study of British architects now goes much further afield. Spain and the Basque country have lately been receiving considerable attention. Before long the cities of Northern Africa will be tempting many to cross the Mediterranean, and Mr. Davis has given his confrères some useful hints of places that may be visited with advantage.

Country Cottages

Our colleagues of the general press surprise one at times with their disquisitions on matters architectural. The King's selection of a design, by Mr. Gerald Warren, for new cottages on the Sandringham Estate, moved Carmelite House, recently, to refer to modern architecture as in a bad way, whereas those more closely associated with it have been congratulating themselves that British architecture was showing signs of a new spirit and vigorous growth. We congratulate Mr. Warren on his success, but he would be the last to aver that he had no professional colleagues capable of designing good cottages. The British genius for compromise has been exercising itself for the past hundred years over problems political, sociological, and agricultural, many of which, in their latest manifestations, do not admit of the customary adjustment. After all, one can go on splitting differences up to a point at which further division becomes a physical impossibility. In the matter of estate cottages that point has long been reached. To reconcile the demands of decent and sanitary accommodation in such dwellings with an adequate economic return on their cost was impossible before the war, since when building costs have risen greatly. The enlightened estate owner was forced, two decades ago, to regard the housing of his workpeople, not as an investment, but as a necessary uneconomic part of the estate equipment, like fencing, drainage, or hedging and ditching. The position has not changed in the meantime, except for the worse. If cottage building shows deterioration in design, as our Carmelite confrères assert, it is because good architects are seldom employed to design them. Mainly, however, the appearance of what has been termed "the rash" of bad dwellings on the country-side seems to us to indicate an effort to escape the extortionate rents resulting from land speculation, high building costs and the desire of property owners to escape their share of the cost of the war. This has led many people to put up shacks or mass-production dwellings, which, if of poor or cheap material, and unsuitable to their surroundings, are the best they can afford. Nor is this country alone in this undesirable, after-war manifestation. Lord Riddell lately referred to the same distressing phenomenon at the Riviera; and outside Paris we have seen, within the past fortnight, three large areas given over to some kind of land settlement for industrialists, where most dwellings were hideous in the extreme and the best of them were conceived on the lines of a glorified doll's-house. The root trouble is economic, not architectural, but good design is easily obtainable if it is really wanted.



CHURCH AT GUERRE.
CARL BRUMMER, Architect.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN DANISH ARCHITECTURE

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

Within the space of the last few years there have been in London exhibitions of modern Dutch, American, and Swedish architecture; and now it is the pleasure and privilege of the Architectural Association to arrange for a show of current Danish work and at the same time welcome in person a score of Danish architects who are spending a week in England, and, it is to be hoped, enjoying themselves as much as did the party of English architects which two summers ago visited Denmark under the auspices of the Architectural Association annual excursion.

It is because the Danes are our friends, and at the same time in a sense our guests, that it is difficult to write in a critical spirit of the Exhibition of Danish Architecture. Is it better to adopt the tone of international politeness, and omit all words which are not those of commendation, or set down one's impressions, quite honestly, for better or worse, realising that criticism is a personal thing and for that reason of narrowed importance?

The President of the Association, Mr. Alan Slater, in introducing His Excellency the Danish Minister, who opened the Exhibition, enumerated three special characteristics of the work shown, qualities to which were subordinated all other minor impressions. These were: Simplicity, Sobriety, and Commonsense.

No one will quarrel with Mr. Slater's opinion in this matter; Danish architecture is the reverse of complex, its sobriety is unquestionable, and commonsense almost, but not quite, follows as a corollary.

Nothing is more interesting than to watch the evolution of modern architecture in European countries. In Germany and Holland there has been wild experi-

ment, and architecture has almost reflected the "isms" of modern painting. In Sweden there has been a flowering of romance, more than held in leash by a restraining parallel cult of classicism, and in Denmark there is the movement the results of which are to be seen on the screens of the Exhibition.

Germany and Holland have sobered down, and in Germany at least there is emerging a clean and almost light architecture which is neither expressionism or romanticism, or classicism, but something modern and free.

This question of freedom is important, for freedom means flexibility and suppleness, and does not necessarily entail licence. And this quality does not appear to be a characteristic of the type of expression which Danish architects are favouring in their modern work.

A survey of the Exhibition shows that the predominant tendency is a careful development of Danish tradition with a pronounced leaning towards its classical phases. Some of the modern work is in fact almost indistinguishable from old work. This is not a reproach, but merely serves to show the extent to which tradition is revered. It is not only revered, but one may almost say that the essence of tradition has been distilled, and all by-products eliminated, so that there remains something very pure, but which is apt to be without flavour. This architecture is pure, it is eclectic, distinguished, refined, based on fine models; but somehow it has been emasculated. One feels in it the absence of daring, of the spirit of adventure. It is the cult of beauty, but not, of stirring, passionate beauty. The Danish beauty is



THE ARCHITECT'S OWN HOUSE, VALBY, COPENHAGEN.
POUL HOLSOE, Architect.

meticulous, it is measured with dividers. Classicism, classical spirit, call it what you will, is a hard task-master. Once the spirit has accepted the classic convention, and begins to revel in its very limitations, in the opportunities which it presents for an exhibition of negative virtues, the danger becomes real. One may find oneself sliding backward towards the allurements of those past periods which provide such delightful themes for essays in style, forgetting that architecture is much more than a question of classicism, or romanticism, that it involves the architect in the search for finer plans, better solutions to problems of light, and air, and hygiene, in every kind of creative inventiveness.

Everything lies in this question of what spirit one looks for under the skin of building. Is refinement of greater value than vitality? Is a feeling for intellectual scholarship better than a good plan? Can the many charming shapes of the Copenhagen Police Court and the intellectual pleasure which it gives, compensate for a plan which in pursuing the beauties of tradition has faithfully included a crop of traditional defects? And should we to-day build a church so elegant as that of Kaj Gottlob (53) in which so many of the congregation see so badly? Surely it is better to plan, like Gjerlöv-Knudsen, so that every consideration is given to the lighting of the altar and visibility generally (48). Here is a problem which is

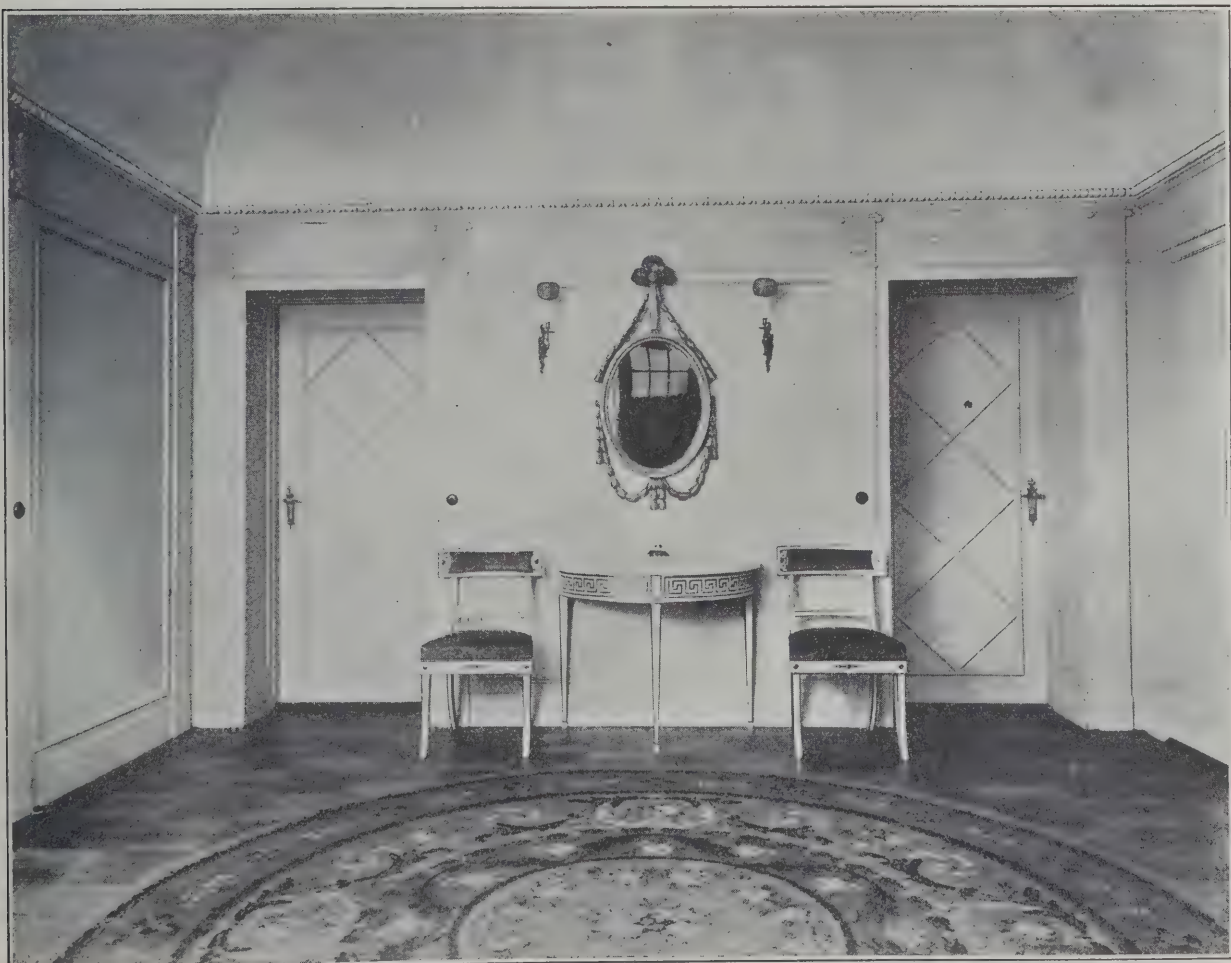
difficult to treat in satisfactory architectural form, but which marks a contribution to architectural thought.

It is difficult to criticise the plans shown in the Exhibition. One knows so little of the problems. The school buildings, the crematoria, the theatres, even the housing schemes and private houses have requirements which would probably differ widely from our own. One has, however, the impression of pleasant rather than spectacular effects, of a desire to tickle the intellectual palate, of a wilful suppression of the pompous and grandiose, and of a preoccupation with questions of taste. Nothing which cannot pass the acid test is to be admitted; better a bare wall than piece of ornament which has loved and lost. Plan proportions are pleasant, and the character of the plans is the character of the exteriors.

As regards the external architecture, the desire for restraint and sobriety has produced buildings which are reduced to the simple expression of walls, roofs and openings. Very good openings they are, beautifully spaced, as in Carl Lundquist's public school (137), in Frits Schlegel's design for a town hall at Lyngby (169), which reminds one of the Adams House in Chandos Street, and in Kay Fisker's housing block in Copenhagen (in collaboration with G. Holst). This latter is a fine mass of brickwork in English bond, with a tile roof. It reminds one of Adshead &



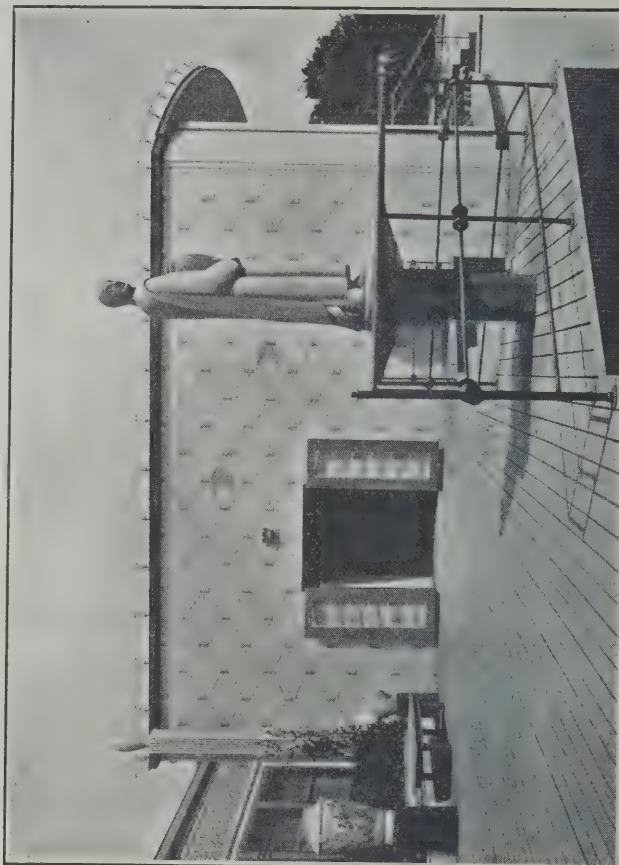
BLOCK OF DWELLING-HOUSES, BORUPS ALLÉ, COPENHAGEN.
KAY FISKEK, Architect.



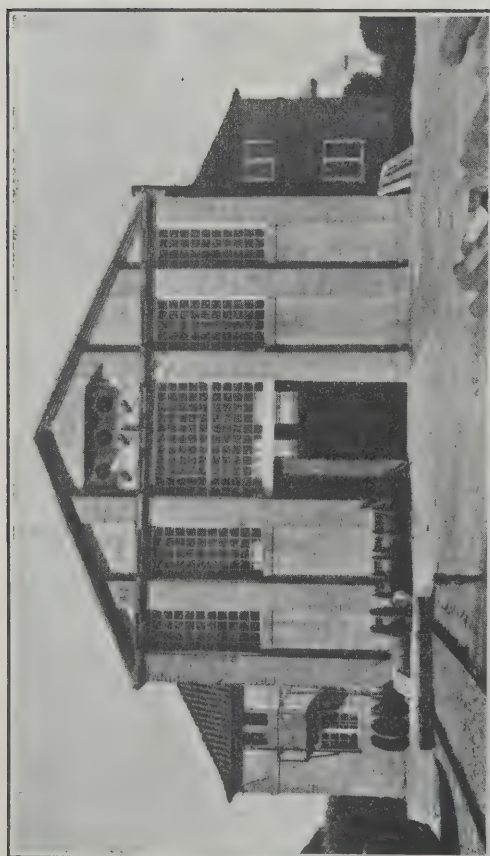
AN INTERIOR FROM BUILDING OF SHIPOWNERS' UNION, COPENHAGEN.
EMANUEL MONBERG, Architect.



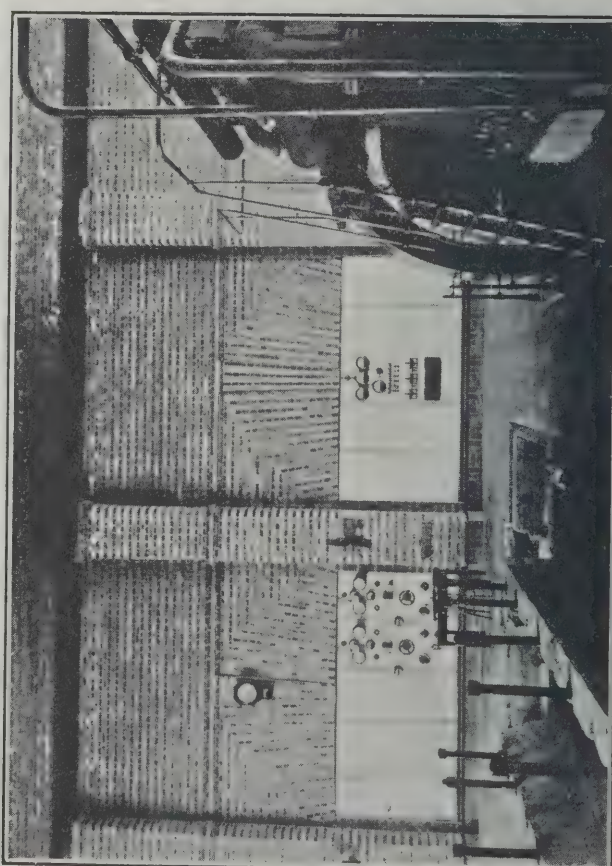
HOUSE OF MR. H. J. WENGEL.
L. HYGOM, Architect.



THE ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY PAVILION,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1925.
HELWEG-MOLLER, Architect.



ELECTRICAL WORKS AT SVINNINGE.
IVAR BENTSEN, Architect.



ELECTRICAL WORKS AT SVINNINGE.
IVAR BENTSEN, Architect.



NATIONAL GYMNASIUM OF COPENHAGEN.
CARL BRUMMER, Architect.



WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION AT HORSENS.
V. NORN, Architect.

Ramsay's flats on the Kennington Estate, and that is a high compliment (28).

Well proportioned rows of windows are important, but they do not stir the emotions. It is therefore a relief to find that the Danes, like the Swedish—and ourselves—have a good deal of sentiment in their architectural make-up. One would like to say that their classicism has a dash of the romantic in it, but "romantic" is to-day almost a term of opprobrium. So we will be content with the sentiment, which appears in many designs of widely different character, and turns sobriety into something much more likeable.

Carl Brummer's church at Gurre (14), near Elsinor, is whitewashed and tiled, with tiled buttresses and—the words will out—a romantic tower. It fits with complete perfection into a lovely country site. Carl Brummer is, however, not a die-hard classicist, as his gymnasium in Copenhagen shows, for with all its

orderliness its entrance has breadth and power and life (12).

There is sentiment in the human touches which Helweg Möller has introduced into his business premises (61), and a complete and lovable phantasy in the pavilion for the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Factory (62) which we all admired at the Paris Exhibition. The little Liqueur Pavilion at Tivoli, Copenhagen (63), is very nearly as good.

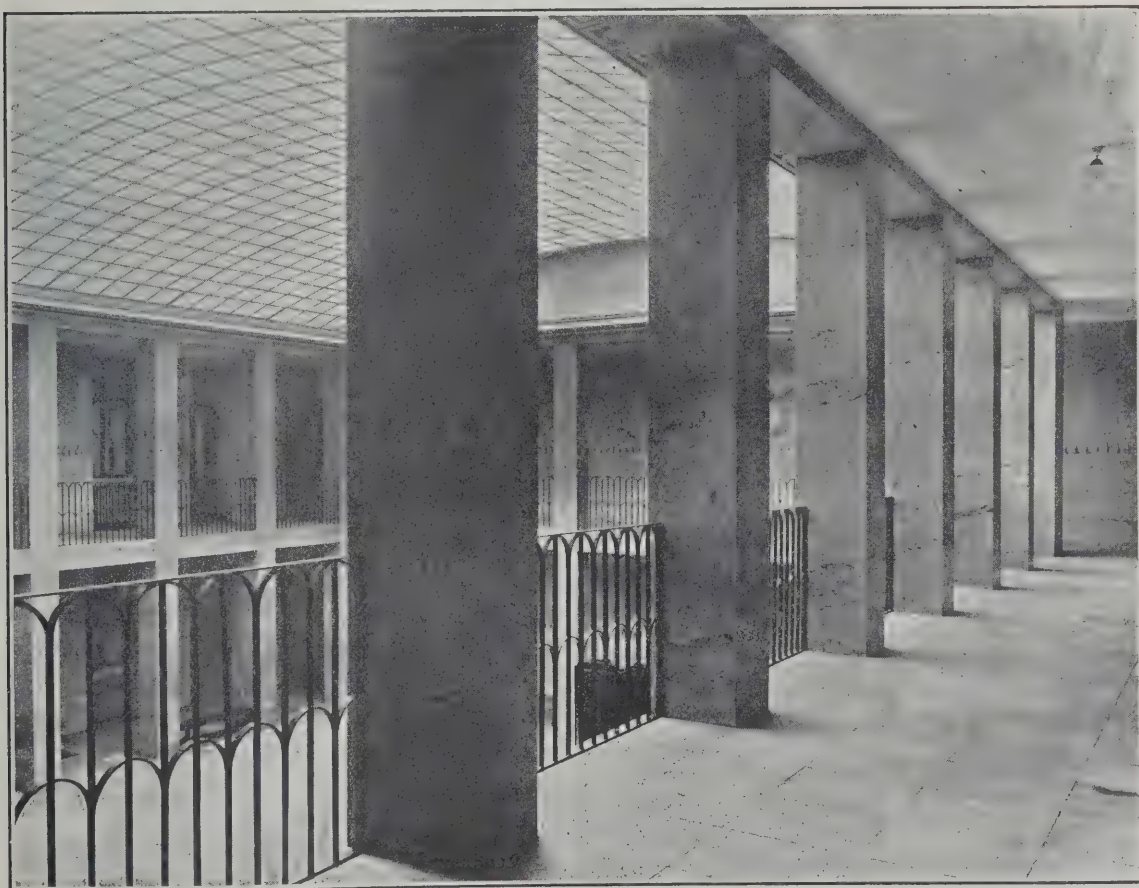
This is not, however, a catalogue of the romantic or sentimental notes introduced into the architecture of the Danish Exhibition. We merely wish to point out that in modern Danish architecture the sentimental or romantic element is not eliminated, and that it is just as possible to introduce sentiment into a Regency waiting room for a shipping company as into a pinnacle of Ostberg's Stockholm Town Hall. It is merely a different brand of sentiment.



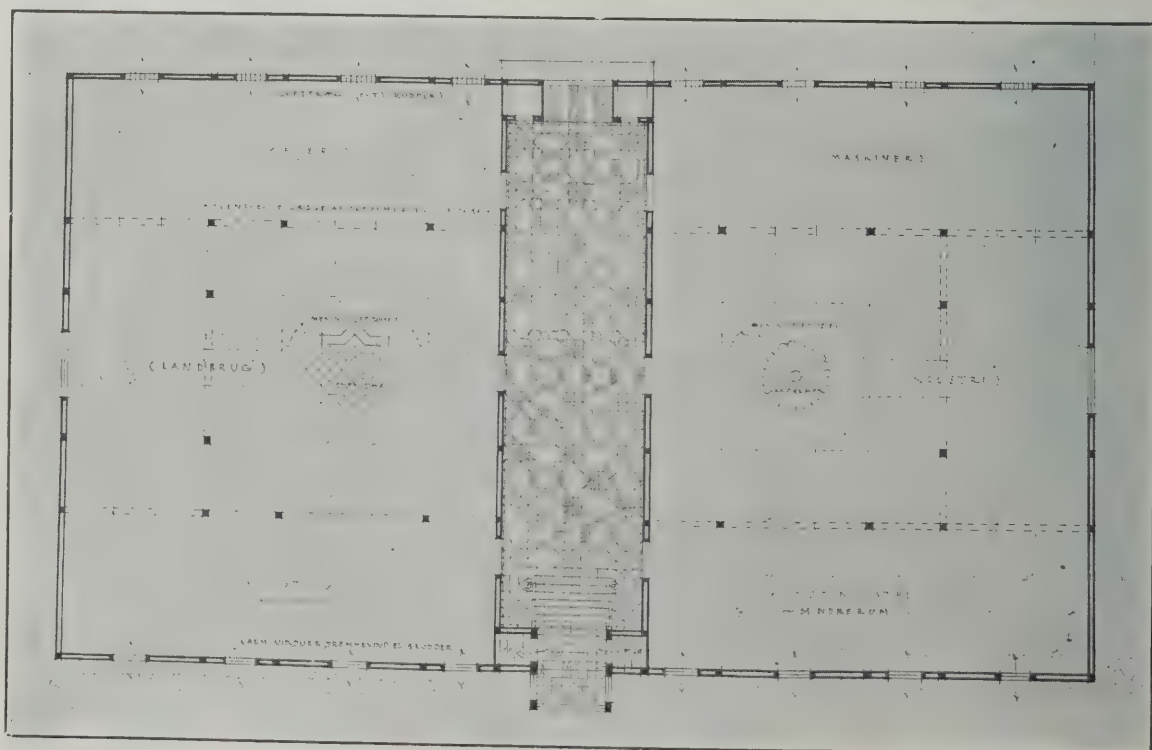
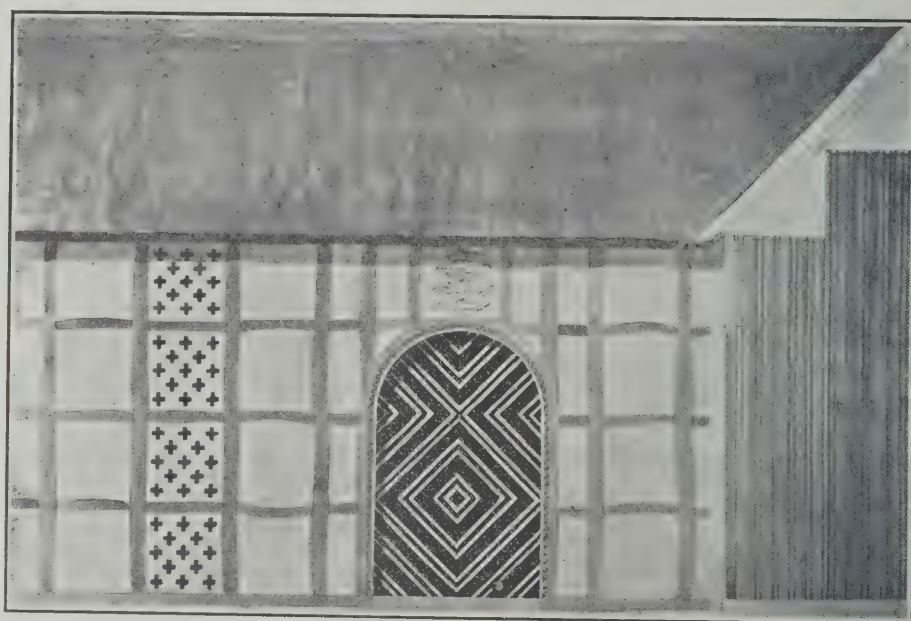
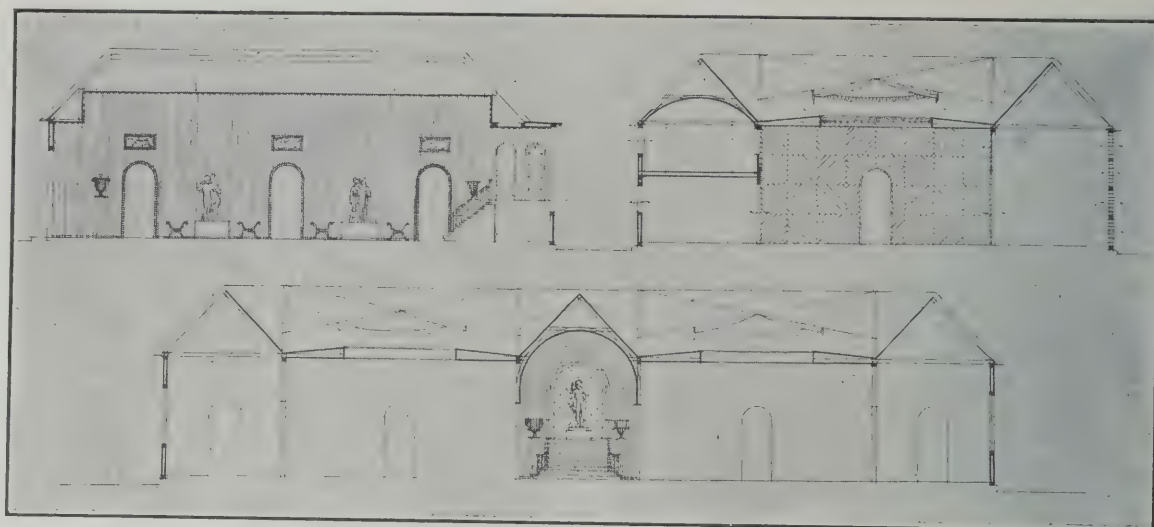
COLLEGE OF ÖREGAARD.
EDV. THOMSEN, Architect.



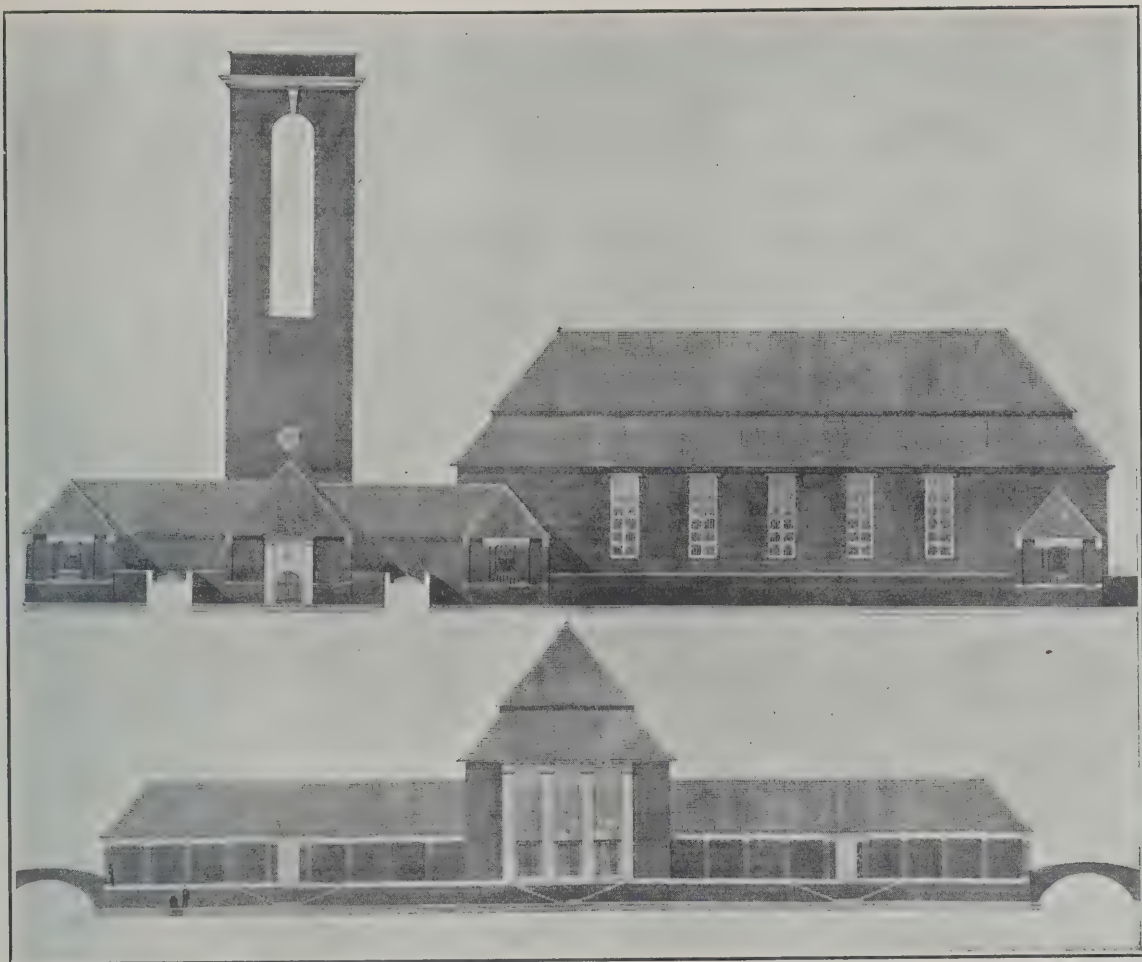
WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION AT HORSENS.
V. NORN, Architect.



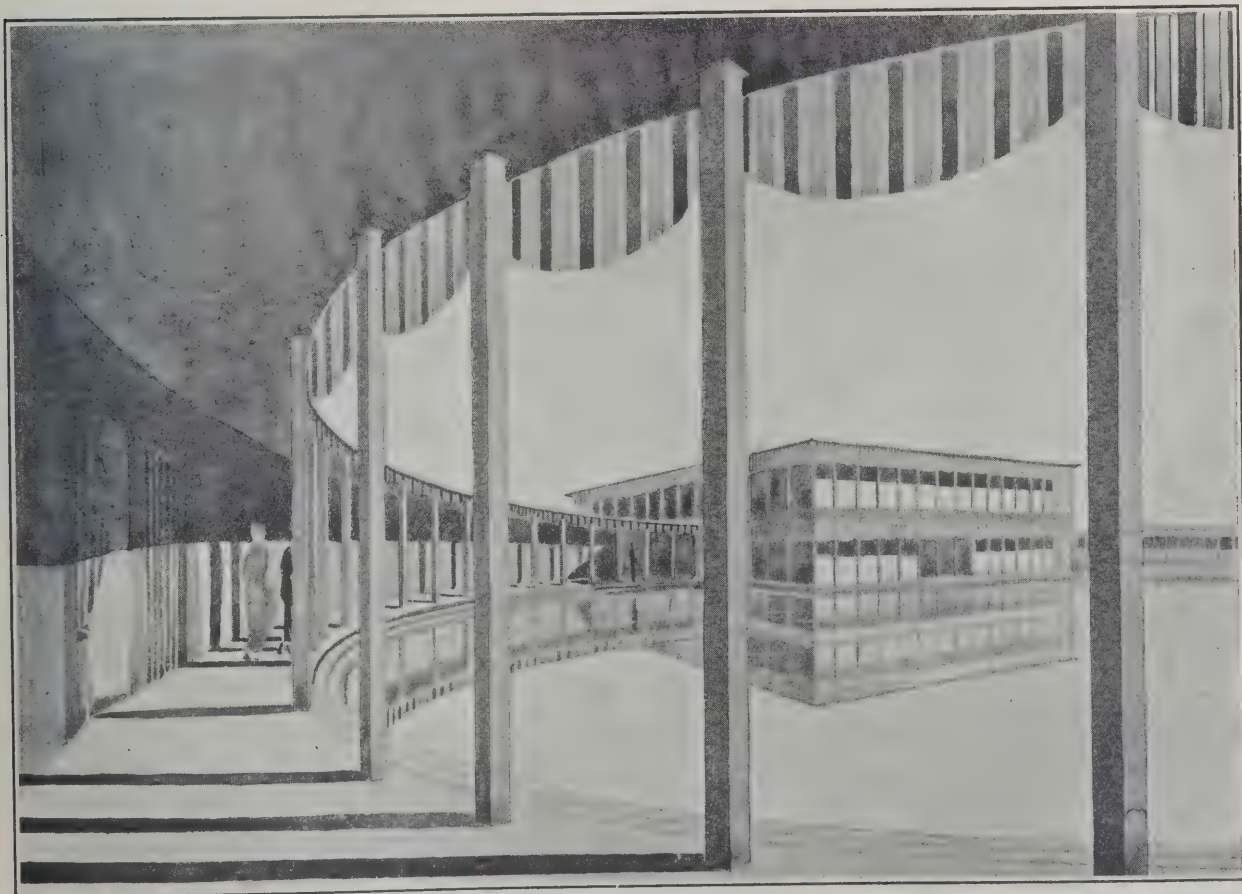
COLLEGE OF ÖREGAARD.
EDV. THOMSEN, Architect.
Professor at the Royal Academy, Copenhagen.



SCHEME for EXHIBITION AT RIO.
K. GOTTLÖB, Architect, Professor at the Royal Academy of Copenhagen.



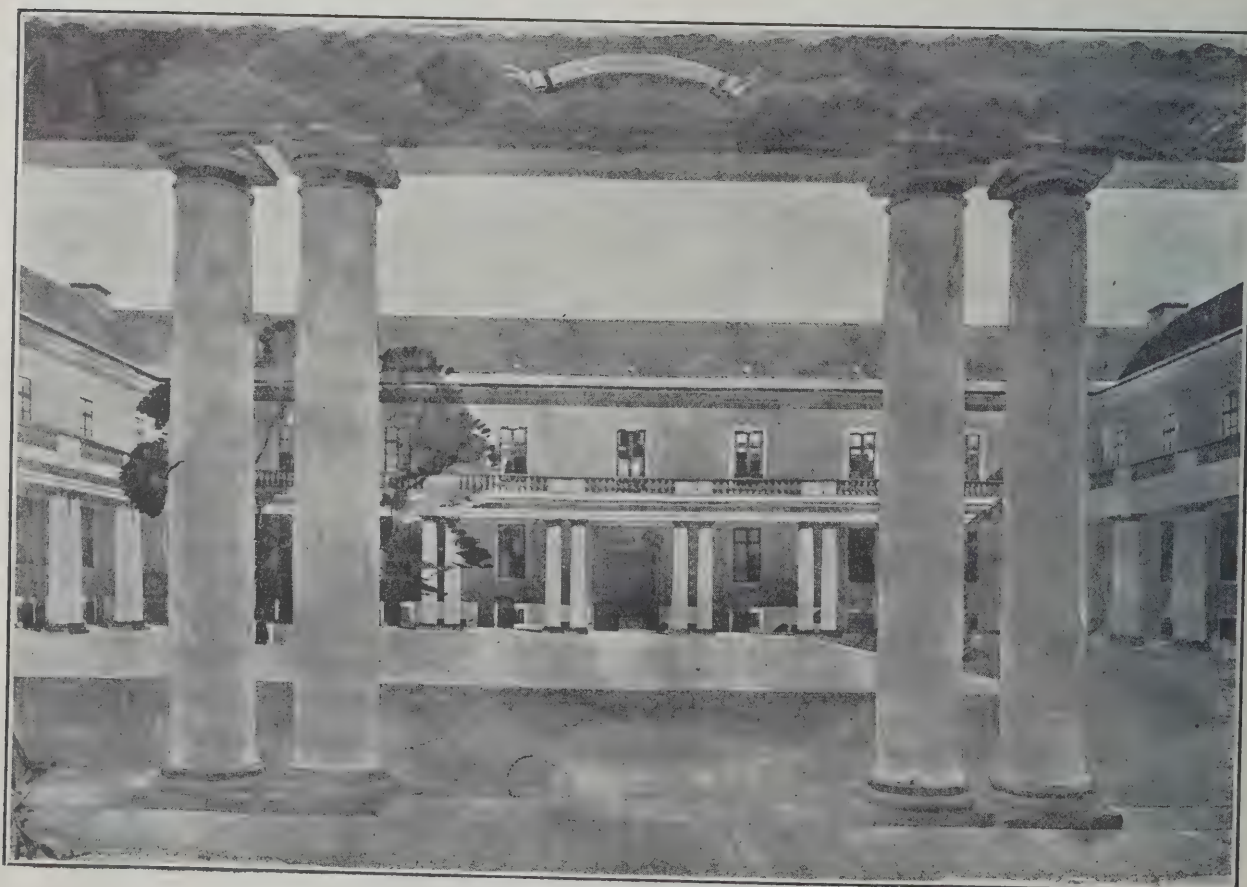
COMPETITION DESIGN FOR A CREMATORIUM (Gold Medal, Royal Academy, Copenhagen, Award).
THOMAS HAVNING, Architect.



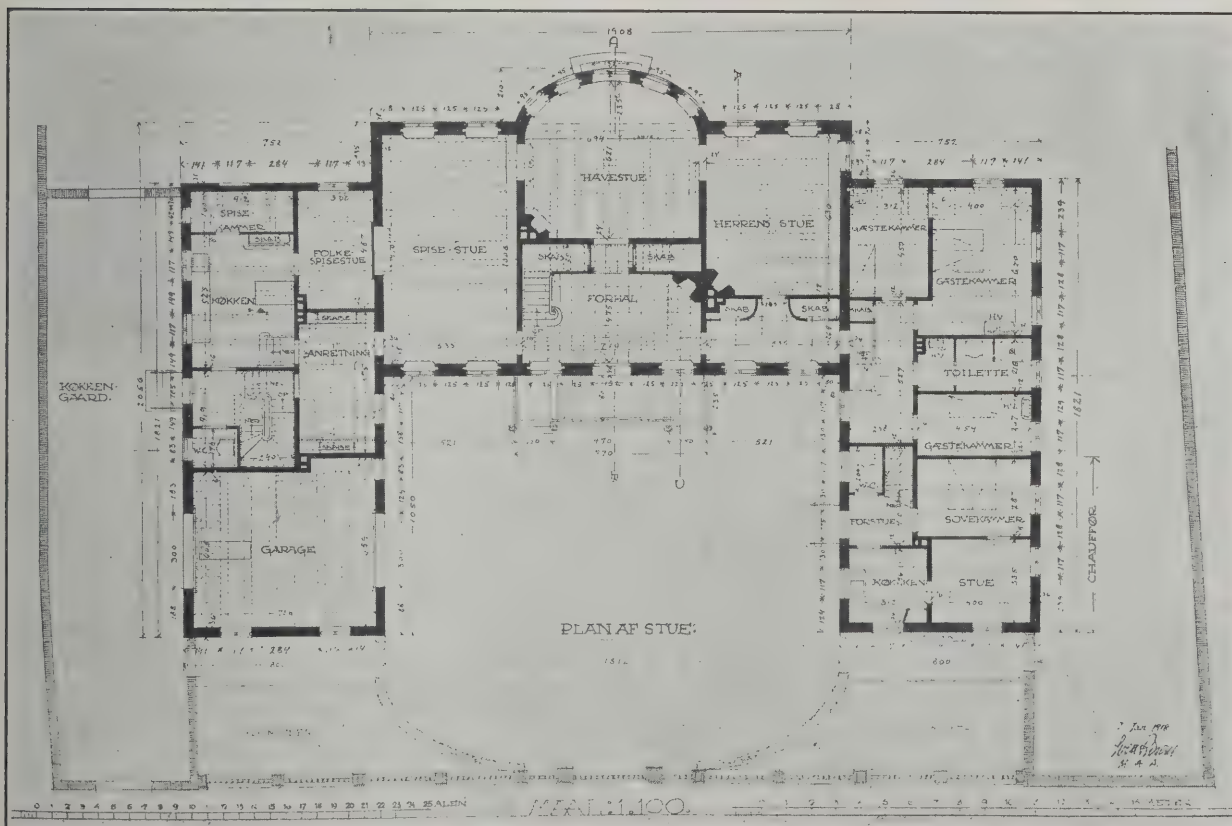
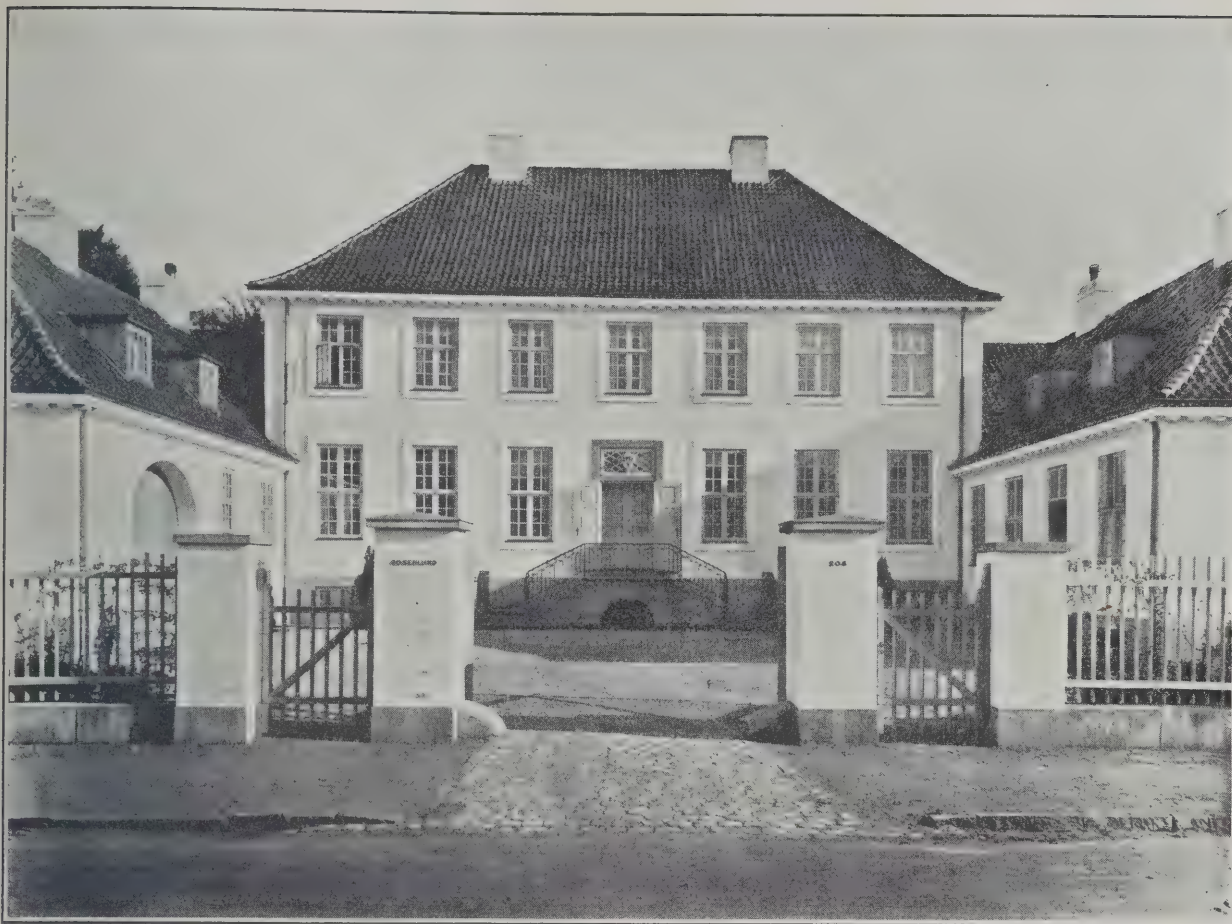
COMPETITION DESIGN FOR SEA-BATH AT SPALATO.
C. F. MÖLLER, JOHN THORSEN, AND WILLY HANSEN, Architects.



SCHEME FOR A TOWN HALL AT LYNGBY.
FRITS SCHLEGEL, Architect.



SECONDARY SCHOOL AT RANDERS.
CHR. KAMPMANN, Architect.



SUMMER RESIDENCE AT VERBÆK.
SVEN RISOM, Architect.

There is some excuse for harping on this accompaniment of a classic serenity by a less frigid note in the appeal to the emotions by the placing and design of detail, for while the classic background gives the tone, it is a tone which is very nearly negative in character and which requires a contrast to give it value. There would seem to be, in modern Danish architecture, a positive danger in the cultivation of negative qualities, and the suppression of free flights of imagination. There must be many who feel that the Danish formula, as we see it at the Exhibition, is not a completely satisfactory one in which to develop the lines of modern architecture, and that the high scholarship of the Danish architect requires to be warmed by an occasional breath of feeling, even passion.

When, however, we compare the achievement of Danish architects with our own, we find, as usual, that we have a great deal to learn from them. The classical outlook which can be said to dominate their most recent work requires an accompaniment of real knowledge of essentials, matters of proportion, of the expression thereby of character, of detail, of effects obtained with economy of means. In these things our Danish friends are masters, and this high compliment is one to which every architect who visits the Exhibition will subscribe.

There are examples of skill in simple treatments which we can all admire, such as the delicately modelled flat ceiling and the patterned brick floor of Eduard Thomsen's Mortuary Chapel at Ørdrup (179), Kaj Gottlob's projected exhibition pavilion for Rio, done in a peasant style with a brilliant scarlet doorway (52), and the very pleasant houses of Sven Risom for factory employees (162), as good as anything done in this country. There are, on the other hand, works which appeal through a high quality of composition and detail study, and of these one of the finest, and most attractive and unaffected designs, is the building for the Shipowners' Union in Copenhagen, by Emanuel Monberg. Besides some charming detail with an Empire flavour, there is furniture to match, the drawings for which, hung at Bedford Square, repay examination.

This building shares with the Grundtvig Church, Copenhagen, the honours of wall space in the Exhibition. The Church, by P. V. Jensen Klint, towers in gigantic scale over "The Town on the Mountain" whose houses cluster round it. It is a vivid conception, but there is something uneasy in the movement of the great west front (103).

Of schools there are several, one of the pleasantest being that of Chr. Kampmann, who shows (92) a broad and sunny colonnaded courtyard with wide hospitable proportions, a classic architecture which manages to "stand at ease." At Viborg (93) is a secondary school by the same architect which has good detail.

There are other works of special character, such as the interesting scheme for baths at Spalato, by Möller, Thorsen and Hansen (148), light and sparkling, and shown in an interesting set of drawings; a rotunda in a Workmen's Meeting House at Horsens (151) by V. Norn, with a robust flavour of C. F. Hansen, an electrical works by Ivar Bentsen (5) which shows how to give life to the wall of an engine room; a spaciouly planned house at Valby (146) by Monberg; and "the architect's own house" at Copenhagen (68) by Paul Holsoë. A very nice house it is, with a stone-flagged entrance between projecting wings, lined with clipped trees and enriched with just the right (and romantic!) type of architectural fragment.

There is too much domestic architecture of good quality to mention in detail, in brick, and stucco, and whitewash, and pantile, and thatch, very quiet, very pleasant mannered, and coming nearer, perhaps, to

our own ideals than the domestic work of any other country. There is one house which comes more than close, the residence of H. J. Wengel in Copenhagen, by L. Hygom (74). It might be in Regent's Park; as regards the entrance front, with its two globular lamps in iron standards, we wish it were. But we are glad for the garden elevation to remain in Copenhagen.

To make a catalogue is tedious. The Danish Exhibition is a notable one, which every architect must see—and appraise—for himself. The Danes, one feels, have found something more than a formula in architecture, and something less than a creed. They have almost eliminated what is bad; they are helping in the search for what is good. And by sending us their Exhibition they are helping and stimulating us to better things.

Competition News

HERNE BAY.—The U.D.C. Municipal Offices Committee report that the President of the R.I.B.A. has nominated Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor for the new municipal offices. The Committee have made it quite clear that the Council's primary object is the provision of municipal offices and business premises which would enable the site to be developed in a manner commensurate with its commercial value. Regard should be had to the possibility of an assembly hall being erected either simultaneously with the municipal offices and business premises or at a subsequent date. He was, therefore, requested to frame the competition conditions so as to provide for the whole of the contemplated works, but in such a manner that they would be carried out in sections as parts of a comprehensive whole.

STRODE PARK ESTATE: HOUSING DESIGN COMPETITION.—The R.I.B.A. Architectural Competitions Committee report that the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations. Members, therefore, must not take part in this competition until the conditions are amended.

WEST BROMWICH COUNCIL SCHOOL.—The Education Committee propose to organise an open architectural competition for a new Council School on the Charlemont Estate.

COVENTRY.—Architects practising in Coventry are invited by the Education Committee to participate in submitting competitive plans for a new senior department at Stoke Council School, the cost of the building not to exceed £15,000. Premiums are offered for the first three sets of plans placed in order of merit by the assessor amounting respectively to £60, £40, and £20.

Charing Cross Bridge

The London County Council, at their meeting on Tuesday, adopted the recommendation of their Improvements Committee to concur in the appointment, by the Minister of Transport, of Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson to investigate the question of the construction of a road and railway bridge, with approaches, over the Thames at Charing Cross. The Council's chief engineer and another engineer, to be appointed by the Southern Railway Company, will join the other three engineers in reporting on the matter.

R.I.B.A. Examinations for Probationership

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to exclude, after December 31, 1928, from the list of examinations recognised for the probationership, the Junior (Honours) Local Examinations conducted under the authority of any University in the British Empire.



MAIN ENTRANCE, QUEENS ROAD: NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON.
F. A. LLEWELLYN, O.B.E., Architect (H. M. Office of Works, London.).

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON

The design of laboratories has in recent years become an important branch of architecture, and the complex requirements of these institutions have received very careful study. Such requirements occasionally appear to be difficult of fulfilment in a design which is to take its place as a sub-unit in a group of buildings comprising other structures, serving social purposes different from its own. Where, for instance, it appears desirable that a laboratory room should substitute for its solid walls as much glass as possible, in order that the work of scientific investigation may be conducted in the very best conditions of lighting. It is obvious that such structures would ill accord with neighbouring buildings of the traditional kind. An those occasions, however, when it has been found possible to make a new structure serving a highly specialised purpose harmonise with its architectural environment, considerable credit attaches to the achievement. Mr. F. A. Llewellyn, of H.M. Office of Works, is to be congratulated, therefore, upon his designs for the National Physical Laboratory Buildings at Teddington, which not only serves utility and engineering requirements, but also possesses a considerable architectural interest.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded by The Royal Society, and in 1901 became a public institution for standardising and verifying instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants. In the early days this work was performed in laboratories fitted up in Bushey House, a fine old residence which was once the home of William IV and Queen Adelaide. From the nucleus of these laboratories in Bushey House has grown the present institution, consisting of some twenty-five buildings, administered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The functions of the present-day laboratory comprise eight main sections of experimental and research work, and include not only engineering, electro-technics, metallurgy, chemistry, but also gauge-testing metrology and aeronautics, together with the general administration and a separate laboratory devoted to Admiralty research work. Soon after the late war the expansion and development of these scientific activities necessitated the acquisition of additional land contiguous to the laboratory to permit of the erection of further buildings. This land, which will suffice for expansion for many years to come, has been laid out with roads and services to meet possible future requirements, and a number of the newer buildings have been erected here in conformity with a pre-conceived scheme.

The accompanying photographs illustrate the buildings and laboratories erected since the war. An examination of the designs will reveal the fact that these new structures in their general architectural treatment have been influenced by the traditions of Bushey House and other fine old Georgian buildings in which Teddington and the immediate vicinity abound. The extreme simplicity of Georgian work, which permits of large windows combined with imposing expanses of brickwork, is peculiarly appropriate to modern buildings serving a utilitarian purpose. Of the buildings erected since the war, the Admiralty Research Laboratory, which fronts Queen's Road, consists in the main of one storey with a two-storey central block. The plan is of an inverted "T" type, and provides for small scale laboratories for both physical and chemical work, together with engineering workshops and a small experimental tank. The building is faced with Crowborough purple bricks, with red Daneshill dressings to windows and quoins. The elevation towards the street is a charming composition in the Georgian style, in which a central pedimented doorway gives just the right note of emphasis to this block of office buildings. The orderly fenestration surmounted by long parapets produces an effect of dignity and restraint. The rear elevation, as seen from the south-west, showing the façades of the laboratory, accords admirably with the street frontage, in spite of the fact that the buildings facing this aspect differ in character from the office quarters, and consist of much larger apartments requiring to be especially well lit. The great round-headed windows are tied together by a substantial string-course which takes up the diameter of the arches and further performs the useful æsthetic function of giving additional coherence to the row of smaller windows by crowning the voussoirs of the flat arches above the latter.

The High Voltage Laboratory, which has just been completed, is to accommodate electrical equipment enabling pressures up to 1,100,000 volts to be obtained. This electrical equipment will consist of three transformers with the necessary generator plants and auxiliaries for supplying them with current. Each transformer is rated at a voltage of 330,000, and when the three are connected in series the before-mentioned pressure of 1,100,000 volts will be obtainable. One of the principal uses of the plant is to enable tests to be made on insulators, switch-gear and other apparatus for use on extra high-tension power transmission lines. At present British manufacturers are handicapped by the lack of such testing facilities. Another important application is in the development of



NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON. F. A. LLEWELLYN, O.B.E., Architect (H.M. Office of Works, London).
HIGH VOLTAGE LABORATORY: SOUTHEAST VIEW.



HIGH VOLTAGE LABORATORY : NORTH-WEST VIEW.
NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON. F. A. LLEWELLYN, O.B.E., Architect (H.M. Office of Works, London).

methods of power measurement at these high voltages. This is an extremely difficult problem, and the present plant has accordingly been designed and arranged to permit of specialised and accurate research work being carried out. The accompanying illustrations of the High Voltage Laboratory building show a decorous exterior, in which the Georgian style once more proves itself to be suitable for a structure having a quite modern architectural purpose. In this instance the façade towards the road has two storeys, of which the centre portion projects as a tower, and is further elaborated in that it contains a rusticated entrance portico surmounted by a tall, arched reveal extending over three storeys. A fine stone cornice and parapet crowns this tower. The other illustration shows the rear of the building, which presents the appearance of a large, rectangular box, of which the walls are decorated by horizontal courses and corner piers which frame in large surfaces of brickwork, pierced on one flank by three windows of generous scale, and on the other by a single blank window. This latter well justifies its existence, for it helps to make the façades homogeneous, and lends interest to a part of the building which without it would appear dull and lifeless.

The electrical sub-station was designed to accommodate the machinery and gear for developing varying voltages and frequencies to meet the specialised demands of departments carrying out work within the National Physical Laboratory. The electrical installation within the building consists in the main of generators, switch-gear and batteries in sequence. The building is a simple, one-storeyed structure, faced with red Daneshill bricks, the roof being covered with rustic monastic slates. Here the central feature consists of a slight projection surmounted by a low-pitched gable, with generously overhanging verges, terminated by returned cornices crowning the rusticated brick piers at the lateral extremities of the projection. Within the gable and extending beneath it is a round-headed window placed above the entrance doorway, which is flanked on either side by tall windows extending from plinth nearly to cornice level. The building has five bays to right and left of the central feature, these bays being divided by piers that frame in an orderly array of rectangular windows.

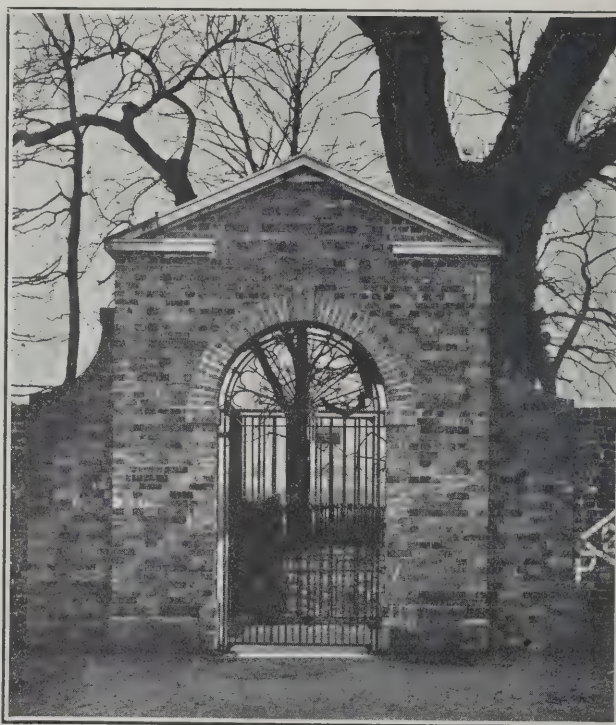
The laboratory buildings are in a style which, although masculine and unaffected, is by no means devoid of a decorative quality. Moreover, the entrances to the site have been studied with great care. When land for extension was acquired immediately after the war it became apparent that the diversion of an existing right of way to Bushy Park was necessary in order to keep the work of the National Physical Laboratory within a ring fence. The new entrance was planned leading to a circus, from which there radiated the principal roads giving access to the existing laboratories and the land for develop-

ment. Gates and screens of wrought-iron, of simple treatment inspired by Tigou ironwork at Hampton Court, form the main entrance to the laboratory from Queens Road, and a highly pleasing and dignified composition is completed by a small gate-keeper's lodge, which is faced with Crowborough bricks with red dressings and has a high-pitched roof, covered with grey-green rustic slates. In addition there has been provided a new entrance giving access from the right of way. This is formed in the old wall surrounding Bushy Park, and consists of an arched opening surmounted by pediments and filled in with delicate wrought-iron work. The bricks of this arched entrance were especially selected to harmonise with the old brickwork of the wall on either side of it. These buildings add one more testimony to the efficiency of the architectural staff at H.M. Office of Works.

The general contractors for the High Voltage Laboratory were Messrs. Chessume & Co., Tottenham. The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. S. & E. Collier, of Reading (bricks); Messrs. Arthur Thornborough, Ltd., Tottenham (five interlocking steel revolving shutters with main chain gearing); Messrs. Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd. (the Kinnear Rolling Shutter as seen in our south-west view of the building); Messrs. The Carron Co., London (wrought-iron railings); Messrs. J. R. Pearson (Birming, Ltd.), Birmingham (cast-iron grilles); Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough (steel work); Messrs. Permanite, Ltd., London (roofing material); Messrs. Neuchatel Asphalte, Co. London (asphalting to the pit, etc.); Messrs. Williams & Williams, Chester (steel sashes); Messrs. J. C. Spooner & Son, London (plumbing); Messrs. Mackenzie & Moncur, Edinburgh (manhole covers); Messrs. J. Duckett & Sons, Burnley, and Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, London (sanitary fittings); Messrs. French Asphalte Co., London (asphalte to flat roof);

Messrs. F. J. Barnes, Ltd., London, and Portland (Portland stone); Messrs. Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London (Esavian windows).

The general contractors for the Admiralty Research Laboratory were Messrs. Collinson & Co., Teddington. The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. Crowborough Brick Co., Sussex, and Daneshill Brick and Tile Works, Ltd., Basingstoke (bricks and facings); Messrs. London Brick Co., London (flettons, common); Messrs. Salter, Edwards & Co., London (asphalte); Messrs. F. Moss, Teddington (stone); Messrs. Lambourne & Co., Openshaw, Manchester (steel); Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co., London (slates); Messrs. Permanite, Ltd., London (roofing material); Messrs. Nicholls & Clarke, Shoreditch (glazing); Messrs. G. M. Hammer & Co., London (laboratory fittings); Messrs. Pickup, Ltd., Horwich, Messrs. Shanks & Co., London, and Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, London (sanitary fittings); Messrs. H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., London (bronze door furniture); Messrs.



BUSHY PARK ENTRANCE GATE.
NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON.
F. A. LLEWELLYN, O.B.E., Architect (H.M. Office of Works, London).

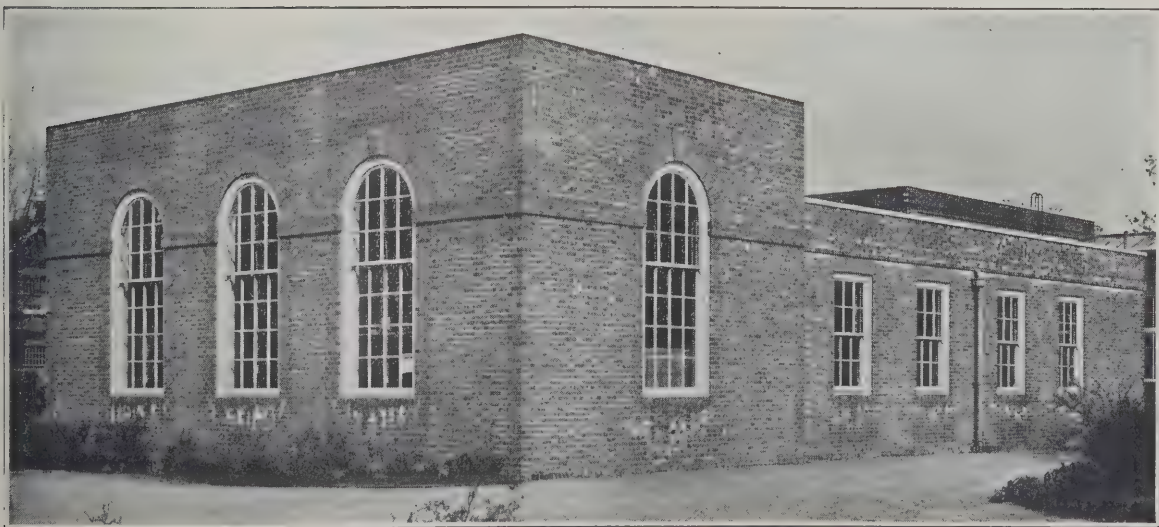
(Continued on page 922)



SUB STATION.



ADMIRALTY RESEARCH LABORATORY.



GYRO LABORATORY.
NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON.
F. A. LLEWELLYN, O.B.E., Architect (H.M. Office of Works, London).

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Proceedings of the Select Committee

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, May 18.

The Committee continued their inquiry on Wednesday, May 18, when the whole of the sitting was occupied in the further examination of Major Barnes. He stated that he had not, up till that time, received the list of questions which it was proposed at the last meeting that Mr. Tasker should send to him in order that considered replies could be prepared. The witness had, however, compiled a statement which he proposed to hand in, and which contained information which he had gathered on some of the points raised by Mr. Tasker, first, with regard to the examination by the R.I.B.A. of district surveyors; second, the action taken by the R.I.B.A. in relation to steel-framed buildings; and, thirdly, with regard to the action taken by the R.I.B.A. in connection with reinforced concrete construction. At a later stage in the sitting Mr. Tasker examined the witness on these matters.

Mr. Lindley, M.P. (a member of the Committee) asked witness whether the intention of Clause 12 of the Bill, relating to penalties, was to deal with persons who held themselves out as being registered architects but were not, and whether the clause was wide enough to avoid the punishment of anyone who had acted merely by inadvertence? Major Barnes replied that there was no intention to punish inadvertence, but only misrepresentation.

Questioned by Mr. Lindley with regard to the effect of the Bill on the number of people likely to enter the profession, witness said that they had been guided by precedent in the matter of setting up a body to supervise registration. Realising the feeling against closing the profession, they were endeavouring to make it more open than it was at present.

Mr. Lindley: Are you satisfied that by creating a close professional corporation you will not, in fact, give greater power for closing the profession?

Major Barnes: That will not be the case under this Bill. The powers that have been exercised in the medical profession, for example, could not have been exercised if the medical profession had had a Discipline Committee such as we are proposing under this Bill. If the body controlling the medical profession were a body such as we propose, containing two outside members—one a member of the legal profession and one a representative appointed by the Ministry of Health—then I do not think they would have the powers they use at present.

Mr. Lindley asked whether witness considered that the powers under Clause 7, providing for the removal of names from the register, would deter men from coming on to the register. Major Barnes said he did not think the clause would have that effect.

Mr. Lindley: Will the Council determine what is disgraceful professional conduct? Witness: No; the Discipline Committee will determine that.

Mr. Lindley asked whether it was true that under the charter of the R.I.B.A. no architect might be a builder or carry on any similar business whilst practising as an architect.

Major Barnes said that that point was dealt with on pp. 101-102 of the code. There was, he explained, no direct prohibition of an architect acting as a builder, but there were certain clauses which, read together, had the effect of making it impossible for an architect to be in a position, under a competitive contract, of both architect and builder. What had governed the R.I.B.A. in framing that code was that an architect, under our modern system, was a person who stood between the building-owner and the builder. It was his duty to protect the building-owner, who

paid for what he got and no more. The architect was not allowed, under the code, to have any financial interest of any kind in any building for which he was acting as architect, other than that of receiving a fee from his clients. The idea of the code was that he should not be interested in building material, or the building of which he was architect, or the supplies of labour, or in any firm of builders which might be quoting for the job. Therefore, while there was no direct prohibition on an architect being a builder, the effect of the clause and the spirit in which it was framed was to preclude an architect who was a member of the R.I.B.A. from being a builder.

Mr. Lindley said he noticed that the code laid it down that an architect "must not attempt to supplant another architect." What would be the effect of the code, he asked, in a case where a man employed by a public authority as an architect, took private work and cloaked that private work by putting the name of another architect to it?

Major Barnes: The decision of the R.I.B.A., if such a case came before it, would entirely depend on the merits of the case. I should imagine that the facts of the case, as barely stated, and considering what the term "cloaked" implies, would be such that the R.I.B.A. would regard it as a case of unprofessional conduct on which they should take action.

Mr. Lindley asked witness whether he admitted that there were many architects practising to-day who had not any academic training, but had made their names largely through experience as workmen and by attending technical schools, and were none the less working to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Major Barnes: I should not hesitate to say there are. I do not know that I have come across any such persons, but I think it is quite conceivable that there are such persons. I think I can safely say, however, that there cannot be any very considerable number of such persons.

Mr. Lindley: Can you give the Committee any idea as to the number?

Major Barnes: No, not at all.

Mr. Lindley: You have made no effort to obtain information on that point?

Major Barnes: I do not think it can really be obtained by any professional body. It would mean practically taking a census of the profession. I think perhaps you might be able to muster 100 men of that kind.

Mr. Lindley: Would not the registration of competent men more or less stigmatise as outside the profession any who did not enter the register?

Major Barnes: They would be entitled to come on to the register, and if they did not do so, it would probably be because they did not think it worth their while.

Mr. Lindley: But would they not be regarded as more or less incompetent if they did not go on to the register?

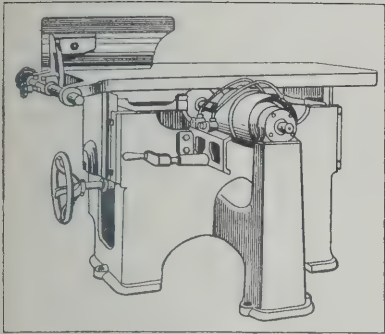
Major Barnes: No. We do not think such a distinction would arise on the passing of this Bill.

Replying to a question by Mr. Lindley regarding the fees to be charged, witness said he proposed to put the Committee in possession of information as to what was being done in other professions. It would, he added, be improper for them in this Bill to attempt to bind any body set up under the Bill.

Mr. Lindley asked what was the object of Clause 8, which provided for the restoration of names to the register.

New Ways and Means

*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



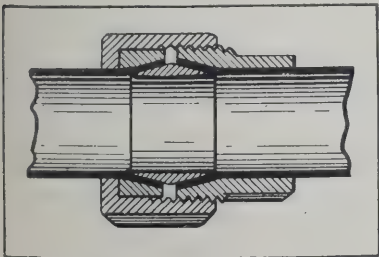
New Saw Bench: Rear View.
(Watts Bros. (Sheffield), Ltd.)

A New Type of Saw Bench

A new saw bench in which the main frame and outer bearing support are in one solid-box casting, thus ensuring the rigidity which is essential to the successful running of ball-bearing machines, is one of the new productions by Messrs. Watts Bros. (Sheffield), of Triumph Works, Keeton's Hill, Sheffield. From the illustrations given it will be seen that the handwheel for raising and lowering the table is placed in a convenient position for the operator, and that ample foot room is provided on all sides of the machine. Ample provision is also made for the clearing away of sawdust. The saw itself is completely incased under the table, so that no extra bottom guards are required, but an easily removable front plate is fitted to allow access to the saw and front bearing when necessary. The loose pulley runs on ball bearings, which are carried on a fixed sleeve instead of on the saw spindle in order to avoid the "creeping" of the saw when running on the loose pulley. This latter is also slightly smaller in diameter than the fast pulley to relieve the tension on the belt and the strain on the machine when the saw is not cutting. The machine will accommodate saws up to 32 in. in diameter; the table measures 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 2 in.

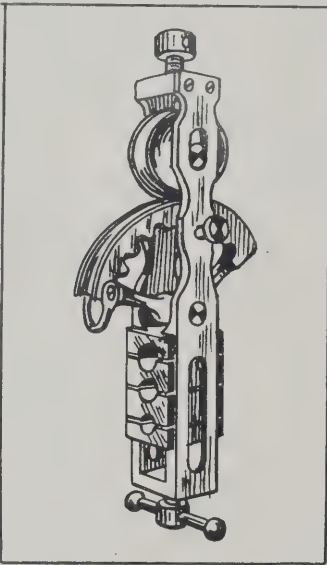
An Improved Joint for Light Gauge Tubing

An improved compression joint for light gauge copper tubes, which is now so widely in use for domestic hot and cold water service, has recently been introduced by Messrs. James H.



The New "Securux" Pipe Joint.
(James H. Lamont & Co., Ltd.)

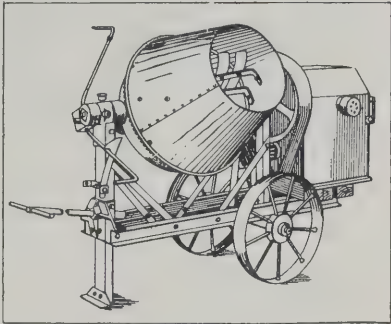
Lamont & Co., Ltd., of 104 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh. This new "Securux" Coupling, which is illustrated in section, comprises three detachable parts, instead of four as hitherto, the inside sleeve being attached to the hexagonal nut but retaining the rotatory movement necessary to give a straight draw upon the pipe which is so essential in all compression joints. By this means the actual fitting operation is made foolproof, in that the inside sleeve cannot be lost or forgotten until after the pipe has been expanded. The form of the conical shaped nipple and the tapered bore of the screwed portions of this coupling also enables the joint to be made with the least possible pressure whilst giving the necessary resistance required to prevent the shoulders of the coupling being drawn together. Fitted to a 19 s.w.g. copper tube of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. bore, these joints have been tested up to 5,000 pounds per square inch hydraulic pressure.



Combination Tube Bender and Vice.
(William Edgar & Son, Ltd.)

A New Gas Fitting Appliance

The Combination Tube Bender and Vice which we illustrate has several new features which are claimed to overcome the chief difficulties associated with the fitting of copper or brass tubes as used for gas connections. In this tool the rollers are arranged in such a manner that it is unnecessary to "load" the tube before bending. The vice portion is also individually adapted for tubes of the three bores commonly in use— $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch—so that during the cutting or screwing operation there is absolutely no risk of crushing the tube. Messrs. William Edgar & Son, Ltd., of Blenheim Works, Waterloo Street, Hammersmith, W.C., are the makers of this handy appliance, which has an overall length of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



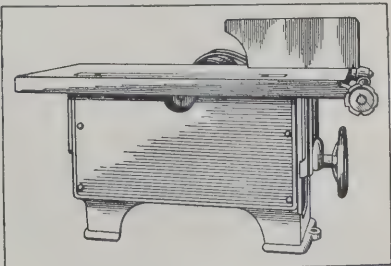
The Two-Wheel "Little Giant" Mixer.
(Frederick Parker, Ltd.)

A Mixer which can be Hauled

Our illustration shows a new model of the "Little Giant" Concrete Mixer which has been placed on the market by Messrs. Frederick Parker, Ltd., of Viaduct Works, Leicester. So far as the mechanical details are concerned, this machine is almost identical with the original "Little Giant" made by this firm, the difference being that two wheels are provided instead of four. These wheels are essentially trailer wheels, placed well to the rear of the under carriage, so that the shaft can be mounted at the back of a lorry when moving the machine from one job to another. The mixing drum has a batch capacity of three cubic feet, which is equivalent to four cubic feet of unmixed material. The under carriage is built up from steel channels, and the cross arm which supports the mixing drum is of the self-balancing type.

A Safe with an Electric Alarm

A safe which may be said to "scream for help" when touched by an unauthorised person is being made by Messrs. C. H. Whittingham, of 102 Cox Street West, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. This fitment is electrically operated, but can be used in any situation as it is entirely self-contained, and the adjustment can be set to a very fine degree of sensitiveness. For instance, it may be so arranged that the alarm is given if the lock or the handle is tampered with in any way, or, alternatively, if the safe is attacked from the back or sides or tilted up prior to its bodily removal. The alarm can be set at the option of its custodian, and when put into action it will continue for several hours until the batteries have run down or until it is stopped by the possessor of the keys.



New Saw Bench: Front View.
(Watts Bros. (Sheffield), Ltd.)

Major Barnes: It enables us to say that a man shall not be disqualified for all time, but may be suspended for a specific period.

Mr. Hirst, M.P., then proceeded to examine the witness, and asked whether they might take it that the R.I.B.A. were the sole promoters of the Bill.

Major Barnes: If I say "Yes" it might create a false impression, because the R.I.B.A. is a body so wide in its organisation that it contains not only men who are members of the Institute but also those who are not members, as in the case of members of the Institute's allied organisations in Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. Hirst asked how many members of witness's own organisation would be registered under the terms of the Bill. Major Barnes: They would all come within the different clauses of the Bill.

Regarding the number of members, witness said that the total membership of the Institute was 6,129. Of that number, the honorary fellows, honorary associates, and honorary corresponding members, numbering 130, would probably not desire to be registered. In round numbers there would be about 6,000 members, excluding students.

Mr. Hirst: Is there any other body which can be said to be absorbing architects, and can also be regarded as professionally qualified to come under the terms of this Bill? Witness: Such bodies do exist. The R.I.B.A. now comprised also the Society of Architects, by amalgamation in 1924. At that time, those two bodies were the only architectural bodies in existence. After the amalgamation two other bodies came into existence—the Faculty of Architects and then an offshoot from that body, the Incorporated Association of Architects. Both those bodies will, under the Bill, have representatives on the Admission Committee and on the Board of Architectural Education. I cannot speak as to the number of their members.

Mr. Hirst: You cannot speak as to the strength of those two bodies? Witness: No, I can only assume, taking into account the membership of the R.I.B.A. and its allied societies, and the very recent formation of these other bodies, that their membership cannot be very considerable.

Mr. Hirst: Has there been any attempt on the part of these bodies to associate themselves with the R.I.B.A. in the promotion of this Bill? Witness: Yes, there have been negotiations and, as far as I know, these two bodies are as devoted to the cause of registration as the R.I.B.A., and are entirely in favour of the Bill. The result of the negotiations led me to believe that their inclusion on the Admission Committee and the Board of Architectural Education would entirely satisfy them.

Mr. Hirst: Have these negotiations been very recent? Witness: During the past two or three months.

Mr. Hirst: You are not aware perhaps, then, that the Incorporated Association are looking on the Bill with suspicion, at least with regard to the administrative parts of it? Witness: I know they desired that the Council entrusted with the register should be a Council of the nature of the General Medical Council. I have had no discussion with the Incorporated Association since it was decided to qualify the word "architect." I have already pointed out that there is no analogy between the situation that existed in the medical profession and that in the architectural profession. When the Medical Bill was put through you had bodies of almost equal status, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the University of Dublin, with its medical degree, the Society of Apothecaries, and other bodies. Therefore the only way was to form a General Council on which those bodies would be represented. But there is only one

body of architects that has any age or tradition behind it, and that has any appreciable number of the architectural profession in it. The position is, however, analogous to that of the veterinary surgeon where there was a Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons which occupied exactly the same position as the R.I.B.A., and, in their case, Parliament said that the position of that body being so unquestioned, they should be entrusted with registration. That is our position, but we have endeavoured to safeguard the position of all other bodies by giving them representation on the Admission Committee and the Board of Architectural Education.

Replying to a further question as to the standing of the Association, witness said he did not wish in any way to reflect on them, but he was bound to say that he did not think they had up to the present established themselves in such a position as would justify any claim to form a general architectural council. They had hardly been in existence more than a year, and were themselves an offshoot from another body. There had, as a matter of fact, been some difficulty in the course of negotiations on account of the rivalry between the two bodies. He considered that the safeguards offered them were all they were entitled to. He thought their organisation included not only architects but also quantity surveyors as a distinct branch. In a way, the Association occupied a sort of intermediate position between the R.I.B.A. and the Surveyors' Institution. The Surveyors' Institution had a section for quantity surveyors, but they had no such section in the R.I.B.A.

Mr. Hirst: Are any members of the R.I.B.A. also members of the Incorporated Association? Witness: I have no exact information, but I should imagine only a very small number indeed. He added that the membership of the Association in the last year or so was, he believed, without examination in the first place.

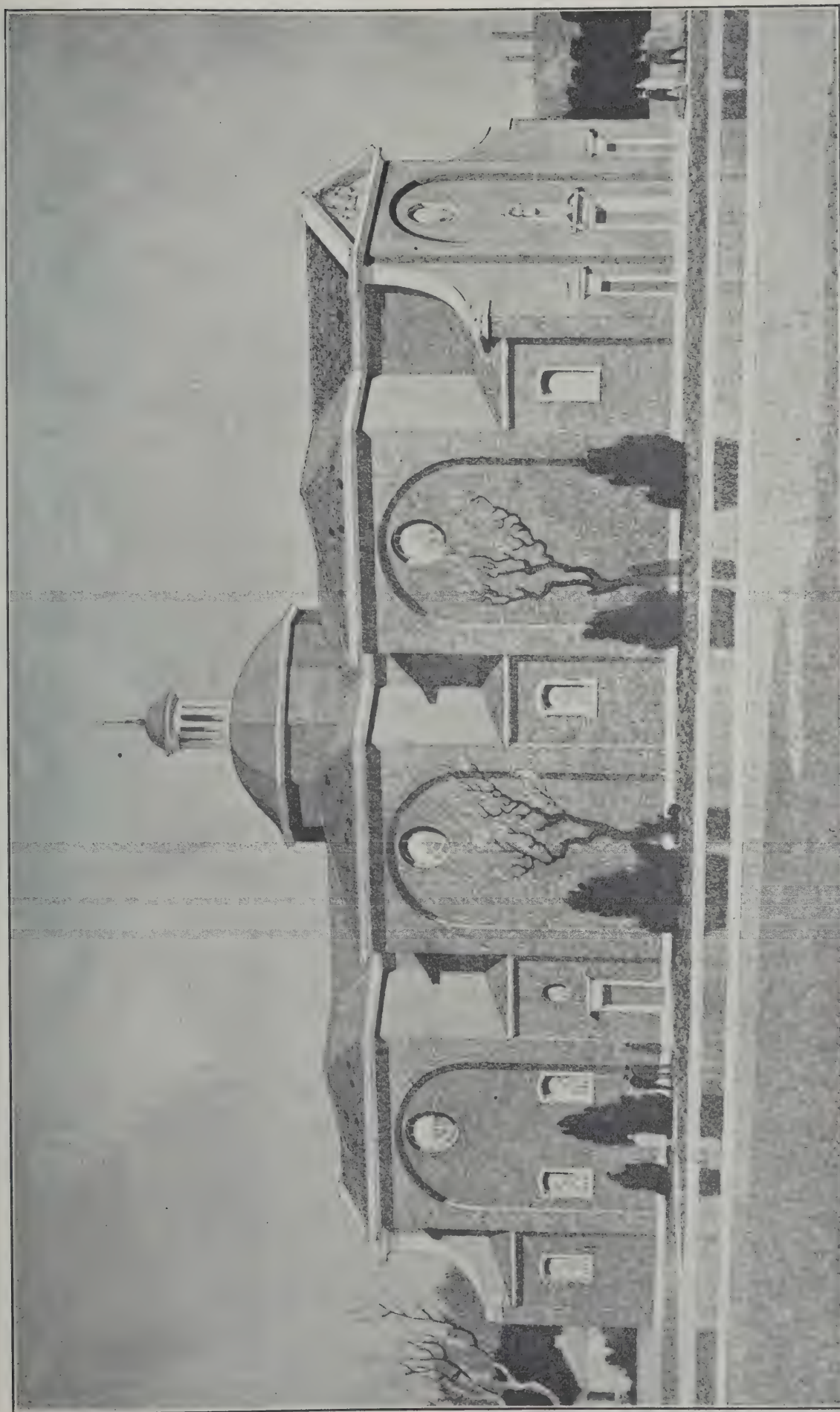
Mr. Hirst said that during the second reading debate it was stated that the promoters of the Bill desired to give every opportunity for working-class people to qualify under the Bill. Could the statement that there was equal opportunity for the working-class boy be justified by the number of scholarships issued by the R.I.B.A.? Witness said there were six scholarships in being, and they might run on for three years, depending on the needs of the boy.

Asked whether he had any idea as to the approximate total cost of training a boy so that he would be able to come within membership,

Major Barnes said: I cannot give you a figure of that kind at the moment. Assuming that a full course takes five years, you have to maintain the boy during that time. He might be able to earn something, but the main cost would be his maintenance. The examination fees of the Institute would be about five guineas, and there would be in addition the fees of the schools. Under this Bill a boy from an elementary school would be able to qualify fully as an architect through the stages of an academic training, every stage of which could be supplied, as far as cost is concerned, by grants of scholarships. In the old days the main question to anyone becoming an architect was that he went as a pupil to someone, and that someone rooked him for a premium. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hirst: That practice has not died out altogether, has it? Witness: I think you may say that the educational system of the Institute is killing it. Now a boy can start from the elementary school, and there is not a barrier that cannot be bridged if educational authorities are fulfilling their obligations.

On the question whether the clause dealing with penalties was intended to apply to social and other conduct as well as to professional conduct, Major Barnes said no. The words in the clause are "dis-



R.A., Exhibition, 1927.]

CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. THOMAS, GORTON, MANCHESTER.
WALTER TAPIER, A.R.A., Architect.

graceful conduct." There is a lawyer and a representative of the Ministry of Health on the Committee, and that will ensure a very proper interpretation. If I were on the Committee I should certainly not interpret the phrase as applying to personal conduct.

Captain Wallace, M.P.: Is there any appeal against the decision of the Committee? Witness: The Bill provides for appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Lindley: Will not that be very expensive? Witness: We considered the question of a lower court, but there were very great difficulties in the way.

Lieut.-Col. Moore, M.P., said he wanted to suggest a small amendment. It had occurred to him that it might create an injustice if the University of Dublin were excluded from the list of bodies whose diplomas in architecture were to be taken as qualifications under the Bill.

Major Barnes said he had no hesitation in accepting the suggestion.

Mr. Tasker, who was then asked by the Chairman to put his questions to the witness, said he saw from the statement handed in regarding steel-framed buildings that the R.I.B.A. was one of four bodies with the right of appeal under the Act of 1909. Had there been a case of appeal since 1909 made through the R.I.B.A.? Witness said he did not know.

Mr. Tasker: Was it not because of that privilege that the R.I.B.A. sought for rights under the Steel-framed Act of last year? Witness: I am afraid I cannot answer that. As one of the principal bodies engaged in constructional work, we have always endeavoured to safeguard our interests under all the Acts. We took the same steps under the 1926 Act that we have always taken.

Mr. Tasker: Did you submit one single proposal to help or criticise the L.C.C. regulations? Witness: A Joint Committee was formed with other bodies, and we were associated in the action taken to endeavour to amend the proposals of the L.C.C.

Mr. Tasker: I suggest that the Institute have never shown any activity in this matter except to try and have the right of appeal in certain clauses.

Witness: These four bodies dealing with constructional matters certainly did have before them the regulations provided by the L.C.C., and they certainly took steps to have those regulations amended in the direction they desired. I understand they achieved their object to a very great extent.

The Chairman said he must ask Mr. Tasker to confine his questions to matters relating to the Bill.

Mr. Tasker said he considered these questions did relate to the Bill.

Dr. Watts: These questions are entirely irrelevant, and have nothing whatever to do with the registration of architects, but are a purely domestic quarrel between Mr. Tasker and the R.I.B.A.

The Chairman (to Mr. Tasker): I must rule that these questions cannot be asked, and that you must confine yourself to pertinent questions regarding the Bill.

Mr. Tasker: Far from being hostile to the Institute, I want to prevent a very unfortunate position arising between them and the greatest local authority in the world.

Mr. Tasker then went on to deal with the question of district surveyors, and said that according to the calendar of the R.I.B.A. they had passed five men since 1923, although fifteen had been wanted by the L.C.C. He would like to ask witness whether the R.I.B.A. were going to accelerate these examinations or put the L.C.C. in the undignified position of holding the examinations themselves.

Witness said the position was that in 1919 they advertised an examination; there were no candidates and no examination was held. In 1920 they advertised twice with the same result. Those, however,

were very exceptional years. In 1921 they examined two men; in 1922, three men; in 1923, one man; in 1924, one man; in 1925, three men; and in 1926, ten men. They could do no more than advertise the examination and hold it; they could not compel candidates to present themselves. They had issued special notices in their journal with regard to the examination, and had done everything to bring these posts to the notice of people.

Mr. Tasker: According to your calendar, no one was examined in 1923, 1924, or 1925. Witness: In 1923 what happened was that an examination was held, and one candidate presented himself but did not pass. That is why his name does not appear in the calendar. In 1924 the same thing happened. In 1925 we held an examination and one man passed. Two district surveyors were examined that year; one passed and one failed. There is no entry in the calendar, and in that respect the calendar is deficient in information.

Mr. Tasker: Do you not realise my difficulty when you very kindly send us a calendar and I turn it up and cannot verify information?

The Chairman: How long are these questions going on?

Mr. Tasker: I will not ask any more questions.

Mr. Hirst: I want to say that I think this is very improper. Mr. Tasker is only refusing to ask any more questions because he is smarting under an injustice from the chair. We do not want that sort of impression.

The Chairman: Neither do I.

Mr. Gardner, M.P.: I want to elucidate a point with regard to one of Mr. Tasker's questions. Is there any reason why so few people are willing to come forward for these examinations?

Witness: I think there may be one or two reasons. First of all, the district surveyor is not allowed to have a private practice, and that may have an effect on young, ambitious men. There has also been a certain amount of uncertainty in late years as to the retirement of district surveyors, and their tenure of office has been prolonged from time to time, with the result that the prospects of vacancies have not appealed to candidates. The increase in the number of candidates in 1926 was due, I believe, to some changes made in that respect.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald, M.P.: Is it likely that there has been objection to the strenuousness of the examination? Witness: I cannot say.

Mr. Hirst: Is this the only channel through which the services of these district surveyors are secured?

The Chairman again invited Mr. Tasker to put questions.

Mr. Tasker: I do not wish to say anything more.

Before the Committee adjourned, Major Barnes said that since the last meeting of the Committee the negotiations with Northern Ireland and the Ulster Institute had come to a satisfactory conclusion, and it was now desired that Northern Ireland should be included in the Bill.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday, May 24.

When the Committee resumed its sittings on Tuesday of this week, evidence was given by Mr. Norman Scorgie and Mr. Edward Willis, on behalf of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers, and Major Barnes continued and completed his statement on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Scorgie said they were more particularly concerned with the amendment of Clause 20, which had been agreed to by the Royal Institute of British

Architects. This amendment was not only desired by the Institution, but also by associations representing Local Government authorities. Its inclusion would render it unnecessary for such bodies to consider the necessity of tendering evidence on matters of detail.

The Chairman: If the clause is amended as suggested, that will meet your point?

Mr. Scorgie: Yes. The R.I.B.A. have promised us that. I would also like to call attention to Clause 5 (1) (c). As it reads at present, it does not meet our case. We have in our profession many men who were educated as architects but who have now municipal appointments. We suggest that if these individuals desire to go back to their first love they should have an opportunity of doing so. The clause should be amended to include those persons who have been in *bona-fide* practice as architects prior to the passing of the Act but who, having relinquished such practice at any time, may desire to resume it later.

In reply to a question as to whether an amendment to Clause 5 had been drafted by witnesses, Mr. Willis replied that this had not yet been done.

The Chairman said it would be a convenient course that an amendment should be drafted and handed in. Then the R.I.B.A. could be asked whether they agreed with it or not.

Captain Wallace: Can Mr. Scorgie say what number of his people have been architects?

Mr. Scorgie: I am afraid we cannot. I can only say how many members of our Institution are practising as public officials. There are over a thousand.

Captain Wallace: How many members of your Institution are members of the R.I.B.A.?

Mr. Willis: About 50, I think.

Mr. Gardner: What are your claims based upon. Is it by virtue simply of carrying out municipal work?

Mr. Willis: A number of the men have been articled to an architect, but have taken on municipal work. In my own case I was articled to a principal architect in Windsor.

Mr. Lindley: Paragraph 14 says that "Unless the Local Authorities are exempted from the Act they must either abandon the use of the terms 'architect,' 'architectural,' etc., or appoint a registered architect to carry out work of which by far the greater part is engineering, to the exclusion of engineers trained and qualified to do it." If the R.I.B.A. put in the word "Registered," and the Committee decide to accept that phrase, surely that cuts the ground from under paragraph 14?

Mr. Scorgie: I am quite prepared to admit that it does to an extent. None of us want to use the words "registered architect" unless we are on the register.

Mr. Lindley: Does not that destroy the contention you have put forward?

Sir F. Rice: It is contemplated that a charge should be made for registration. Have you prepared a fee for registration?

Mr. Scorgie: If the register is going to be worth having, you must pay for what you get.

This concluded the examination of the two witnesses.

Major Barnes was then examined further. Replying to Sir F. Rice, he said that the R.I.B.A., in so far as it contained a preponderance of British architects, must have a voice in any registration scheme. It was the largest and most important body, and we do not think that because the Institute is entrusted with the control of registration it gives it any advantage in that respect, though a body such as that must exercise a predominating influence.

Sir F. Rice: Do you agree that as a result of the position of the Institute that it should have a voice

as to who shall be registered and who shall not be registered?

Major Barnes: I do not think the Institute has a controlling voice as an Institute unless it forms a policy upon which it can control its members. With regard to the Admission Committee, no such policy can arise. The question in their case must, of course, be whether some particular individual is to be admitted or not. That is a matter that will never be submitted to the Institute as an Institute. They can, therefore, never express an opinion on such a matter or exercise control. In that sense the Institute, as an Institute, has no control.

Sir F. Rice: The majority of that Committee would by their majority have control over the admission or rejection of members.

Witness: I think the R.I.B.A. would never direct its members upon this point. The members of the Committee would exercise their individual judgment on the particular case put to them. The Institute, as an Institute, would have no concern whatever in the election of any individual.

Sir F. Rice: Assuming that to be the case, do you agree that it is the primary duty of this House of Commons Committee to see that whoever is appointed to keep that register should be a reputable body?

Witness: I entirely agree.

Sir F. Rice: You have said that in your opinion the R.I.B.A. are the right people, and in your précis you have given evidence regarding the examinations and control of admission of students in your profession for many years past.

Witness: In that respect we do not differ from any other body. We have never had any control over the entrance to the profession. We have never had examinations for entrance to the profession. We have had examinations for entrance to the Institute. Every body guards its portals from the unworthy.

Sir F. Rice: Do you organise examinations and charge fees?

Witness: A small fee is charged—three guineas.

Sir F. Rice: Do you agree that appointments of £1,700 a year for district surveyors are appointments to be sought after?

Witness: I think the figure £1,700 is too high. We have a letter from the L.C.C. addressed to the Institute on this matter of district surveyors. It was subsequent to the meetings of this Committee, and drew attention to the paucity of candidates and gave a figure of net income of £1,000 a year and not stating the maximum.

Mr. Gardner: These questions are based on the assumption that it is the duty of the R.I.B.A. to find candidates.

Major Barnes said it had never been suggested to the Royal Institute that more than one examination should be held in any one year for the position of district surveyor. If such a suggestion had come from the L.C.C., it would have been acted upon at once. Examinations were announced in the Press, and the Council had taken special steps in the last three or four years to call attention to them. No letter had been received from the L.C.C. prior to May 14, 1927. All the special steps taken were without prompting or suggestions being made. It was done as part of the duty of the Institute. The position was that there were only a limited number of these appointments, and in consequence the prospect of vacancies were very small. It was not like an examination for admission to a profession or to a whole range of appointments. The only result of the examinations was to give candidates a chance of getting one out of twenty appointments which might fall vacant. He did not suppose there was more than one vacancy every year. What had happened was that during the war period a number of district sur-

veyors reached to a time when in a normal way they would have relinquished their appointments, but these appointments were extended from year to year, and there was no certainty that there would be a vacancy. That would have some effect on the men coming forward. When the vacancies occurred they were usually vacancies to the lowest remunerated posts. As far as he could see, there was no reflection either on the Institute or on the L.C.C. The position arose out of the circumstances.

Dr. Watts: The question has been asked whether the R.I.B.A. is the proper body to be entrusted with the register.

Major Barnes: There is no other body.

Mr. Hirst: One gathers from the questions submitted that there has been some difference of opinion as to the policy pursued. May I ask if, in connection with your profession, there is a difference of opinion existing between the L.C.C. and yourselves?

Witness: There are always differences of opinion about matters of detail in the construction of the Building Act.

Mr. Hirst: May I ask if there are acute differences of opinion?

Witness: There is always a sort of natural difference of opinion between those who practise a profession and those who are in any way controlling them. Individual members of the Institute often find themselves differing with the L.C.C. upon points of construction of the Building Acts, but the relations between the Institute and the L.C.C. are very friendly, particularly at the present time. From time to time wider points in individual cases arise, as, for example, when the L.C.C. sets itself to revise the London Building Act, but these points are settled by conferring, the Institute coming forward as their protagonists. But there is nothing in the nature of acute feeling or strained relationship. We have been for some time in communication with the L.C.C. on the question of the London Building Acts amendment, but correspondence shows that there is nothing which in any sense of the word can be called strain between us.

Sir F. Rice: Has the Institute operated in any other County Council or Corporation apart from the L.C.C. in advising and framing by-laws?

Witness: Our advice has been very frequently sought on the matter. Our policy is to unite with the builders in the district in anything of that kind.

Sir F. Rice: Has the Institute always been willing to co-operate and give their advice?

Witness: Always.

Sir F. Rice: Can you describe the functions of an architect?

Witness: I think I have attempted to do so in my precis.

Sir F. Rice: The builders are very much concerned in the control being handed over to the Institute. They want to be quite sure there is no attempt to force on the building trade a form of contract which will not consider all interests concerned.

Witness: On that I think I can give every assurance that no such attempt will be made. So far from adopting an attitude of that kind, the whole history of the Institute is a history of growing consideration and co-operation with the contractor. I am quite sure Sir Frederick will agree that the present form of contract which bears the imprimatur of the Institute is far in advance of the contract which was in evidence thirty or forty years ago. The architect's position is not so absolute as it used to be. At the moment there are conferences going on, not only with the Institute alone, but between the architectural profession, in so far as it can be represented by the Institute, and representatives from other institutions and Government Departments. The conferences have

been for some time endeavouring to arrive at a form of contract which would be mutually acceptable. Nothing in this Bill goes against that.

Replying to another question, witness said there was a very hopeful chance of the conferences proceeding with some dispatch, and he hoped within the next twelve months the industry would be in the happy position of having a contract agreed on between the professional architects on the one hand and the building employers on the other.

Sir F. Rice: What would satisfy me would be an assurance that there will be no further attempt to foist on the building trade any contract they do not like.

Witness: I do not know if "foist" is an appropriate word, but I think you may be quite sure that men of goodwill on both sides are endeavouring to come to an agreement.

The Chairman: I think the point can now be closed. We want to get on.

Dr. Watts: What has the question of contracts to do with the registration of architects?

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: We must not do anything to prejudge the point at issue between the two bodies.

The Chairman: I submit, Sir Frederick, that you have obtained your answer from Major Barnes. I do not think you will get any further information.

Sir F. Rice: I have finished my questions.

Replying to Mr. Hirst, witness said that whatever registration fee applied, it would apply to everybody. The other bodies would also see that the registration fee did not go up.

Mr. Hirst asked for particulars of costs of scholarships.

Witness said the range of cost was very considerable. It started as low as 16 guineas, and rose as high as £344.

Replying to Mr. Lindley, witness said it was difficult to find words to meet the case of a man who was formerly an architect and wanted to practice again. The problem was to find ways and means of allowing such a person to go on the register without opening the door so wide that it would allow anybody to come forward at any time and say "Thirty or forty years ago I was an architect. You must put me on the register." I am very doubtful whether words can be found to give effect to the proposed amendment.

Major Barnes added that it seemed to him an extraordinary thing that people should ask to be allowed to use the term "registered" without being on the register.

The Committee then adjourned.

A new four-light memorial window was unveiled at the Old Ashmolean Building, Oxford, last week, by the Chancellor of the University, Lord Cave. The two larger panels are in memory of Sir Christopher Wren, the designer of the building, and of Elias Ashmole, whose collection, presented to the University, formed the nucleus of the first natural history museum in this country. Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., presented the Wren light on behalf of the R.I.B.A., and Mr. Falconer Madan the other on behalf of Brasenose College, of which Ashmole was a member. The two smaller lights commemorate, respectively, Robert Plat, the first curator, and John Tradescant, whose collection of curiosities passed through Ashmole's hands to the museum.

The last section, at Box Hill, of the newly-widened main road from Reigate to Dorking, was opened for traffic last week. The total cost of the work has been about £143,000, of which 50 per cent. has been provided from the Road Fund of the Ministry of Transport.



On the west side, near the north end of Charing Cross Road, once familiar as the old Crosse & Blackwell factory, side by side stand two buildings. One is an office building occupied by the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company (Messrs. F. Taperell & Haase, architects). The other is the Astoria Cinema (Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., architect). Look at them as you pass. The exterior of each building is finished in "Atlas White" stucco. They are quite dissimilar in appearance. To architects interested in this class of work I will be glad to explain the difference and the reasons therefor. Specifications for orthodox "Atlas White" Portland cement stucco may be had from me by all who ask for them ("Colemanoid" made the Astoria Cinema retaining wall waterproof).

Regent House
Regent Street,
London, W.1.

Frederic Coleman

Notes in Brief

The 18th century house, Platt Hall, Manchester, recently preserved from destruction, was opened last Monday by the Lord Mayor of that city as a branch art gallery and museum, in which has been housed the fine collection of modern pictures presented to Manchester, in 1925, by Mr. Charles Rutherston. In addition to the Rutherston collection, the Phillips collection of Wedgwood Ware, some Epstein sculptures and other works have also found a home there.

* * *

At a recent Diocesan Conference, the Bishop of Liverpool outlined a scheme to celebrate the jubilee of the diocese, in 1930, by raising a fund of £200,000 for the erection of new churches, for completing others, and for the provision of parochial halls in various places.

* * *

A sum of £20,000 has been offered by an anonymous donor to make Farnham Castle a permanent centre of Church activity, the intention being that it shall be used as a place for retreats, conferences, schools of clergy, missionary schools, and a home for the Lyttelton Library. The announcement was made at a recent Winchester Diocesan Conference by Dr. Randolph, the retiring Bishop of Guildford, whom the donor of the fund suggests should become warden of this new Church settlement for the first five years.

* * *

The west front of Belfast Cathedral, which is to form a War Memorial, is now almost completed, and will be dedicated early next month by the Irish Primate. The front has been carried out from plans by Sir Charles Nicholson, embodying the main features and ideas of the design left by his predecessor, the late Sir Thomas Crew.

* * *

Mr. S. E. Winbolt has reported the discovery of six early Roman burial urns on the farm of Mr. Batchelor, Greatham, Sussex, by workmen digging for sand. It is thought that the site was probably a burial field, and confirms to some extent the theory that a Roman road ran west to east from near Hardham Camp through Greatham.

* * *

To celebrate the 13th centenary of the Christian faith in Northern England, the Archbishop of York has launched an appeal for about £50,000 for repairs to York Minster. About £15,000 is needed to complete the preservation of the mediæval glass in the Chapter House and elsewhere; about £30,000 for general fabric repairs to the central tower, choir, Lady Chapel, and roofing; and about £6,000 for improving the heating arrangements of the Minster.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Midland Joint Town-planning Advisory Council, constituted in July, 1923, a Regional Planning Exhibition and Conference will be held at the Town Hall, Birmingham, from June 20 to 24, inclusive. A feature of the exhibits will be illustrated maps and models. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, will open the Conference at 2.30 p.m. on the first day. Ten papers will be read, the first of which, by Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health, will deal with "Objects and Advantages of Regional Planning."

* * *

Excavations in the "Mob" Quadrangle at Merton College, Oxford, to locate the site of the old Church of St. John the Baptist, believed to have been erected in Saxon or Norman times, have revealed the existence of two sets of foundations under the north wing of the college, also, close by, the remains of a stone chamber of uncertain character and purpose.

Competitions Open

Closing Date, June 15.

Layout and architectural treatment of approaches to the Palais de Justice, Brussels. Particulars, M. Le Conservateur du Palais de Justice, Brussels.

Closing Date, June 15.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Preliminary Competition. Full review of the competition published in our issue of January 28, 1927. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert. Particulars, Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit £1 1s.

Closing Date, July 1.

Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships. Particulars, Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge, 42 Tite Street, S.W.3.

Closing Date, July 1.

Cemetery Chapel, Reading. Limited to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums, 50 and 25 guineas. Assessor, Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit £2 2s.

Closing Date, August 23.

University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums, £400, £300 and £200. Assessors, Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia. Particulars, Agent-General for Western Australia, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.

Closing Date, not yet fixed.

Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums, £300, £200 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

Coming Events

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On May 30. General Meeting. "Devonshire House Buildings." Mr. Thomas Hastings (H.C.M.).

The Surveyors' Institution.—On Tuesday, May 31, at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Afternoon Reception.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row.—From June 1-30. Exhibition of Students' Work.

Royal Academy of Arts.—In Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 2. The Annual Service for Art. 5 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 2 to 4. Meeting of the Institution to be held in the Scottish District at Dunfermline.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—The Exhibition of Modern British Architecture in the R.I.B.A. Galleries will be open daily (Sundays excluded) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., until Friday, June 3.

Town Planning Institute.—On June 10, at 5.30 p.m., in the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster. The Thirteenth Annual Meeting.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On June 15, 16, 17, 18 at Torquay. General Meeting and Conference.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On June 20. Election of Council and Standing Committee. Election of members.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—June 20-25. British Architects' Conference, London.

Cement Marketing Company, Limited.—On Tuesday, June 28. Visit of members of Institution of County Engineers to the Kent Cement Works, Greenhithe.

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London Building Notes

ALDERSGATE.—Extensive alterations are to be carried out to the "Raglan" Hotel, in Aldersgate, E.C.1. The builders are Messrs. J. S. Vivian & Co., 20 Saxon Road, E.3.

Bow.—The Governing Committee of St. Andrew's Hospital have decided to erect a new nurses' home at their institution, on a site in Devons Road, Bow, E.3. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., architect and surveyor, High Street, Poplar, E.14.

CAVENDISH SQUARE.—Extensive alterations are being effected to corner premises in Cavendish Square, W.1, prior to the opening of a branch bank by Messrs. Coutts & Co. The contractors are Messrs. John Greenwood, Ltd., 12 Arthur Street, London Bridge, E.C.3.

CHEAPSIDE.—Steelwork is now being placed in position upon the site of Nos. 97-99 Cheapside and 31-33 Lawrence Lane, E.C.2, for the new office and shop premises which are to be built to the design of Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, architects, 133 Regent Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. George L. Wallis & Son, Ltd., London and Maidstone. Armoured tubular floors will be used.

CITY.—A new office block, to be known as Ivy House, is to be erected at the corner of Ivy Lane, E.C.1. Excavations for foundations are being carried out by Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., 88 Haggerston Road, E.8. The building will be erected by Messrs. Griggs & Son, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1., to the designs of Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, architects, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.1.

DRURY LANE.—A large site, having an area of 10,000 square feet, in Macklin Street, Drury Lane, W.C., has been sold for £11,675. The new owners intend to build a garage, etc., upon the land. The surveyors are Messrs. Waite & Waite, Great Castle Street, W.

FINCHLEY.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Finchley, N., have approved plans for the extension of the Parish Church. The proposed alterations include the addition of transepts and the lengthening of the chancel, raising the east window, and the enlargement of the organ chamber. The Rector is the Rev. Stewart Bernays. The architect is Mr. W. Weymouth, F.R.I.B.A., 104 High Holborn, W.C.

FLEET STREET.—Negotiations are being concluded by the Merchant Taylors' Company and private interests for the letting of the site known as No. 125 Fleet Street, E.C.4, on building lease for 99 years from June 24. The lessee undertakes to expend at least £15,000 on building operations. Arrangements are in the hands of Mr. C. R. H. Hardecastle, 11 Copthall Court, E.C.2.

GRAY'S INN ROAD.—The 99th annual report of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road, W.C., states that it has been decided to celebrate the centenary of the hospital by erecting a children's ward. It is proposed to add other additions and

to develop adjoining property, comprising an area of about one acre. Funds are to be raised to the extent of £200,000 to enable the work to be put in hand. The architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

LAMBETH ROAD.—The "Old Vic." Theatre in Lambeth Road, S.E.1, has closed down for reconstruction purposes, the present work being the second and last section of a larger scheme. A large vestibule is to be provided, and the interior refurnished and decorated. The architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, High Holborn, W.C.

LEICESTER SQUARE.—Messrs. H. J. Greenham, Ltd., Warton Road, Isleworth, are now excavating upon the site in Leicester Square, W.1, of the old Empire Theatre, upon which is to be built, at a cost of £750,000, the new cinema and restaurant for the New Empire, Ltd. The builders are Messrs. F. B. Huntington, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, W., whilst the architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, Holborn, W.C. The consulting engineer is Mr. S. W. Budd, M.Inst.C.E., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, W.

MARBLE ARCH.—The sub-committee of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. have granted a licence for a cinema to be built at Marble Arch, W., to be known as "The Regal." Plans have already been approved, the new building being estimated to accommodate 3,500 persons, at a cost of £250,000. Demolition of buildings occupying the site is now being undertaken by Messrs. Charles Abrahams & Co., 1, Wedmore Street, N.19. The theatre will be erected by Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, under Mr. Clifford Aisle, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., acting for Regal Cinema, Ltd.

MARYLEBONE ROAD.—Work has commenced upon the rebuilding of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, the cost of which, including a new cinema, will be £100,000. The builders are Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W., the steelwork contract being placed with Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., 80 Goswell Road, E.C.1. The demolition work is being carried out by Messrs. H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., South Wharf, Paddington, W.2. The architect is Mr. F. E. Jones, Gloster Mansions, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.

OXFORD STREET.—Alterations and improvements, including new shop fronts, are to be made to the premises at No. 155 Oxford Street, W.1, under the supervision of Messrs. Waite & Waite, surveyors, Great Castle Street, W.1. The contractors are Messrs. George Parnall & Co., Ltd., Langham House, Regent Street, W.1.

OXFORD STREET.—The first portions of steel framework are being made by Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, for the new "Corner House" Restaurant to be built for Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., upon the site at

the corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, W.1. The terra-cotta faience will be supplied by the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Leeds, at a cost of £10,000. The architect is Mr. F. J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

PICCADILLY.—Demolition of the premises of Messrs. Fortnum & Mason, Ltd., at the corner of Piccadilly and Duke Street, W.1, is now in hand, the work being undertaken by Messrs. Henry J. Greenham (Demolition and Excavation), Ltd., Warton Road, Isleworth. A complete scheme of rebuilding—to be carried out in sections—has been planned by Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, F.R.I.B.A., 60 South Molton Street, W.1. Work on the Piccadilly frontage will be shortly put in hand.

PUTNEY.—It is announced by the Joint Committee of the Church Training Colleges Capital Fund of the Church of England that the plan for the proposed new Whiteland Training College at Putney, S.W., are now under the consideration of a small sub-committee. The cost of the building will be about £100,000. The architect is Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

REGENT STREET.—A large extension is to be made to Dorland House, Regent Street, W.1, for the owner, Mr. George W. Kettle. The new building will be of ten floors and has been designed by Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., 40 St. James's Place, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1, whilst the steelwork will be supplied by Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., 80 Goswell Road, E.1.

SURBITON.—A new branch bank is being erected at the corner of Claremont Road, Surbiton, for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Lombard Street, E.C.3. The builders are Messrs. A. C. Walder & Co., 49 Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15.

WESTMINSTER.—The L.C.C. have agreed, so far as the London Building Act, 1894, Height of Buildings, concerned, to approve the plans for the new "Windsor Castle" public house, to be built at the corner of Milton Road and Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. The new building, which will include a large restaurant, has been designed by Mr. G. G. Marfalan, surveyor to Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., Stag Brewery, S.W.1.

WIGMORE STREET.—Alterations, including the fitting of new shop display windows and equipment, are to be carried out at No. 22 Wigmore Street, W.1. The contractors are Messrs. Pollard & Co., Ltd., St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

WHITECHAPEL.—The governors of the Whitechapel Educational Foundation propose to grant an 80-year building lease of a piece of land in Old Montague Street, E., between No. 16 and Royal Place, with a frontage of 144 ft., the lessee undertaking to expend £10,000 on building work. The matter is in the hands of Mr. T. I. Metcalfe, 124 Minories, E.1.

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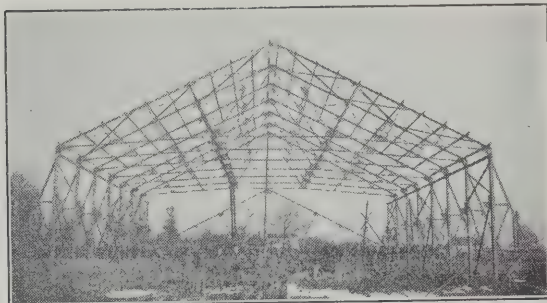
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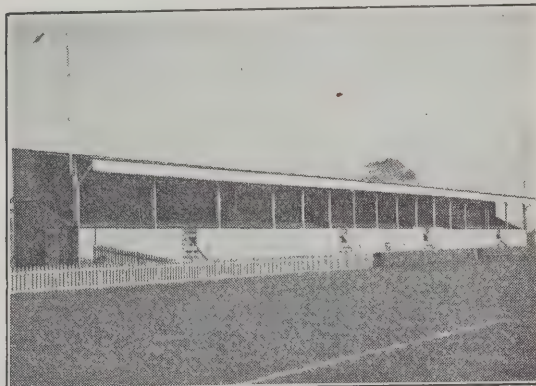
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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ALDRIDGE.—Mr. Holland W. Hobbs, A.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham, has been appointed to act as assessor in connection with the scheme for the erection of a Memorial Hall.

BRECON.—A Masonic Temple is to be erected at Brecon. The architect is Mr. W. E. Gething-Leyshon, Dorlangoch, Brecon.

BARNET.—Mr. J. W. Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., of Wellingborough, is the architect, and Messrs. R. Ginn & Son, of Hertford, the builders, of a new Girls' Grammar School at Barnet.

BARNESLEY.—Plans are being prepared for new elementary schools and central schools to be erected at Brampton, near Wath, Yorkshire. The architect is Mr. C. F. Moxon, of Regent Chambers, 3 Regent Street South, Barnesley.

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham E.C. propose to complete the erection of the Billesley Council School by the building of an infants' department on open-air lines, at a total cost of £12,055. The school has been planned by Mr. H. T. Buckland, of Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street. The contract will be placed with Mr. Francis H. Smith, of 418-420 Mosley Road, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Extensions are proposed to premises in Alma Street, Birmingham. The architects are Messrs. Riley & Smith, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham. The building contract has been let to Messrs. Whittalls, Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The committee of the Birmingham Church Extension Fund have decided to erect two halls on the Dads Lane estate and the Witton Lodge estate. The Witton Lodge scheme is now going forward, the contract having been placed with Messrs. Dare & Sons, contractors, of Ward End, Birmingham. The architect is Mr. S. A. Wigham, of Drew's Lane, Washwood Heath, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—The architect for the proposed Memorial Hall and Sunday School for the South Shore Parish Church, Blackpool, is Mr. A. A. C. Moore, of 19 Abingdon Street, Blackpool.

DOWNHAM.—The L.C.C. E.C. have approved plans for a school building at Downham, estimated to cost £35,000.

DURHAM.—Elementary schools are to be erected at Brandon Blackhall Colliery, Fishburn, Nettleworth, Seaham Harbour, New Seaham, Rydon, Unsworth Colliery, West Auckland, and Wellfield, for the E.C., at an estimated cost of £146,163. The architect is Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

GLASGOW.—The Scottish National Housing Commission Trust, Ltd., has been instructed by the Government to proceed with the erection of 1,000 steel houses in the middle and western districts of Scotland.

KEARSLEY.—Improvements are to be made at the "Three Crowns"

public-house, Kearsley, near Farnworth. The plans have been prepared by Mr. S. Metcalfe, architect, Ellesmere Street, Hulme, Manchester.

LEEK.—The R.D.C. approved a layout plan for 15 proposed new houses, with self-contained sewerage disposal provision, for Mr. P. Ball, at Longsdon.

LEICESTER.—The scheme for the rebuilding of the Grand Clothing Hall, Cheapside, has been planned by Mr. C. B. Pearson. The general contract has been placed with Messrs. J. Parkinson & Sons, of Parliament Street, Lancaster.

LEYBURN.—Mr. C. Cradock, of Wensley, Leyburn, is carrying out the foundations and brickwork on the erection of a new cinema at Leyburn. Planned by Mr. Albert P. Haigh, A.L.A.A., of 2 St. Mary's Place, Barnesley, the building is of stone and brick construction, to seat 400 people. The steelwork contractors are Messrs. Dixon, Powner & Sons, Rockingham Street, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Rees & Holt, architects, of 64 Rodney Street, Liverpool, are preparing plans for a big extension and improvement scheme to the Wallasey Victoria Central Hospital, the cost of which is estimated at about £20,000.

LIVERPOOL.—New schools and a parochial hall are to be erected in Earle Road, Liverpool. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, architects, of Century Buildings, 199 Deansgate, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. A. V. Roberts, architect, 113 Great Cheetham Street, West Broughton, Manchester, is preparing plans for the erection of eight garages and a store and nine garages at Oswald Road and Nicholas Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. The first contract has been let to Messrs. H. Davies & Sons, contractors, Great Cheetham Street West, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., 38 Mosley Street, Manchester, are to erect a branch on a site having frontages to Piccadilly and Gore Street, Manchester. The architect is Mr. F. Fowler. No contracts have yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Twelve lock-up garages are to be erected in Waterloo Road, Cheetham. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Leach & Radcliffe, 7 Cheapside, Manchester. The roof will be covered with Turner's asbestos tiles.

MANCHESTER.—Extensive alterations are to be made to 7 and 9 Upton Street, and Foulkes Court, Manchester. The plans are being prepared by Mr. F. Fenn, architect and surveyor, 1 North Parade, Deansgate. Quantities are now being got out. No contracts have been placed.

MANCHESTER.—The Parochial Church Council of St. Peter's Church, Barlow

Road, Levenshulme, Manchester, are proposing to make extensions to the Sunday School. The plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Fenn, architect and surveyor, 1 North Parade, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE.—A scheme is proposed for the erection of a new parish hall for the Byker Parish Church. The total cost is estimated at £10,000. Mr. C. F. Murphy, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Morpeth, has been appointed as architect.

NEWCASTLE.—Extensive alterations and additions are to be made to the Grainger Hotel, in Westmoreland Road. The architects are Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWPORT.—The plans of Mr. Noel D. Sheffield, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.L., of 18 St. Thomas's Street, London, S.E.1, for extensions to the Newport (Salop) Grammar School, have now been approved. The scheme is estimated to cost about £9,100.

NEWPORT (MON.).—A large institute is to be erected by the directors of John Lysaght, Ltd., at a cost of £20,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Johnson & Richards, Newport, Mon.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans have been approved by the B.C. for a lecture hall at Durnford Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, for Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Keily, of Plymouth. The architect is Mr. Lionel F. Vanstone, 15 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

RICKMANSWORTH.—The governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at Clapham Common, S.W., have purchased the Rickmansworth Park estate, where it is proposed to erect a new senior girls' school, at a cost of about £100,000. Arrangements are in the hands of Mr. A. Burnett Brown, Grand Master of Works, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The license in connection with the proposed new hotel and hall at Harton, for Mr. G. G. E. Lamb, of Newcastle, has now been confirmed. The estimated cost is £20,000. The architect is Mr. F. W. Newby, 37 King Street, South Shields.

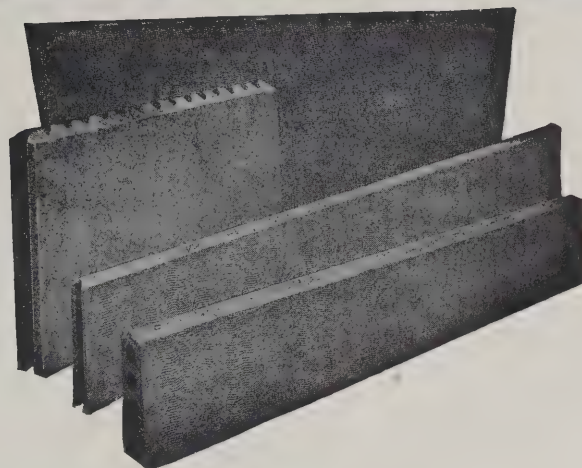
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—The Warwickshire E.C. propose to make extensions to the Grammar School, including the erection of six classrooms, estimated to cost £20,000.

THETFORD.—The Corporation have approved plans submitted by Mr. H. Bulkeley Creswell, F.R.I.B.A., 3 Plowden Buildings, Middle Temple, E.C.4, for the layout of the Redcastle building estate, Thetford.

TORQUAY.—The E.C. have asked Mr. Widdows, architect, to prepare plans for improvements and extensions at the Homelands Central School.

WARRINGTON.—The Salvation Army propose to erect a new main hall, in the form of a citadel, in Buttermarket Street. The entire scheme is estimated

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to cost between £8,000 and £9,000. The plans are to be prepared at the Architects' Department, Salvation Army Headquarters, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ARMTHORPE.—For the erection of stores. Particulars, Mr. T. H. Johnson, architect, 20 Priory Place, Doncaster. Deposit £5.

ASHSTEAD.—June 7.—For the erection of 34 cottages at Taylor Road, Ashstead. Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

BASINGSTOKE.—May 31.—For the erection of a nurses' home at Park Prewett Mental Hospital, Basingstoke, Hants, for the Hampshire Joint Medical Hospitals Visiting Committee. Particulars, Messrs. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, architects, of 9 Portland Street, Southampton.

BEXLEY.—June 8.—For the erection of 44 bungalows at Rickford Lane housing site, Bexley Heath. Mr. W. T. Howse, surveyor, Council Offices, Bexley Heath. Deposit, £2 2s.

BIRTLEY.—For the erection of new buildings for the Miners' Welfare Institute, Co. Durham. Names to be sent to Mr. C. A. Clayton Greene, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Barelay Chambers, Sunderland.

BRANSTON.—June 4.—For the erection of seven pairs of non-parlour type houses in the following parishes: Branston, 3 pairs; Heighington, 1 pair; Navenby, 2 pairs; and Potterhanworth, 1 pair. Particulars, Mr. John Chadwick, building surveyor, Midland Bank Chambers, Lincoln. Deposit £1 1s.

BRECON.—June 10.—For the erection of a generating station building. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, at Brecon.

BRIDGWATER.—June 11.—For the erection of new buildings and alterations at Albert Street and Eastover Council Schools. Borough Engineer, Town Hall.

BRIGHTON.—June 14.—For the erection of a nurses' home in Pankhurst Avenue, Brighton. Mr. E. Wallis Long, 6 Old Steine, Brighton. Deposit £5 5s.

CHURCH GRESLEY.—June 2.—For the erection of 60 houses, together with the construction of a new road, etc. Particulars, Messrs. Baines and Provis, A.&L.R.I.B.A., 22 Friar Lane, Leicester. Deposit £2.

DURHAM.—May 31.—For the erection and completion of the Nettleworth new Council school. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

HECKINGHAM.—May 31.—For adapting the west wing of the Poor Law Institution for reception of mental defectives. Particulars, Pells & Meen, architects, 3 Hungate, Beccles.

HIGHER INCE.—May 30.—For the erection of a Council School in Peel Street, off Manchester Road, to accommodate 720 scholars. Particulars, Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, L.R.I.B.A., Leader's Buildings, King Street, Wigan. Deposit £1 1s.

MARYPORT.—June 9.—For the erection of 14 houses at Ellenborough. Particulars, Mr. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Workington.

MELBOURN.—June 1.—For the erection of four houses. Particulars, Mr. C. W. Smith, architect, 4 Regent Street, Cambridge.

NETTLESWORTH.—May 31.—For the erection of a new Council School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Durham.

NEWPORT.—May 30.—For the erection of 114 houses on the Cromwell Road housing site. Particulars, Charles F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Town Hall, Newport, Mon. Deposit £3 3s.

PETERBOROUGH.—June 2.—For the erection of 50 houses on the Mayor's Walk estate. Particulars, City Engineer, 6 Long Causeway. Deposit £3 3s.

PLYMOUTH.—May 30.—For the erection of 12 houses at Henderson Place, North Prospect housing estate. Particulars, Corporation Housing Department, Sun Building. Deposit £2 2s.

POPLAR.—June 8.—For the erection of a nurses' home and mortuary of St. Andrew's Hospital, Devon's Road, Bow, E. Mr. Harley Heckford, architect, Council Offices, High Street, Poplar. Deposit £3 3s.

TALGARTH.—June 4.—For the erection of 20 houses, 10 parlour type, at Talgarth, and 2 at Glasbury, 4 non-parlour type at Bronllys, 2 at Llyswen, and 2 at Hanigon. Particulars, Mr. Hy. Waters, M.S.A., architect, Town Hall, Talgarth.

TEIGNMOUTH.—For the erection of two detached houses. Particulars, Friend & Kelly, L.R.I.B.A., architects, Barnstaple.

TORPOINT.—May 30.—For the erection of 20 houses (12 parlour and 8 non-parlour) in Union Road. Particulars, Messrs. Carder & Carder, architects, 3 Buckland Terrace, Plymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—May 31.—For the alterations to the Upton Church of England School. Messrs. Pritchard & Godwin, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster.

UXBRIDGE.—May 31.—For the erection of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, and for new roads and sewers, etc., on the Rockingham housing estate, Uxbridge, for the U.D.C. Particulars, Mr. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architect to the Council, 54 High Street, Uxbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WICKFORD.—June 1.—For the enlargement of Wickford School for the Essex E.C. Particulars, J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford.

Building Tenders

BARNESLEY.—A contract has been placed for the erection of the proposed new cinema at Cudworth, near Barnsley. The lowest tender submitted, by Messrs. Thomas Wade & Sons, Ltd., of Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham, has been accepted. The plans have been prepared by Mr. P. A. Hinchcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of 14 Regent Street, Barnsley. The building is to be constructed in brick, the elevation being finished with terra-cotta dressings. Including the balcony, accommodation will be provided for 700 persons.

BARNESLEY.—For the erection of a new casualty and out-patients' department at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, and the contracts have now been placed: J. Richardson Barnsley, excavator, mason and bricklayer work; W. Goodyear & Sons, of 192 Sheffield Road, Barnsley, joiner's work; H. Wilson, Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, plasterer's work; A. Bray, of 66 Sheffield Road, Barnsley, plumber, etc.; Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Wellington Street, painter's work; Brown & Roberts, of Albert Street, Barnsley, electrician's work. The total cost of the extensions is about £16,500, including equipment. Plans were prepared by Mr. C. F. Moxon, architect and surveyor, of Regent Chambers, 3 Regent Street, South Barnsley.

BRADFORD.—Bradford Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Dickinson, builder, of 48 Mount Avenue, Eccleshill, Bradford, for the erection of 46 houses in Harrogate Road, Eccleshill. Price, £21,852, inclusive of street and sewerage works.

CHORLEY.—The Baths Committee of the Chorley B.C. have placed contracts in connection with the erection of their new baths as follows: Engineering work. Messrs. The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., 242 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool; filtration plant, Messrs. Kennicott Water Softener, Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, London; reinforced concrete work, Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd., Fairclough Street, Bolton. The architect is Mr. Percy Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Mosley Street, Manchester. The building will be of brick construction with stone dressings, containing one storey. The roof will be slated. The swimming bath will be 75 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, and provision is made for vapour baths. Electric light will be installed.

COLESHILL.—Meriden R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Morris, Jacombe & Sons, Ltd., of Small Heath, Birmingham, at £24,500, for building 52 houses in Colleshill and neighbourhood.

COVENTRY.—For a new school at Radford 13 tenders were submitted to the E.C., who accepted that of Messrs. W. H. Jones & Son, Lockhurst Lane, Foleshill, amounting to £36,949.

ELLESMERE.—For the erection of the new memorial chapel at St. Oswald's School, Ellesmere. The contract has been placed with Messrs. T. Morris & Sons, builders, of St. Austen's Friars, Shrewsbury. The architect is Sir Aston Webb, F.R.I.B.A., of 19 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

HY-RIB

The Combined Reinforcement and Centering



THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.

Architect: ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A. *Contractors:* McLAUGHLIN & HARVEY, LTD.

The view showing the Hy-Rib Ceiling to the Winter Garden. Hy-Rib Ceilings were used for the Winter Garden, Entrance Hall, Basement Lobby, Restaurant and French Restaurant.

For the curved ceiling work the Hy-Rib is fixed to light steel angle framing. The flat suspended ceilings of the hotel are constructed with Hy-Rib and light flat steel bars supported from the slab above at approximately four feet centres.

The 1927 edition of the Hy-Rib Handbook will be forwarded on application.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.
REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS
22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

Material.	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—			
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 4in. 10d. 1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends 2/6 3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions.. 3/4 5/-	9/-	each	
Gullies—			
Ordinary pattern 6/10 11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid 1/3 2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for galvanized grid 2/1 4/4	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets 1/6 1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets 2/3 2/3	2/3	ditto	
Interceptor 4in. 16/3 21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper 3/4 5/-	10/-	—	ditto

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—		
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	4in. 6in.	per yard
Ditto bends	6/- 8/4	
Ditto junction	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto gulley and grating	9/3 19/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	20/-	each
Ditto	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11 ..	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2 ..
F.O.R.	22 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4 ..	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7 ..
London	22 x 11 in. ..	29 17 11 ..	16 x 10 in. ..	15 12 6 ..
	20 x 12 in. ..	27 14 2 ..	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10 ..
	20 x 10 in. ..	26 5 0 ..	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9 ..
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 10 0 ..	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3 ..
	18 x 10 in. ..	22 7 11 ..	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9 ..
		18 12 11 ..	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6 ..
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0 ..		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
	Size	Grey	Green	
	24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3 ..	£45 1 0 ..	Per 1,200 delivered
	20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3 ..	33 0 6 ..	Ditto
	16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0 ..	22 4 9 ..	Ditto
	14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0 ..	12 16 3 ..	Ditto
	Green Randoms No. 2 ..	8 2 9 ..	8 2 9 ..	Per ton delivered
	Grey green ditto ..	7 3 9 ..	7 3 9 ..	Ditto
	Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long ..	6 3 9 ..	6 3 9 ..	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Material.	Price.	Unit.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles		£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles		0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles		16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto		15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting		0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting		1 2 0	Per cwt.
Wire sheeting		2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting		8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—		
Bath. Portland. Yorkshire. Hopton Wood. Ham Hill. Weldon.	3/8 5/3 6/3 17/9 5/9 4/5	

TIMBER.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Carcassing timber of good quality—		
Per standard delivered		
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31 £29 £26 £25 £22 £22 £21	
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—		
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55 £50 £49 £48 £47 £46 £45	

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
BOARDINGS—per square		
Plain edge flooring delivered	16/6	
Tongued and grooved ditto	19/-	
Matchboarding ditto	24/-	

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
SUNDRIES—		
Cut clasp nails		19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue		60/- cwt.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
HARDWOODS—		
Oak, Austrian	17/-	
Ditto Japanese	15/-	
Ditto American	14/-	
Ditto English	12/-	
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-	
Ditto Cuban	26/-	
Teak Eng.	10/-	
Ditto Mouline	14/-	

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
PLYWOOD—		
Thicknesses		
Qualities		
Birch	4d. 3d. 2d. 1d.	
Alder	5d. 4d. 3d. 2d.	
Oregon Pine	5d. 4d. 3d. 2d.	
Gaboon Mahogany	4d. 3d. 2d. 1d.	
Figured Oak (1 side)	8d. 7d. 6d. 5d.	
Plain Oak (1 side)	6d. 5d. 4d. 3d.	

STEELWORK.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Rolled Steel joists	12/6	
Compound girders	15/6	
Stanchions	17/6	
Angles and Tees	14/6	
Bars	15/-	
Mild Steel Rods	13/6	
Bolts and Nuts	36/-	

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Internal diameter		
Tubes (per foot)	1 1/11 2 2/11 3 3/11 4 4/11 5 5/11 6 6/11 7 7/11 8 8/11 9 9/11 10 10/11	
Elbows square (each)	10d. 1/1 1/3 1/6 2/2 2/7 4/3	
Elbows round (each)	11d. 1/2 1/5 1/8 2/4 2/10 4/3	
Tees (each)	1/- 1/3 1/7 1/10 2/6 3/1 5/1	
Crosses (each)	2/2 2/9 3/3 4/1 5/6 6/7 10/6	
Sockets diminished (each)	4d. 6d. 7d. 9d. 1/- 1/4 2/-	
Discounts off above—		
Gas	—45%	
Water	—40%	
Steam	—35%	

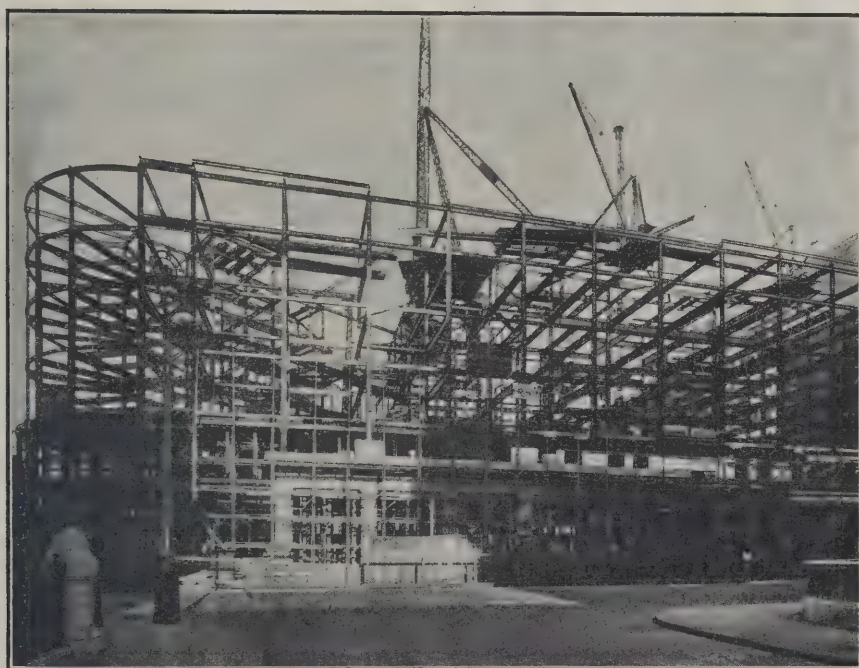
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	2 1/11 2 2/11 3 3/11 4 4/11 5 5/11 6 6/11 7 7/11 8 8/11 9 9/11 10 10/11	
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/4 3/10 4/1	
Shoes (each)	1/1 1/4 1/6 2/- 2/3 4/1	
Bends (each)	1/4 1/6 1/10 2/3 2/8 4/11	
Heads (each)	1/10 2/11 2/6 3/1 3/4 6/1	
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/8 2/- 2/3 2/7 3/3 5/8	
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2 2/5 2/10 3/6 4/3 6/8	
Single junction	1/11 2/4 2/10 3/3 4/- 6/4	
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard		
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	1/4 1/5 1/6 1/8 1/11 1/11	
Angles and nozzles	1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 1/11	
Stop ends	1/1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6	
O.G. gutter	4d. 4d. 4d. 4d. 4d. 4d.	
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	1/9 1/9 1/9 1/9 1/9 1/9	
Angles and nozzles	1/5 1/5 1/5 1/5 1/5 1/5	
Stop ends	4d. 4d. 4d. 4d. 4d. 4d.	

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

Material.	Price.	Unit.
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects:
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors:
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

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WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

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St. Andrew
Steel Works.

GLASGOW
Westburn, Newton.
Office: 19 Waterloo St.

BIRMINGHAM
Office:
47 Temple Row.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Office:
Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.							
Lead delivered	Unit	4 lbs. lead and up- wards in sheets		Lead pipes	Lead soil		
		33/6	2½ in.	in coils 34/-	3½ in.	pipes 37/- 4 in.	
IRON SOIL AND WASTE— L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run						
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/3	3/9½	4/6	4/11½	5/5½	
Bends	each	3/5½	4/-	4/3	5/2	5/8½	
Swannecks, 4½ in. pro- jection	Ditto	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Junctions	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-	
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—							
14 gauge	25	50	100	150	200	250	
12 do.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
1 in. plate	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6	
Hot Water tanks—	30/-	42/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-	
1 in. plate	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6	
Hot Water tanks—	20	30	40	50	60	70	
1 in. plate	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-	
1 in. plate	25	31	40	45	52	60	
1 in. plate	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6	
	1 in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	
	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-	
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK							
(First quality)—							
Brass high pressure screw- down bibcocks	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
Ditto stop cocks	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—	
Brass ball valves	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6	
Plumbers unions	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—	
Boiler screws	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—	
	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—	
Caps and screws	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.		
	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4		
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—							
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	1½	1½	2	3½	4		
Ditto 5 do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-		
Rubber cones	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6		
Brass cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—		
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9		
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6		
Plumber's solder	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.		
Tinman's solder	—	—	—	1/6	Do.		
Copper nails	—	—	—	2/-	Do.		

GLASS.									
Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards				
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.	
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	1/1½	1/5	8½d.	1/-	—	—	
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—	
Cut to sizes, per foot super.									
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish					1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	
Rolled plate glass ..	..	..	..	..	4½d.	6½d.	8½d.	10½d.	
Rough east glass ..	..	..	..	..	..	6½d.	8½d.	10½d.	
Wired rolled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½d.	10½d.	
Wired cast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½d.	10½d.	
In plates not exceeding									
Ordinary substance Polished		1	3	6	12	20	45	100	
Plate Glass cut to sizes at	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½	—	
per foot super.									
Ditto silvered plates all									
as last ..	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4 6½	4/8½	—	—	—	
Embossing ..	Single Acid.	Two Acid.	French Shadde	3/3	4/6	6/9	—	—	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint ..	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers ..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable ..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white ..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English ..	2/9	Book.
Gold size ..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead ..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled ..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw ..	2/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint ..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty ..	16/-	Cwt.
Size ..	3/6	Firkin.
Tar ..	1/-	Gallon.
Terebine ..	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine ..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak ..	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal ..	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat ..	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders ..	3/-	Cwt.

Building News in Parliament

The Landlord and Tenant Bill (known as the Leasehold Bill) is having so difficult a passage in the Standing Committee that it is becoming doubtful whether it will reach the Statute Book during the present session. This Government measure, which provides for the payment to tenants of compensation for improvements and goodwill in connection with business premises, is in charge of the Home Secretary. A great number of amendments have been tabled by the Opposition, and, up to the present, very little progress has been made. The Home Secretary felt constrained (in view of the many amendments which have been put on the order paper) to remind the Committee that what they have to consider is whether a landlord has received any benefit for which he should pay. This may lead to "hard cases" among tenants, as, for example, where a man makes an improvement on the premises but cannot get anything from the landlord because the building is to be demolished and the landlord will receive no eventual benefit. A landlord is not required to pay for improvements which have not really put money into his pocket.

A statement of some interest, in regard to the powers which local authorities are entitled to claim to control the designs of buildings within their areas, was made by the Minister of Health, in reply to a question by Viscountess Astor. He stated that the Bath Council obtained such powers in 1925, but they have not yet set up an Advisory Committee, pending the settlement of new by-laws. Oxford has not yet obtained such powers, but they propose to do so in connection with their new town-planning scheme. The Ruislip-Northwood Council, under their town planning scheme, may require alterations in the elevation of local buildings, and, if a dispute takes place, the matter is to be settled by an arbitrator appointed by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The National Physical Laboratory

(Continued from page 902)

Hart, Son, Peard & Co., Ltd., London (wrought-iron grates); Messrs. Clark & Finn, Ltd., London (plastering); Messrs. M. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London (special laboratory); Messrs. Williams & Williams, Chester (steel sashes).

The general contractors for the sub-station were Messrs. Hedden & Co., Brentford. The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. Daneshill Brick and Tile Works, Ltd., Basingstoke (bricks); Messrs. French Asphalte Co., London (asphalte); Messrs. G. Paulin, Ltd., London (steel); Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham (steel sashes); Messrs. Roberts Adlard & Co., London (slates).

The general contractors for the engineering workshops, maintenance workshops, concrete testing house, canteen, etc., were Messrs. Collinson & Co., Teddington. The sub-contractors include (in addition to those already mentioned for other buildings) the following: Messrs. H. W. Cullum & Co., London (patent flooring); Messrs. G. Wragg & Co., London (steel sashes); Messrs. Falkirk Iron Co., Falkirk, N.B. (iron stairs); Messrs. J. Allen, Sons & Co. (manhole covers); Messrs. J. Tann & Co., London (steel doors); Messrs. Doulton & Co., London (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., London (concrete flats and floors); Messrs. Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., London (grano steps); Messrs. Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., "Novoid," London (waterproofing to concrete); Messrs. R. Gay & Co., London (paint); Messrs. A. & J. Main, London (fences); Messrs. Sloane Electrical Co., London (wrought-iron gates and lamp standards); Messrs. Birmingham Guild, Birmingham (wrought-iron entrance gates to park); Messrs. Farmer & Lisney, London (stone-ware, etc.).

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TILES TILES TILES

Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

IN ANY QUANTITY

EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

COURTRAI PATTERN

EASTWOODS LTD.

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/4th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Boarding complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Pull down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d. 1 1/2d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d. 2 1/2d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planing and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planing, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 20/6	1. 2. 4. 36/6	Hoisting 2/6
Concrete in foundations			
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
	Earthenware		Iron
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in. 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
	Per Foot Super		
	Horizontal	Vertical	
Damp course	10d.	1/3	
Two courses of slates in cement	9d.	1/-	
	Per Foot Super		
	Flemish bond	English bond	
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1/4d.	1/4d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super	
Weather joint in cement		2 1/2d.	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening		1 1/4d.	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Keels, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1/4d. plus 10%
Double-tille creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	5/4	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	5/6
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	23/6
Artificial stone	9/-	3/-	11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			To Elevation generally 19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	
	Counters	Ladies
ROOFING.		
Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every 1/2-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		135/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers		90/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/-
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66 2/3%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	93/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		95/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 3 in. long		87/6
Cuttings—Eaves		Per Foot Run
Hedges and abutments		Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling		Equal 1/2 foot super.
Fixing soakers		9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	..	..	..	..	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	..	..	..	..	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	..	..	..	..	2/-
	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses	
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	8/6	
At per square	..	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal close boarding	..	31/-	33/-	48/-	
Battening for slates	..	10/-	11/-	12/-	
Roofing felt lapped and laid	..	12/- to 20/-			
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	..	..	..	..	1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	58/-
Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10		
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal
Deal case frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6
Doors, per foot super	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	4d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.			
Staircase.			
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super			2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super			2/-
Housing steps to strings each			

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/5	1/7	1/9
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.	1/5	1/7	1/9
Fillets, rails and frames	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.
Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.
Deal, wrot, fixed	2d.	3d.	4 1/2d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2 1/2d.	3 1/2d.	5d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	6 1/2d.	8d.	10d.
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing	1d.	1d.	1d.
Barrel Flush	1/-	2/-	4/-
Bash	1/-	2/-	4/-
Belts	1/-	2/-	4/-
Belts Fasteners	1/-	2/-	4/-
Rim Mortise	1/-	2/-	4/-
Cupboard	1/-	2/-	4/-
Stays	1/-	2/-	4/-
Fasteners	1/-	2/-	4/-
Handles	1/-	2/-	4/-
Catches	1/-	2/-	4/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Roller steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods	2 in.	3 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles	1/4	1/8
Stop ends	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flashings
Milled lead and laying	45/6	54/6
Copper Nailing	4d.	2/-
Welded Joint	4d.	2/-
Bossed Ends to Rolls	6d.	5/6
Soldered Dots	2/-	2/-
Lead service	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead waste	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead soil	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	3/-	3/-
Stop ends	2d.	1/-
Bends	1/8	1/4
Beaded ends	1/8	1/4
Single tacks	1/8	1/4
Double tacks	1/8	1/4
Brass sleeves	1/8	1/4
Lead traps	1/8	1/4
Boiler screw	3/8	2/9
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-
Wire balloon	1/8	1/4

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run	
	Gas	Steam
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete	1/1	1/10

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	Narrow	Wide
On Walls and Ceilings	3/1	0/6
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/4	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Portland	4/6	0/8
Do. do. Keene's	1/5	0/3
Sawn lathing	1/10	0/3
Metal lathing	2/1	0/4
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4
Per Foot Run	0/2	0/3
Moulding in plaster	0/3	0/3
Do. do. Portland	0/3	0/3
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	0/3
Partitions	2 in.	2 1/2 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super	
	Up to 10 ft.	From 10 ft. to 50 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9
Sheet Glass, figured 1 in.	4/4	4/9

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Stop	Distemper
Washable Distemper	0/3 1/2	0/5
In common colours	0/3 1/2	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3 1/2	0/5
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar	0/3 1/2	0/5
Add per Yard Super for the following	0/3	0/2
If on Moulded Work	0/3	0/2
If on Enriched Work	0/3	0/2
If on Small Panels	0/3	0/2
If on Medium Panels	0/3	0/2
If on Large Panels	0/3	0/2
If on Narrow Walls	0/3	0/2

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8 1/2
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8 1/2
Do. on large do., each	0/10	0/10 1/2
Do. on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-
Do. on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0 1/2	0/0 1/2
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—	0/1	0/1
On Moulded Work	0/1	0/1
On Enriched Work	0/1	0/1
In Party Colours	0/1	0/1
Stippled	0/1	0/1
Polishing	0/1	0/1

PAPERHANGER.

	Per Piece	
	Lining	Paper
Hanging only	1/5	2/3
On walls	1/10	2/3
On stairs	1/10	2/3
On ceilings	1/10	2/3

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SOME MINOR COMPLAINTS

The cutting down of trees in the tracks of the new arterial roads, and the crude and gaunt appearance which these highways often present, through lack of hedge or verdure along their borders, are matters of frequent complaint in the press. It is a subject to which the Minister of Transport has lent a sympathetic ear, but the powers of his Department to apply the obvious remedy appear to be limited. The constant grumble is, however, just a little ungracious. We confess to being as rabid as anyone in our hatred of unnecessary tree cutting; but it is inevitable that trees which come in the direct path of a new arterial road must be felled out of the way. We have seen two suggestions put forward for avoiding this painful duty; one advocates the roadway being diverted round any interesting group of trees and the other would preserve the trees in the line of the roadway and pass the traffic on either side of them. Such suggestions do more credit to the hearts than the heads of tree lovers, and show small appreciation of the purpose of the arterial roads and the necessity, if they are to be made, of contriving that they shall be as straight and unimpeded as circumstances will permit. Mr. C. R. Ashbee has been complaining rather forcibly to *The Times* about the wanton and indiscriminate felling of trees and the consequent impoverishment of the attractions of the country side. It is a question upon which many other people feel equally strongly. Time was when the speculative builder's first work, in starting to develop a piece of land, was to cut down every tree and shrub upon it, apparently on the principle that, until the place was as bare as a billiard table, it was impossible for him to see his way clearly to start building operations. In those high and far-off days of industrial prosperity, no one seemed to trouble very much; the destruction of all existing verdure was accepted as part and parcel of a building development scheme. So far as the speculator was concerned, all the vegetation that a self-respecting citizen could possibly need was represented by a privet hedge and two "mop" acacias in the front garden, and by such flora as the citizen, himself, could raise on the stratum of brickbats left at the back. Nowadays we are not so complaisant. The threatened destruction of well-grown timber speedily evokes protests, of which the "developers" are beginning to take heed; the more enlightened of them now even take the trouble to preserve some of the sylvan surroundings, charging the house-owners a little bit more for the amenity in question.

Town-planning authorities would do more, doubtless, if they could, but their powers, as Mr. W. R. Davidge points out, are extremely limited. They can schedule particular trees or clumps of trees for preservation, subject to compensation to the owners. The preservation of anything in the nature of a landscape is, with their present powers, a most difficult matter, only to be settled by agreement and co-operation with the landowners concerned. Mr. Davidge would debar the felling of any tree of more than, say, twenty years growth unless a definite licence had first been obtained from the local authority, but he admits that such a drastic course of action is, at present, impossible. It might also conflict with legitimate forestry operations. Possibly some such scheme as that of the "Men of the Trees," demanding the planting of a sapling for every tree cut down, would be a more feasible proposition.

Another minor matter, connected with roads and development which is said to be causing the postal authorities some concern, is the absence on many new housing schemes and developed estates of either letter boxes or numbers to the houses. Some form of compulsion may become necessary to ensure that the postmen can discharge their duties with reasonable promptitude. At present much time is wasted in the delivery of letters through having to enquire from door to door, in some cases, to ascertain the abode of a particular addressee.

The last minor matter concerns the amenities of a new and important thoroughfare in London. Doubtless, those who frequent Kingsway have noticed during the past few weeks the appearance of advertisements all along the railings of the stairways to the underground tram stations, and also along the railings of the sloping approach road of the trams at the junction of Southampton Row and Theobalds Road. The Westminster City Council have formulated a protest against this "setting up of trade advertising stations as a permanent feature at intervals along the middle of an imposing thoroughfare such as Kingsway," which they aver "lowers the tone of that thoroughfare and is detrimental to the property abutting on it." It is disappointing, when trade firms are beginning to mend their ways in advertising matters, to find the London County Council setting such a bad example; and not even the parlous state of the tramway finances can justify this desperate expedient to increase the tramway revenue by vulgarising a fine street of the County Council's own creation.

Notes and Comments

The Danish Architects' Farewell

The visit of a party of Danish architects to London, arranged by the Architectural Association in connection with the Exhibition of Danish Architecture at Queen's Square, concluded on Friday last, when the Association gave a dinner in their honour at Bedford Square, which was followed by a costume ball in the R.I.B.A. Galleries at Conduit Street. In spite of a pretty strenuous week of sight-seeing, which included visits to Bath, Hatfield House, Hampton Court, Richmond, an extensive tour of London, and a trip through Surrey scenery to see Frensham, as an example of yet unspoiled English country-side, our Danish visitors were more than equal to the final dance, in which these architectural representatives proved as expert as the majority of their countrymen, for dancing is a very popular recreation in Denmark. We were privileged to meet a number of our Danish confrères, and they all expressed themselves as greatly delighted with their visit, having been much interested in all that they had seen. The A.A. dinner brought together many well-known English architects to do honour to the occasion. Among them we noticed Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Mr. Thomas Tait, Mr. Stanley Hamp, Mr. C. F. W. Denning, Mr. C. H. James, Mr. Gilbert Jenkins, Mr. Louis de Soissons, Mr. Chalton Bradshaw, Mr. P. D. Hepworth, Mr. Edward Maufe, Mr. L. H. Bucknell, Mr. Howard Robertson, and Mr. Charles Marriott, the art critic. Mr. J. Alan Slater, the President of the A.A., in a genial valedictory speech, apologised for our native insularity, which left us ignorant of our visitors' language; and found consolation in the fact that the English architect was on much the same footing as his confrère in Denmark where, so he was informed, architects were paid rather less than bricklayers. A word must be said in praise of the organisation and arrangements made for the entertainment of the visitors by Mr. Yerbury, the A.A.'s indefatigable secretary, to whose efforts the success of their visit was mainly due.

Limitation of Height

At a time when land speculators are continually urging the necessity for higher buildings in London and our other large cities, more, it may be suspected, in their own interests than those of the community, Mr. Thomas Hasting's statement, at the R.I.B.A. on Monday, of what is happening in New York, may well be laid to heart. Fifth Avenue, once the principal residential street, is being torn down for commercial "skyscrapers." "The wastefulness of this destruction of modern and usable buildings has been and continues to be appalling, and, in all probability, would never have happened if we had enacted reasonable laws restricting the height of buildings." "I sincerely hope your city will never be inflicted with that disease of high buildings which has so completely revolutionised the city of New York, with consequent demoralisation to circulation and inter-communication by way of the city streets, underground tunnels, and overhead elevated roads, all of which, at the present time, are taxed far beyond their normal capacity; and it is becoming increasingly evident that unless something is done to limit the height of buildings and ensure the growth of the city horizontally rather than vertically, the traffic conditions will become hopelessly involved." Present traffic conditions in London can hardly be described as ideal, and remembering the "rush hour" conditions on our underground railways, and the fact that the average width of New York streets is that of our widest one, Portland Place, it is a question whether the present limitation

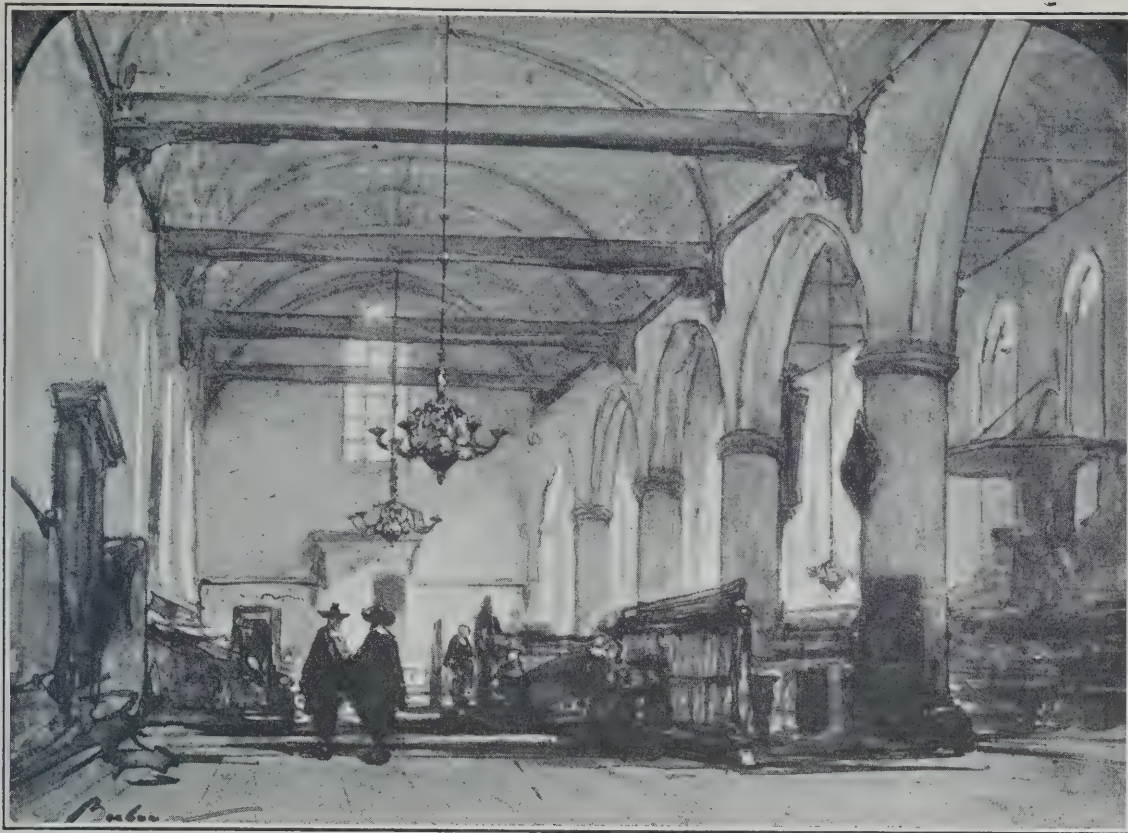
on the height of London buildings does not err on the generous side.

Old Masters

A rather interesting little controversy has arisen in *The Times* over the incursion of the scientist into the ranks of the judges of old paintings. It is apparent, however, as Dr. A. P. Laurie suggests, that when the aforetime experts are in doubt, a dispute over the authenticity of a reputed old master can often be settled authoritatively by enlisting the services of the chemist and the X-ray expert. For the modern faker of old masters is a man of no mean ability; and he is the product of conditions arising out of the more skilful and analytical art criticism that came into existence two or three decades ago. A first-hand acquaintance and prolonged study of authentic works armed the progressive critic of those days with a profound knowledge of the brushwork, the pigments, and the more intimate details of execution of a particular master, and enabled him to speak with authority when a work of disputed attribution was submitted to him. But as such critics put reasons for their views and deductions upon paper, it was inevitable that the forger should avail himself of this accumulated knowledge, and, knowing what the expert looked for, set to work to supply it. The expert now seems to have lost some of his certainty; and one may expect that the American millionaire, seeking old masters, will demand, in future, guarantee certificates from the chemist and the radiographer. It is an indication of the steady march of science, but it will be a sad prospect for those who, like the venerable old gentleman known to a friend of Dr. Laurie's, retorted: "I don't restore old masters; I make 'em."

New Ideals in Air

Sir Frank Dicksee was moved, at the recent dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, to reply to some of the criticisms on the Royal Academy of Arts, over which he presides. It cannot be said that these criticisms are very new—the old members of the community will discern a more or less familiar ring about them—but it is, perhaps, as well that the Academicians do not let them go by default. That the Royal Academy is behind the times, and out of touch with modern movements and ideals in art, has been a constant complaint with the leaders of new movements and with the critics who become protagonists of such movements. "Art," said Sir Frank, "was a flowing stream, not a dead pool, and although some new movements might, in the first instance, be almost shocking, they demanded every consideration as soon as there was reason to suppose them to be backed by sincerity of purpose and sufficient technical skill." We suspect that the Academy is less troubled in detecting the technical skill than in being assured of the sincerity of purpose; and, truth to tell, a closer touch with art circles in our earlier days gave us some ground for believing that to shock the masses was a very fruitful way of getting a lift out of the rut and one's name into the papers. In the nature of things, a body like the Academy must always be a little behind the most advanced movements for the good reason, as the Hon. John Collin advanced, that a movement must be a great deal more than "modern" to be worth exhibiting. Criticism of established institutions, like the Royal Academy, if sometimes annoying, has its uses, for it naturally puts the Academicians on their mettle. Indeed, a too complaisant acquiescence with academical traditions might lead to a stagnation that would prove even more damaging to art than some of the "revolutionary" movements at which the Academicians look askance.



CHURCH INTERIOR FROM A WATER-COLOUR BY JOHANNES BOSSBOOM.

ESSAYS BY THE WAY

II.—Plate Glass Windows

By "SCRUTATOR."

The admissibility of plate glass for windows has been a recurring topic of dispute amongst architects since it became popularised in the ultimate quarter of last century.

Even in those days there were Modernists who said, "This is a modern thing, let us use it in a modern fashion"! only the trouble was they didn't. It therefore became the perquisite of the practical man, the sort of fellow who believed in taking gates after the proverbial fashion of bulls, lest any dalliance with the theory of the opening of gates might perceptibly delay the progress of the world, and, horrible thought—he might, as the result of having used his intelligence, be accused of being an "Intellectual."

The history of the mis-use of plate-glass is writ large on the buildings of the period. It even has the dignity of belonging to tradition, though it be but the tradition of the bad to the worse. It is, in brief, the tale of the ever-increasing mastery of the glass-maker over his material, and his ability to make his sheets larger and larger. The small leaded pieces of Mediæval and Tudor days, set in their metal frames, gave place to the larger squares of the sash windows of Mary and William and Queen Anne, which had their beginnings in the windows of Inigo Jones.

In these windows the panes were relatively small and the bars comparatively thick when contrasted with the larger panes and the slenderness of the bars characteristic of the late 18th century.

As the pane grew larger the encircling woodwork became thinner, which would on the first consideration appear to be unreasonable, until on reflection one perceived that this same encircling woodwork might, as it became thinner, also become harder.

I believe it might also be contended that there was some decrease in the area of the window as it progressed from Carolean to Regency. This also would

seem reasonable, for if the panes be enlarged and the woodwork reduced, then a smaller lighting area is required.

Thus things developed more or less reasonably and logically, and without undue haste, until about the time of the great Exhibition, which, if my memory serves me right, was somewhere in the vicinity of the year 1851. This was a glassy time. All London went mad over the Crystal Palace, and the advent of the Crystal Palace was the advent of the sheet-glass window.

It was also a time of hurry and scurry—an unreflective, unphilosophical time; things had to be done then and at once, without undue procrastination or enquiry into the reason of things.

In effect, the typical twelve-paned window of the late Georgian and the Regency was hurriedly transformed into the four-paned window of the snifty 'fifties—that is, the upper and the lower sash were each translated into an "unresolved duality" by a vertical glazing bar. The sheet glass was, however, comparatively light, so the section of both frame and bar did not greatly differ from their predecessors. There was, however, a slight perceptible increase in weight and depth. About this time, too, there was introduced that "abomination of desolation," which all true lovers of sash windows must reprobate with curses and exorcise with saw and chisel—"Horns." Horns to the lower and horns to the upper sash, nasty little bits of wood that stuck out and help lazy joiners to make easy joins!

Then, the aristocratic sash window—the pampered pet of Stuart kings, the elegant friend of Regency Corinthians—was to undergo one last indignity, when the one remaining glazing bar, the last thin link with happier times, was to give place to that unmitigated horror, the sash window in two halves without any

sub-divisions, glazed with plate glass! For it had arrived at last, this "glory of the glaziers," and was received with the make-shift embrace of the ready-made.

There was, of course, a fashion of plate glass, as previously there had been for sheet, and those who had not discarded their earlier sashes of the small divisions during the sheet-glass period now made haste to rectify their error. Throughout the pleasanter residential parts of London and the suburbs, in country, town and village, delightful old Queen Anne and Georgian houses gaped like toothless Nonagenarians after painful extractions by the Victorians. Many of them, indeed, are to-day being fitted with a false set, which if they are not the "real article," sufficiently improve the appearance.

These plate-glass windows had, perforce, to have their wooden frames increased in order to render them strong enough, and for some reason the horns also grew a bit bigger, and there you had it, a nasty, lop-sided, ill-balanced, disproportionate contortion, difficult to manœuvre and excessively clumsy, the illegitimate offspring of a worn-out aristocrat mated to the most chic of moderns. Small wonder that in the architectural rejuvenation that was to follow the young architects were made to abjure plate-glass and all its works.

Thus there grew up a body of illuminati, divided and sub-divided into groups and sects, diverse as to many of their aims, yet united with this one hate—the hatred of plate glass. It was indeed fallen from grace, eschewed from fashion and ex-communicated by the high priests of building, it became the associate of the lesser commercial gentry, until it was the inseparable companion of the aspiring tradesman small and great. Possibly their mission was to keep the use alive; they became, as it were, the repositories of a great trust. In their small suburban shops, as well as in the larger town establishments, they created a market which gave the manufacturers a certain stability. They did, too, from their experience in these same shop fittings, gradually evolve through a series of adventurous essays into a more correct handling of the precious material.

Their first notable success was gained when they eschewed the circumambient wood framing; for plate glass is a material of so rich a quality and so costly a price that it is something of a luxury, like a valuable gem—or, perhaps, a better comparison would be a valuable picture, which demands a consistent and proper framing. It is also extremely heavy, and the intelligence resents both on practical as well as æsthetic grounds the miss-mating of the wood and glass. Even a use of the harder woods, such as oak and mahogany, does little to improve the conjunction—in fact they do but seem to stress the original error. So let it be definitely assumed for the future that plate glass demands for its proper support and furnishing some form of metal. This metal may frame and clip it, holding and emphasising the edges by the determination of its grip. The one thing such metal may not do under any circumstances is to imitate wood.

When the occasion and subject make it possible, such as, for instance, in certain screens, etc., the glass may be held finely in certain determined positions, such as at the hinges or at the supports, and this is in effect to display the naked edge of the glass, which must then be gently rounded. This is probably the method most fully illustrative of the quality and nature of plate glass, the one that best displays the intrinsic beauty of the material, and if the metal be a very modern product, such as rustless steel, then I find that the combination is ideal. Bronze is good, but not so good; it has rather too long a tradition to associate with so obviously a modern.

Ordinary steel is not bad, but there is a sharpness about it, a suggestion of rust that definitely writes it down as a poor relation; it depends too much on its protective coat of paint.

Wrought iron in conjunction with malleable is quite good when used as a screen in front of plate glass. This has the right note of history, and has in this relation been used both in Paris and in London for the doors to flats (of the type known as palatial!) and in similar situations.

Cast-iron is vile and almost worse than wood, its crystalline friability doesn't lend sufficient stiffness in support of another friable material; there is no ductility, it can bring no strength to the union, but is rather a source of weakness. It would almost be better to use it for ornamental ridging to roofs—and I can imagine nothing much worse than this!

One of the features of the recent Exhibition in Paris of Decorative Art was the use of all kinds of glass, and some of the smaller buildings contained perhaps a hint of how it might be possible to use plate glass in buildings of a domestic character. The problem is one full of charm for the adventurous.

Book Reviews

Worms in Furniture and Structural Timber. By John Girdwood. (Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford). 1927. 12s. 6d. net.

This book has been written from the practical experience of the author in his quest for a reliable means of eradicating furniture pests. Contrary to general opinion, he has found that a mixture of turpentine and paraffin, which is harmless to the polish and colour of the wood, is quite strong enough to destroy "worm" in all stages of development, and that little success has hitherto attended this treatment because these materials were supplied too sparingly. The earlier chapters of the book describe the author's experiments upon different kinds of wood, photographs being given to show the difference between an ordinary treatment and "saturation." After detailing the procedure to be adopted, he then goes on to describe wax preparations for stopping up the worm holes and sealing the surface of the wood, so that the interior may be kept in a more or less toxic condition to make it immune from fresh invasions by the beetles which are primarily responsible for that condition known as "worm."

Classic Architecture. By Charles F. Mitchell and George A. Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford, London). Portfolio and Text, 10s. 6d.; plates, 8s.

A series of ten plates, in portfolio, illustrating typical examples of the Grecian and Roman orders, with full details and a selection of Greek and Roman ornament. Those directly concerned will find this book indispensable.

The foundation of the new Masonic headquarters in Great Queen Street, London, will be laid by the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master, on July 14. The site has now been practically cleared of the old buildings. The architects for the new building, selected in competition, are Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, jun., who made a gift to the French Government of 18,000,000 francs (about £145,170) for the repair and upkeep of the Palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau, and the restoration of Rheims Cathedral, has made a further gift of 40,000,000 francs (about £322,600), to be devoted to the same objects.



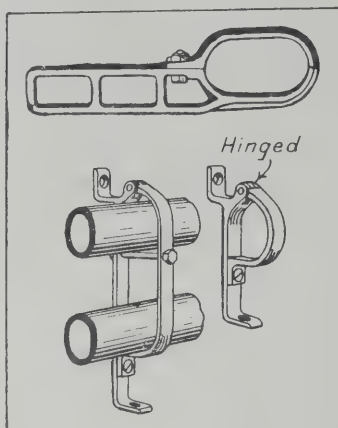
LEEDS UNIVERSITY: MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE.
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.
Drawing by T. A. LODGE.

New Ways and Means

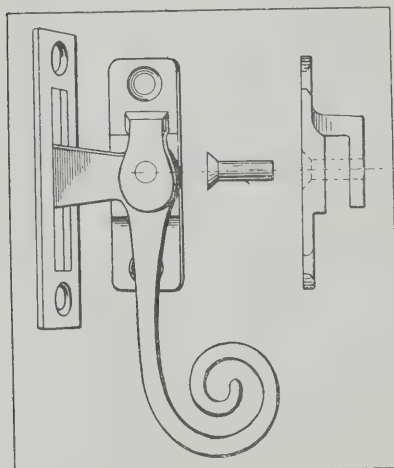
*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*

New Designs in Pipe Brackets

Three new designs in pipe brackets, made by Messrs. Walter Slingsby & Co., Ltd., of Woodhouse Road, Keighley, are illustrated. The topmost bracket shown is essentially an "expansion pipe" type, having been designed to meet the requirements for a pipe bracket which will allow hot water pipes to adjust their position when intermittently in service, and consequently expanding and contracting. These brackets can be built into the wall to give a secure fixing. The two lower brackets shown are designed for fixing at floor level, as ordinary pipe carriers. It will be noticed that the loop which carries the pipe is hinged to facilitate the fitting of the pipework after the brackets have been fixed in position. The bolt holes on the bracket itself are also arranged to give a steadier fixing than is usually provided, one bolt being secured to the wall and one to the floor.



The "Wask" Pipe Brackets.
(Walter Slingsby & Co., Ltd.)



New "Reversible" Casement Fastener.
(Young & Marten, Ltd.)

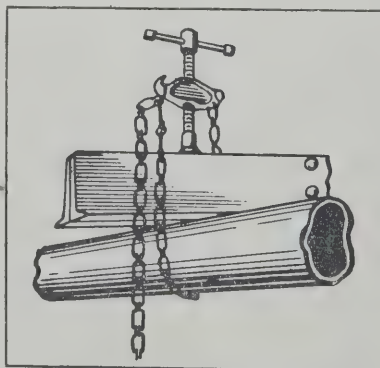
A Refinement in Casement Fasteners

The casement fastener of the "cockspur" type, shown in one of our illustrations, is of a new "reversible" pattern which has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Young & Marten, Ltd., of Caledonian Works, Stratford, E.14. This fastener can be easily and quickly altered from right to left hand, to suit the casement to which it is being fitted. The handle works on a hardened steel rivet, which is inserted from the back of the bracket without the use of any tools. The rivet head itself is countersunk, so that it fits flush with the woodwork of the casement, and when fixed in position it is thus secured against working loose or becoming detached.

Two New Novocrete Products

Some new flooring tiles and partition panels are included amongst recent additions to the range of products made by Messrs. Novocrete and

Cement Products Co., Ltd., of 246 Regent Street, London, W.1. The tiles in question are obtainable in a variety of soft tones, including white, with three distinct finishes: (a) natural state, with a non-slip surface, suitable for kitchens and passages; (b) natural state, but with the edges squared up for laying with a fine hair joint; and (c) with the surface scoured smooth and wax polished, to show up the aggregate. Several standard sizes, e.g., 6 in. x 6 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 9 in. x 3 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in., are made, but since they are composed of 66 per cent. of wood, like other Novocrete products, they can be cut with an ordinary saw when necessary. Ordinarily they are laid on a concrete foundation, the surface of which has been grouted with Portland cement and bedded, to a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in., with a mixture of 2½ parts of clean sand to 1 part of cement. Special precautions should be taken to prevent any of the cement setting upon the surface of the tiles, and it is also advisable to retard the drying out of the surface by keeping wet sacking on the work for three or four days. The partition panels are supplied in a standard size measuring 8 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. x 1½ in., with a finished surface on both sides. A similar slab with a finished surface on one side only can be supplied for use as a wall lining for timber or half brick walls, or to meet cases where

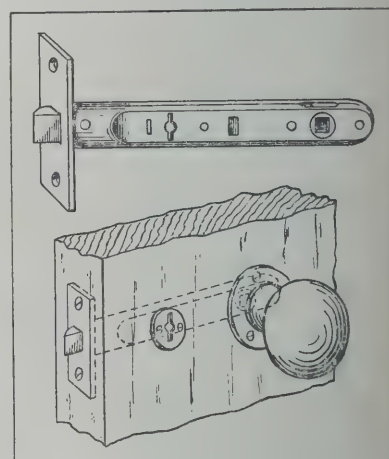


New Adjustable Chain Cramp.
(Thos. R. Ellin (Footprint Works), Ltd.)

walls are not found to be sufficiently soundproof.

A New Cramping Device for Builders

An adjustable cramping device, designed to fit irregular objects, in addition to carrying out ordinary straightforward cramping duties, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Thos. R. Ellin (Footprint Works), Ltd., of 31-47 Hollis Croft, Sheffield. This cramp, which is illustrated in the act of supporting pipe-work to an overhead beam, consists of a length of chain and a screwed head provided with a spindle to give the necessary tightening effect. One end of the chain is permanently attached to the tightening gear, but the effective length of the chain can be adjusted by slipping the nearest link over the hook which is to be seen in our sketch. The end of the screwed spindle bears upon the object which

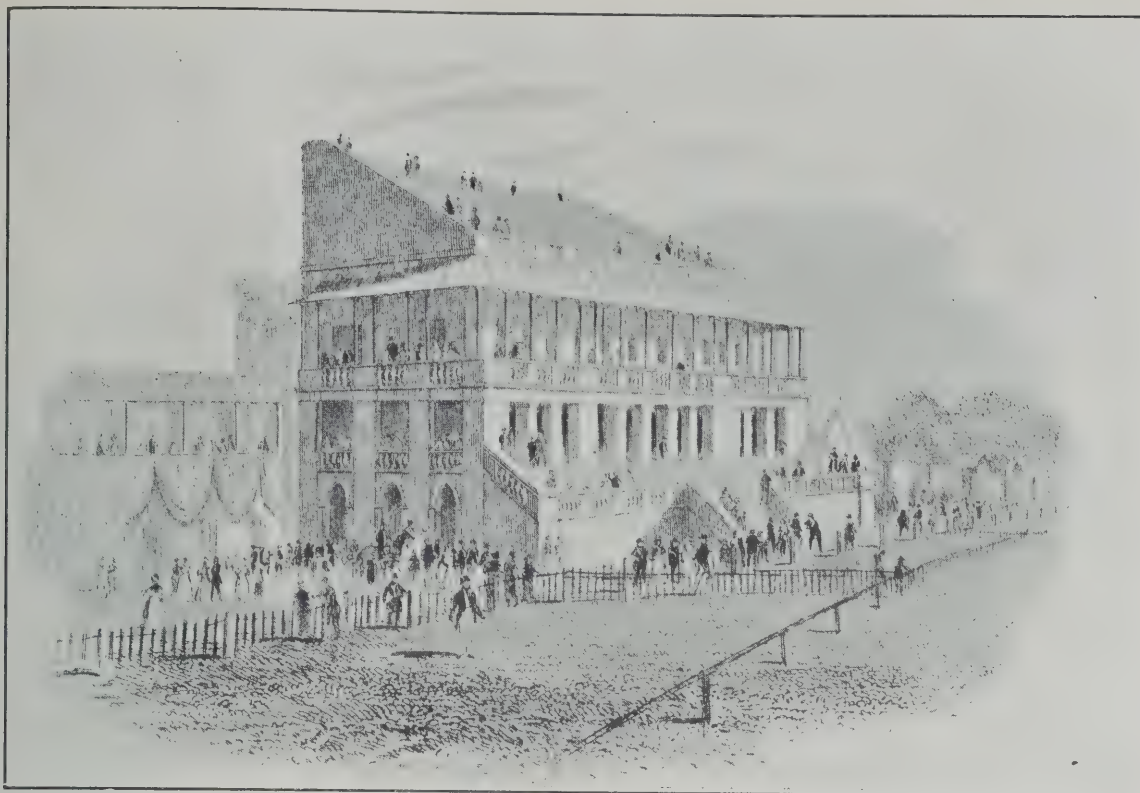


New Mortice Lock.
(Samuel Parkes & Co., Ltd.)

is being cramped, and when tightened up is claimed to give a perfect cramping action, in that a double pull, equal at both sides, is provided by the chain so that all strain is evenly distributed. At present these cramps are being made in three sizes, with 5, 7 and 12 feet of chain respectively.

An Improvement in Locks

A mortice lock of tubular shape, which can be fitted by merely drilling a 1-in. circular hole from the edge of the door into the stile, has been introduced by Messrs. Samuel Parkes & Co., Ltd., of Pretoria Works, Willenhall, whose London office is at 329 High Holborn, W.C.1. This lock is also provided with a double-handed action, which automatically adjusts itself for both right or left hand doors without having to remove the fore end of the lock casing. The mechanism of this lock is also of an improved and simplified pattern, but one of its outstanding features seems to be the ease with which it can be adapted to doors with narrow styles.



THE FIRST GRAND STAND AT EPSOM.

THE EPSOM GRAND STAND

Few buildings of modern times have been erected under circumstances of such haste and with such expedition as the Epsom Grand Stand. The structure was ready for use at the appointed date, which was May 31, but only just ready. Right up to the last moment plasterers, painters and carpenters were still busily engaged in completing the vast fabric, which proved capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators of the Derby. Five hundred men have been employed on the construction of the stand day and night. Many difficulties have dogged the work after it was begun, owing to the industrial troubles of last year, but co-operation and goodwill enabled it to be completed in time. The architects, Messrs. Reeve & Reeve, of Margate, in association with Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, of Avenue House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., are to be congratulated upon accomplishing a task of such difficulty.

What of the design of the structure? Seen from the Downs the stand presents a bright appearance. The white concrete tiers, the blue girders, and the dull red roof and brickwork provide a pleasant combination of colours, while the general effect of the somewhat hard lines of the composition is softened by distance. A closer view, such as is obtained from Tattersall's, shows an absence of decoration, and the great girders become more prominent. The truth of the matter is that the architects have accomplished wonders under the circumstances imposed upon them, which circumstances appear to have included in the first place the necessity of the severest economy. This is, of course, a natural condition which afflicts nearly all building schemes at the present moment, yet it is noticeable that a certain number of building areas manage to escape from it, and are even able to display a certain architectural ostentation and opulence. It must, however, be admitted that a race-course stand, destined to be occupied for a rather limited number of days during the year, cannot be and ought not to be as lavishly decorated as a picture theatre; yet it may be supposed that the erection of

a stand capable of holding 20,000 people, a fair proportion of whom are paying high prices for their seats, is not altogether an unprofitable undertaking. The promoters of the scheme were, of course, aware that, provided the stand was stable, it would be filled, whatever its architectural merits or demerits might be, so popular is the Derby as a national institution. Yet it may be suggested that they were under a certain obligation to the public to erect a structure which should not represent the bare and absolute minimum of cost, a utilitarian framework so entirely without adornment, and without such variety of form as may be attained by the subtleties of architectural composition.

It is often said that good proportion and other principal qualities of fine building cost nothing, and to a certain extent this is true. Very often thoroughly bad designs are just as expensive to execute as very beautiful ones. And yet this dogma of the possible association of extreme cheapness with good design is generally fallacious. While it is true, of course, that a composition expressing refinement is no more costly than another equally elaborate which is misconceived, it is almost impossible that a structure representing the very acme of cheapness, and designed to achieve nothing but economy combined with utilitarian efficiency, can have the highest qualities of architecture. *Something* extra must be paid if the architectural ideal is to be achieved. One is not making an extravagant demand in stating this, for the vast majority of building owners willingly concede as much. If the proprietors of the Epsom Grand Stand have been loath to supply this extra, their architects have at least provided them with a structure extremely well planned and serviceable from every point of view. Gone for ever are the days when a stand could be just a stand, and nothing more. In modern times every building, even if its function appears to be of the simplest, has numerous small apartments which tend to destroy the unity and simplicity of the architectural "programme," and make it ever more

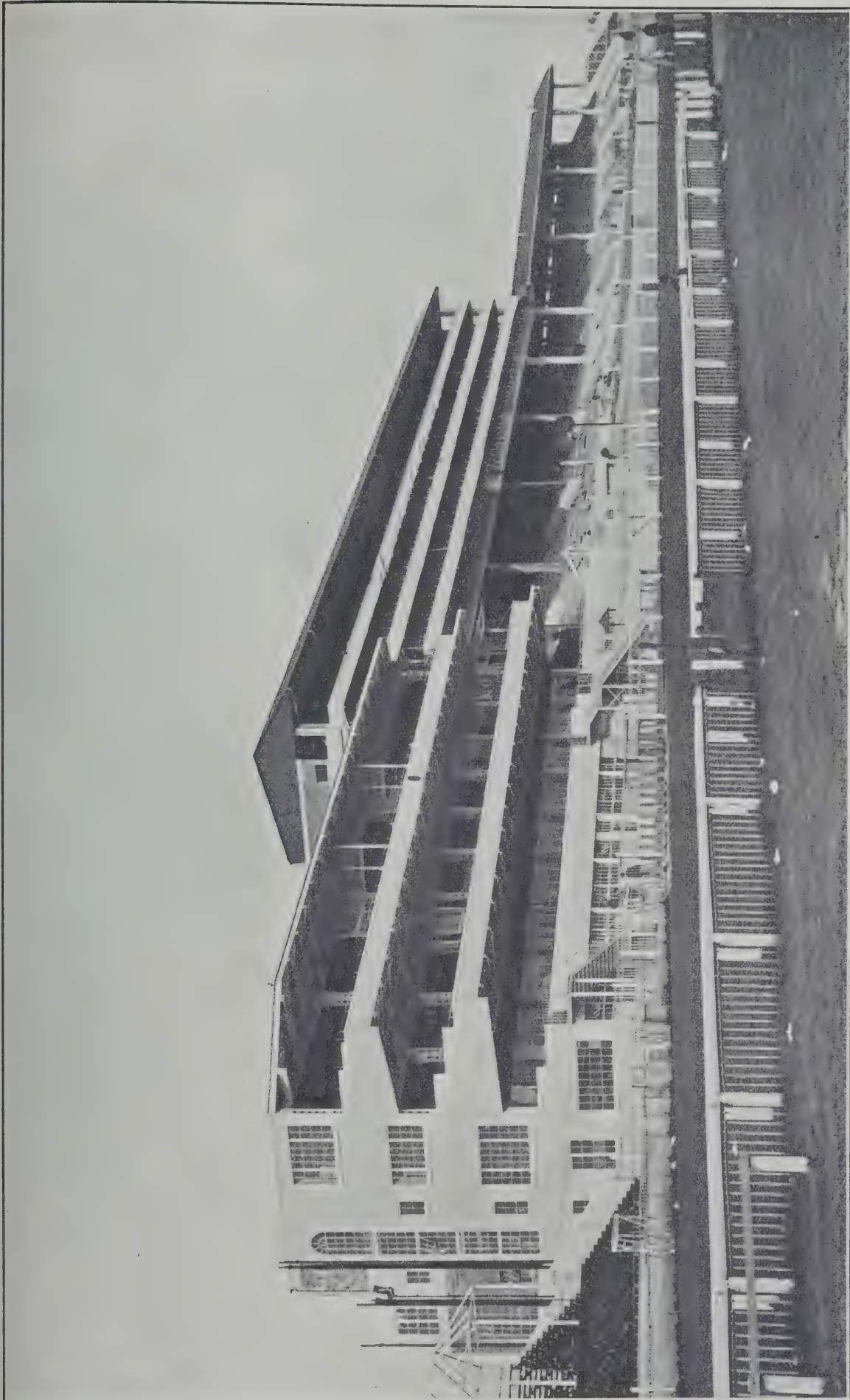
difficult to combine the various parts of the structure into an organic whole, harmoniously conceived. Thus it was at Epsom. Besides the long tiers of seats, which may be arranged in a broad and stately pattern, there had to be provided restaurants, drinking bars, special rooms for members, stewards and jockeys, extensive lavatory accommodation, and last, but not least, a suite of royal apartments. In these circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising that the back of the building represents a somewhat disorderly array of windows of different sizes. A certain measure of symmetry has indeed been achieved in the central portion; but the two wings are not homogeneous either with each other or with the part between them. Three very prominent long slits of staircase windows out of scale with the rest of the fenestration are in evidence, the centre one of which cuts the composition in two. Just for the sake of comparison, and without wishing to push the analogy between a modern and an ancient building too far, let us turn our thoughts for a moment to the Coliseum. Here we have a building far larger, of course, than the Epsom Grand Stand, but it so happens that it has a certain resemblance to the latter in that the subsidiary requirements of the building were very complex. The space underneath the tiers of seats was occupied by a vast number of chambers to accommodate slaves and gladiators and the lions and other animals used in the great display. We may be sure, also, that places for food and drink were also provided within the structure. Yet if we look at the outside, at the back elevations, what do we find? A composition of a noble simplicity and grandeur which even in its ruin is still the admiration of the world. But, we may depend upon it, this simplicity and grandeur cost money. It is a legitimate complaint against the back of the Epsom Grand Stand that, although prominently exposed to public view, it has no dignity. The windows are all at sixes and sevens, and the façade has no punctuating members, it seems to be cut off at random at both its lateral extremities, it has no recognisable base and no crowning feature capable of dominating the whole. And this indeterminate quality is also present in the front elevation, of which the long horizontal lines appear to end abruptly without consciousness of the fact that they are coming to a conclusion at any particular point. Of course, if we are to assume that the wings are meant to be extended in the future, their present unfinished appearance would be justifiable. The central portion, however, which is taller than the rest, is not so constructed that it could be enlarged and encroach upon the wings, and yet it also ends abruptly and has nothing to give formal emphasis to its lateral extremities. It may be of interest to conjecture in what manner such formal emphasis might have been attained. The cheapest way of accomplishing this end would be, of course, to concentrate attention upon the roof, and to make this a self-contained entity by tilting up the eave lines at their extremities. Such a treatment, although it is traditionally associated with the architecture of wood, perfected by the Chinese and Japanese, is not in itself inappropriate to ferro-concrete, a material which shares the qualities of wood inasmuch as it is capable of bearing a high transverse and tensional strain. And there can be little doubt that in modern architecture there is a tendency to make experiments in this direction. Accepting, however, the architects' decision to keep the roof quite horizontal, the only other method of enclosing in the composition would be to give a little additional solidity to the façade at its corners. In the case of the left-hand side this has been done by making the interval between the

uprights smaller at this point, but on the right of the central portion this expressive differentiation is absent, and the series of equal intervals suddenly stops without preparing us for this cessation.

It is obviously a stand, so constructed that a large number of people are enabled under cover to observe a spectacle in front of them, and as such it has the merit of being a direct and straightforward composition. Moreover, the increased height of the central portion provides an imposing dominant to the building, so that it has unity of an elementary kind. The contrast of the vertical supports at the base of the centre stand, and the long horizontal lines above, is a striking one. Whether these latter could have been articulated in some way so as to take cognisance of the prominent vertical lines of the substructure is an interesting problem of design. One important formal merit this central part possesses, namely, the topmost interval between the roof and parapet immediately below it is taller than the similar intervals between the other stages, and this has the pleasant effect of closing the series and of helping to form a terminal emphasis at the upper extremity of the composition. It must be confessed, however, that the top of the west stand roof is lacking in substantiality, and the thin flat roof seems of insufficient importance to form the crowning feature of the structure. Turning from the general composition to the actual parts of the building, its constructional members, we find that these are exposed in their nakedness, no attempt being made to disguise their surface quality or to give them the attributes of architecture. Here, again, it may be presumed that considerations of economy prevented any elaboration of treatment being attempted. It must, however, be borne in mind that in addition to the need for money, speed was also a dominating factor. About 20,000 people will be accommodated instead of the 6,600 which was the maximum the old stand would hold. The structure is about 700 ft. long and high, comprising a west stand of 150 ft. in lengths and 60 ft. high, a centre stand of 330 ft. and 70 ft. high, and the east stand of 210 ft. and 40 ft. high. There are also 215 private boxes provided, and it is noteworthy that for each stand separate bar, luncheon room and lavatory accommodation is provided. The whole of the original stand fronting the racecourse has been pulled down. Of the old stand, only the more recently erected dining-rooms at the back remain, and the new stands, extending both east and west, are built over the space once occupied by Lengland's No. 1 and Barnard's No. 1 stands. The new stand is partly parallel with the course, but at its west end—that nearer the Paddock—is set at an angle to it, thus giving everyone a good view of the straight and winning post. Special attention has been paid throughout to the ensuring an unobstructed angle of vision for everyone, and the elimination of the usual large number of supporting stanchions. The main girders spanning the front are 60 ft. in length.

It is of interest to compare this great structure with a little prototype of the 18th century here illustrated, in which the tiers of seats are placed on the roof of a building of the traditional kind, which, however, is provided with open balconies. The contrast between these two buildings does much to indicate how far we of the twentieth century have travelled since those days.

The consulting engineer was Mr. Harold Cave, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.1. The contractors were Messrs. Howard & Co., Broad Court, Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. The steelwork contractors were Messrs. Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.



EPSOM NEW GRAND STAND.
MESSRS. REEVE & REEVE and MESSRS. ELCOCK & SUTCLIFFE, Associated Architects.
MR. HAROLD CANE, Consulting Engineer.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE

London, June 20-25, 1927

June 20.—A reception will take place at the R.I.B.A. Galleries from 9 p.m.—11 p.m. Members will be welcomed by the President and Mrs. Dawber. (Morning or evening dress optional; smoking; light refreshments.)

June 21.—10.15 for 10.30: The Conference will assemble for the Inaugural Meeting. 1 p.m.: Luncheon interval. 2 p.m.—6 p.m.: Alternative visits: Visit A—A char-à-banc drive to The Stationers' Hall, The College of Herald's, The Mercers' Hall, The Brewers' Hall, and The Mansion House (inclusive cost, 4s. 6d. each). Visit B—A char-à-banc drive to The Fishmongers' Hall, The Customs House, The Goldsmiths' Hall, The Mansion House (inclusive cost, 4s. 6d. each). Visit C—A char-à-banc drive to Trinity House, The Tower of London, and The Port of London (inclusive cost, 6s. each). Visit D—The British Museum and The Foundling Hospital. A char-à-banc drive to The British Museum and The Foundling Hospital (passing through the garden of Russell Square). Tea at Holborn Restaurant (inclusive cost, 5s. 6d. each). Visit E—A visit to the Inns of Court. A walk through the following buildings: The Inner Temple, The Middle Temple, The Temple Church, The Law Courts, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn. Tea at the Holborn Restaurant (inclusive cost, 5s. 6d. each). 6 p.m.—8.30: Dinner interval. 8.30—11 p.m.: Alternative receptions. F—Reception by the Architectural Association (34 Bedford Square, W.C.1) with entertainment and inspection of the work of the A.A. school. G—Reception by the University of London School of Architecture in the Bartlett School Buildings (Gower Street, W.C.1), with entertainment and an inspection of the work of the school.

June 22.—10.30 a.m.—1 p.m.: Alternative visits. H—New London Buildings, a char-à-banc drive to Devonshire House, Bush House, and Adelaide House (cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each). I—New London Stores, a char-à-banc drive to Selfridge's, Liberty's, and Peter Robinson's (cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each). K—A drive round Central London; motor char-à-banc drive to Waterloo Bridge, Somerset House, City Churches, Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Regent's Park, Aldwych, and Kingsway (cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each). L—Visit to Kensington; motor char-à-banc drive with visits to Kensington Palace, the Museums and Government Buildings in South Kensington, the Albert Hall and Memorial (cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each). 1 p.m.—2 p.m.: Luncheon interval. 2 p.m.—7 p.m.: M—Garden party at Hampton Court. There will be no limit to the numbers, and all members are especially urged to be present, as the Conference photograph will be taken on this occasion. The party will travel to Hampton Court by motor char-à-banc from the West End, via Richmond Park and Kingston, and will return via Ham Common (inclusive cost, 10s. each). 7 p.m.—8.30 p.m.: Dinner interval. N—Exhibition, 8.30—10.30 p.m. There will be an exhibition in the Main Library and the Galleries of the principal treasures of the R.I.B.A. Library, including drawings, rare books, sketch books, etc. Smoking and light refreshments.

June 23.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Alternative excursions. O—Knole Park, Penhurst, and Hever Castle. A char-à-banc drive to Wrotham, Ightham, Sevenoaks (lunch), Knole Park, Penshurst, Hever Castle, Edenbridge, Westerham (tea); (inclusive cost, 16s. each). P—Hatfield, Welwyn, and St. Albans. A char-à-banc drive to St. Albans Cathedral, St. Albans (lunch), Hatfield and Welwyn Garden City

(tea); (inclusive cost, 16s. each). Q—Greenwich and Blackheath, etc. A tour by steamer to Greenwich (lunch), visit to Greenwich Hospital and Observatory, motor char-à-banc drive to Blackheath, Morden College, Dulwich Village (tea), and back by road (inclusive cost, 16s. each). R—Windsor and Eton, etc.: A tour by motor char-à-banc to Eton, Windsor (lunch), Windsor Castle, and return via Bedford Park (inclusive cost, 16s. each). S—9 p.m. to 2 a.m.: Ball in the R.I.B.A. Galleries. A scheme of decoration will be arranged by the Architectural Association (charge for single tickets, 7s. 6d.; double tickets, 12s.).

June 24.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Alternative excursions. T—A visit to Oxford; by train from Paddington to Oxford, drive round University and College buildings, lunch at the Mitre Hotel, and return by train (inclusive cost, 22s. each). U—A tour of the North Downs; by train to Guildford, and drive by Farnham, Odiham, Hindhead (lunch), Haslemere, Chiddingfold, Leith Hill, Dorking (tea), Shalford, and back by train from Guildford (inclusive cost, 18s. each). V—7.30 p.m.: Conference Banquet. The Conference Banquet will take place in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture will be presented to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. (tickets 15s. each, exclusive of wines and cigars).

June 25.—10 a.m. to 7 p.m.: Alternative excursions. W—A visit to Cambridge; by train from Liverpool Street, drive round University and College buildings, lunch and tea at the Bull Hotel, and return by train to Liverpool Street (inclusive cost, 25s. each). X—A visit to Canterbury; by train from Charing Cross to Canterbury, visit to the Cathedral, lunch and tea at the Falstaff Inn, and return by train to Charing Cross (inclusive cost, 15s. each). 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Alternative visits. Y—The London Museum. Z—The Tate Gallery.

In view of the great success of the last five Conferences in the provinces it is expected that there will be a record gathering this year, and it is important that notification should be made to the secretary of the R.I.B.A. as soon as possible by those intending to be present.

Coming Events

Town Planning Institute.—On June 10, at 5.30 p.m., in the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster. The Thirteenth Annual Meeting.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On June 15, 16, 17, 18 at Torquay. General Meeting and Conference.

The Chelsea Society.—June 9-18.—In the Council Chamber of Chelsea Town Hall. An Exhibition of Pictures of Chelsea Past and Present.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On June 20. Election of Council and Standing Committee. Election of Members.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—June 20—25. British Architects' Conference, London.

Cement Marketing Company, Limited.—On Tuesday, June 28. Visit of members of Institution of County Engineers to the Kent Cement Works, Greenhithe.



DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
CARRERE & HASTINGS, in association with PROF. C. H. REILLY, Architects.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, LONDON

A paper, written by Mr. Thomas Hastings, of Messrs. Carrere and Hastings, New York, who, in collaboration with Professor C. H. Reilly, were the architects of the new Devonshire House, Piccadilly, was read on his behalf at a meeting of the R.I.B.A. on Monday. We give the following extracts from it.

There has been a most interesting development of the apartment building in New York City, beginning with the lowly tenement house, which was intended primarily as the home of the poorer citizens of the community.

As the multiple storey residence became more popular, improvements continued in the arrangement and equipment of the buildings, and this condition was hastened by the adoption of a very rigid and specific law in 1901, the provisions of which still apply to all buildings occupied as the home of three or more families living independently of each other and doing their cooking upon the premises.

In the evolution of buildings of this general type we have the tenement house and the apartment house, differing in degree only as to location and quality; also the apartment hotel, a combination of the hotel and apartment house functions, with the limitation against independent cooking in the apartments of the several tenants.

In general, in the apartment hotels the cooking in the apartments is avoided by a central kitchen, operated by the hotel management, with service to the several apartments by means of lifts.

In many of these buildings each apartment is provided with a small serving pantry, through which the lift from the central kitchen passes, while in other cases the service from the central kitchen connects with a serving pantry on each floor, from which the individual apartments are served by the hotel employees.

From its humble beginning as a simple tenement house, sometimes housing only six or eight families, the apartment building and the apartment hotel have grown into structures covering an entire block front, and involving many millions of dollars of investment in land and building.

The large amount of money required to carry forward such a project to completion, and to the point of producing revenue, makes it important that the construction work should proceed with the utmost speed, and that every effort should be made to eliminate avoidable delays.

From the inception of the project these rules apply both to architect and builder, and in each case it has been necessary to develop methods of securing results which have gone hand in hand with the evolution of the building of large area and great height.

The schedules of progress, subdividing the work into its constituent parts, are prepared with great care, and prove most helpful in co-ordinating the preparation of materials for the several branches of the work and in determining in advance the rate at which the work must proceed to insure completion by a specified date.

Expeditors in the field and shop carefully check the progress of the preparation of the materials for the structure, and see to it that shipments are made so that the materials may reach the work as required and in proper sequence.

Successful results cannot be obtained if the architect does not supply the contractor with all needed

information in time to meet the scheduled requirements, and the architect must see to it that all contractors employed on the work are co-operating and maintaining the scheduled progress.

These conditions have led to the adoption of methods of construction which ensure rapidity of completion and the development of skilled engineers who are trained in the scheduling of operations and the following through and co-ordinating of the work in the shop and at the site. All of this is of the utmost importance to the investor who wishes to determine the extent of his investment and the period during which he must carry the burden of expense before returns may be expected.

When the good old Kent House, so long the property of the Dukes of Devonshire, was sold to the distinguished firm of Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, it was realised that, due to the changing character of its environment, the old house must give way to the encroaching commercial demands. Having determined to build a high-class apartment house on the principal portion of the site, they determined to consult architectural authority with a view to obtaining advice as to how to secure plans for a building which might in some measure be worthy of such a beautiful site, and at the same time solve their problem in the way of a practical investment.

Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts selected Professor Reilly as their adviser, and it was because of the fact that Professor Reilly was unusually familiar with American architectural practice and the development of the apartment house problem in America, that he first advised the selection of an American architect, and my delight was unbounded when I received a cable from Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts asking if I would be interested. The thought of building something in the country of my early forefathers appealed to my imagination and stimulated my enthusiasm.

Professor Reilly, together with Mr. Stevenson, the director of the company, and Mr. Hannen, a junior member of the firm, arrived in my office not two weeks later, and we immediately began work with the understanding that Professor Reilly would collaborate with me to the fullest extent and on an equal footing in designing and assisting in the execution of the work.

To have client and builder in one was a somewhat new sensation, and a most happy one. The intelligent and helpful interest they took in our part of the work will never be forgotten. Their willingness to spend money where no direct interest returns were visible, for the sake of art and with a just pride in the traditions of the well-known site, was most remarkable, and we never could have accomplished whatever there is of interest in the building excepting through such friendly understanding and collaboration.

The programme is, in a sense, a new one for London, and therefore the outcome or results must of necessity be somewhat foreign, and this fact made us all the more anxious to produce harmony with our neighbours. We all agreed that we would build as much as possible in a style which would seem to be modern and, at the same time, related to the traditions of our immediate ancestors. We naturally drifted into what, perhaps, might be called the period of the English revival of Italian classicism in the early nineteenth century. As a matter of composition, which, of course, if properly undertaken, will of necessity make its impress upon the style and character of the design, we agreed that we should first of all make the façades express what they clothed.

There is no dominating principal feature in such a building to express itself in façade and add colour to the results. We must obtain colour and interest with all the openings the same size and storeys the

same height, excepting the ground floor, which was to be reserved for housing banks or other institutions.

The first thing we did was to make certain well-defined restrictions for ourselves, so as to come within reason and at the same time adhere to the practical point of view. We fixed the floor lines equal in height, and the window sills and lintels at equal distances from the floors of each storey.

This, we felt, was a vital part of our programme and any colour obtained with the distribution of our openings would of necessity be obtained within these limitations. In accordance with the natural law, if this were adhered to our design would of necessity express the purpose for which it was made.

We furthermore avoided the superfluous use of pilasters or pediments and other architectural motives which would destroy the uniformity and simplicity we believe should express the problem to be solved. In a general way, we soon determined upon a recessed central front, so as to give extra corner rooms for light and air in the apartments. The widening of Berkeley Street was very wisely determined upon by our clients, and we all agreed that the main entrance to the apartments should be placed on a new street—we were to determine upon connecting Berkeley with Stratton Street; this would give the maximum frontage for rental on the three remaining streets.

I cannot close without a word of appreciation of the site—the great depth of circulation necessary on the first floor because of the necessity of placing the elevators so as to arrive advantageously for the best apartments on the Piccadilly front.

I cannot close without a word in appreciation of our gratitude to Mr. Jackson for the admirable and conscientious way he interpreted our drawings in the hallways, somewhat Pompeian in design, and the dining-room, which we designed in the Adams character. I deeply appreciate the opportunity afforded me by Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts to participate in this most interesting work, and cherish with increased pleasure the gold medal so generously bestowed upon me by the Royal Institute of British Architects, which proved to be the open sesame for me with Professor Reilly, my most efficient collaborator in our architectural contribution to the new Devonshire House.

Correspondence

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—As Solicitor to the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, my attention has been called to the report appearing in your issue of the 27th inst. (page 906, column 1, paragraph 6) of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Architects (Registration) Bill.

Major Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., is reported to have stated that the *Incorporated Association of Architects* was an off-shoot of the *Faculty of Architects*, and while I appreciate that you were not responsible for the statements made, which I presume are reported correctly, I must ask you to be good enough to give publicity to the following facts.

The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors was incorporated on September 12, 1925. The Faculty of Architects was registered as a company on May 21, 1926, eight months later, and, finally, I have to point out that there has never been any connection between the two organisations referred to.

Yours faithfully,

D. H. BRAMALL.

64 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.



Fig. 1.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: GENERAL VIEW OF EXTERIOR SHOWING THE SYSTEM OF EXTERNAL COURTS.

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN'S HOTEL—I

(This is the first of a series of three articles, by Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON, dealing with modern American practice in the design of that type of hotel which is very largely patronised by the travelling business community. Many of the photographs and plans are reproduced by courtesy of Mr. E. M. Statler, who has been responsible for the creation of the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York and a chain of highly efficient and important hotels in other large American cities).

The successful design of a modern hotel, in whatever country it is built, can never be the work of the architect unaided. The situation is well summed up by Mr. E. M. Statler, who has probably carried hotel organisation for efficiency further than any single individual either in America or Europe, and who has described as follows the collaborations of talent necessary in hotel building: "The services required in establishing the proper preliminary analysis, as well as in developing the finished structure, include not only the skill and art of the architect, but the detailed technical advice of engineers and, above all, the supervision of a practical hotel man equipped with a thorough knowledge of the many important and incidental problems which develop in each department. The architects can help the hotel man—the hotel man

can help the architect—but alone they both tread on dangerous ground."

It is necessary to realise this fact in judging hotel design in the United States and in comparing it with European practice. The architect can do his best to solve a particular problem which is placed before him, but he does not create the conditions of the problem. He has got to bear in mind that there are many categories of hotels, each catering for its own special clientèle, and he must not imagine that, because one type of hotel is successful in serving some particular section of the public in some particular location, it will be equally suitable for a totally different class of business.

The conditions of life in America have their own particular characteristics, and the vastness of the

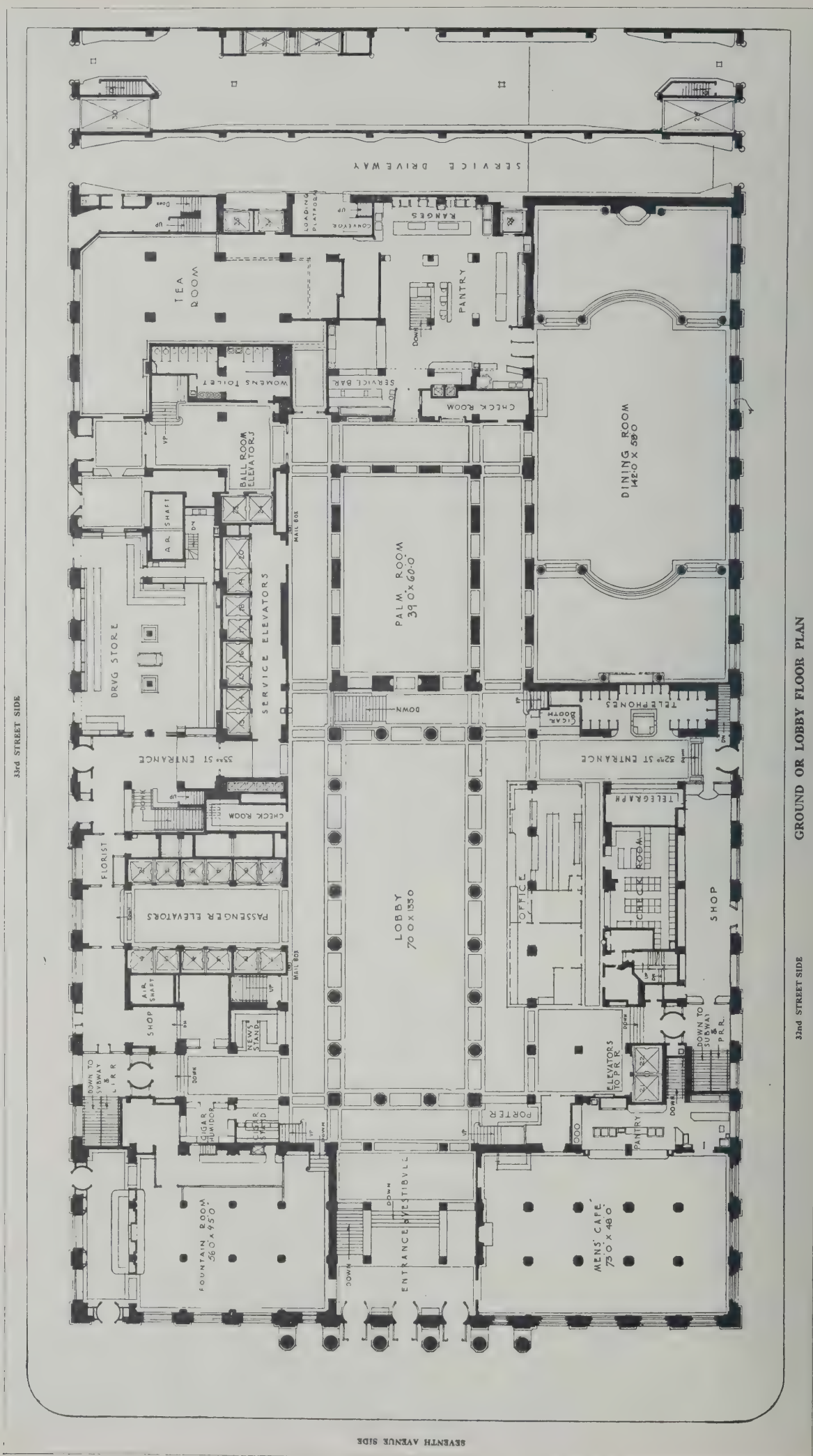


Fig. 2.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN. MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

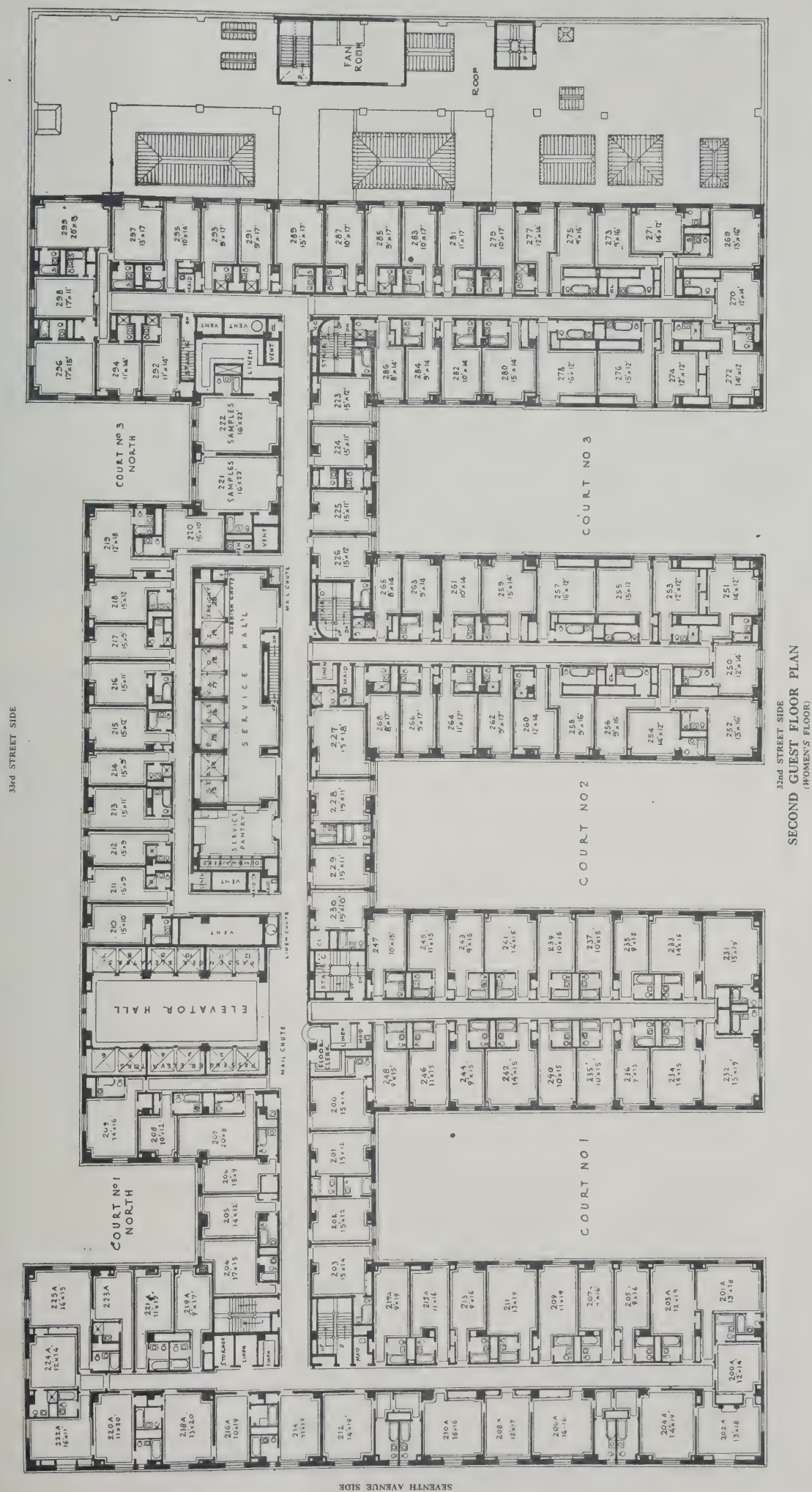




Fig. 5.—PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: LEFT HALLWAY, TYPICAL OF ALL BEDROOM FLOORS.
MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

continent and of its opportunities is reflected in the tremendous scale of the hotels which are put up in all large cities to cater for the travelling public, and especially the business man. The smaller residential hotel in America has many points of similarity with European models, but hitherto there has not been on this side of the Atlantic any hotel development comparable to that which is producing vast caravanserais of 2,000 to 3,000 rooms, representing veritable cities in miniature.

Wages are high in America, and domestic labour is expensive. In consequence, the communal service which a hotel provides becomes an attractive solution to the domestic problem, and the apartment hotel has become extremely popular.

At the same time there is a vast travelling population which congregates in big centres which are separated by many hours' journey. The chief pursuit of this travelling public is business, and the business man who travels far demands the best of service in the way of hotel accommodation, and is able and prepared to pay for it. Conditions of working life in the States are arduous, but pay is good. Comfort therefore becomes a requisite, and the chief agency for its provision—money—is available, even amongst the class which, in this country, would be called the class of moderate means. There is nothing to prevent, in Europe, a standard of hotel accommodation equal to that in the United States except the question of the demand and the ability of the travelling public to pay the cost. Hotel design on a large scale repeats the problem of the perfect dwelling, replete with hardwood floors and every convenience of equipment; in the one, as in the other, there would be no difficulty in supplying all requirements, provided it were an economic proposition.

The nearest parallel in England to hotels of the type which the Statler organisation has produced in America are the large commercial hotels in our big industrial centres. In America practically every important town, with the exception of Washington, is an industrial town to a greater or less degree, and the

conditions to be met in creating a hotel service are fairly uniform. In every case the majority of guests are business men, the permanent or seasonal residents are few in number, and in that respect conditions are much the same there as here. But whereas in this country there is often provided in a large transients' hotel a certain amount of space for commercial purposes, such as sample rooms, etc., in America this feature of hotel service has been enormously developed, and hotel planning has been greatly influenced in consequence.

A growing feature of American commercial life is the numerous trade conventions and club or "fraternity" gatherings which at certain times of the year will take place in the various big centres, and which will suddenly tax hotel accommodation in many ways besides that of merely providing rooms in which to sleep. Sales conferences "get-together" meetings, banquets, and gatherings of men in some particular industry from all parts of the States will descend upon some town and require vast rooms, for banquets in which as many as 5,000 meals are served, and an immense amount of lobby and lounge space in which these "peak" numbers can be distributed without entirely dislocating the ordinary life of the hotel.

The economic factor of catering for these conventions is a very important one, for in some of the hotels the margin between profit and loss is largely dependent on the letting of space for "convention weeks." In one large Chicago hotel as much as £2,000 has been earned in the few days of a big convention, and these profits are on a much more attractive scale than anything to be derived from the hotel bedrooms. It is only fair to say, however, that experience is not the same in every city, and that in the case of one very large New York hotel it is stated that business from conventions shows very little profit, one reason being that these big meetings result in a great deal of damage to furniture and decorations.

The Statler system of hotels is represented in St. Louis, Buffalo, Boston, Cleveland and Detroit, but the largest building is that of the Hotel Pennsylvania in



Fig. 4.—PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: A FOYER ON THE BALLROOM FLOOR.
MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

New York. Although not the most recent in design, it still remains the most interesting from the planning standpoint, for it contains practically every item of equipment and every facility for hotel service which has been incorporated in modern hotel design.

The Pennsylvania Hotel was completed in 1919, the architects being McKim, Mead & White. Up till recently it was the largest hotel in the United States, or, indeed, in the world; but it is now being surpassed in size by the Palmer House in Chicago, which has 3,000 rooms, whereas the Pennsylvania has 2,200, each of which has a bathroom containing either a full-size tub, or, in the case of the cheaper rooms, a shower bath.

Ever since its opening the hotel has accommodated an average of 2,600 guests, and its six restaurants serve an average of over 10,000 meals per day—a colossal figure. The problem of planning and organising for such numbers can be imagined.

The fact that a hotel of this type in America is used as a meeting-place by a vast number of people who are not actually occupying rooms accounts for the enormous development of its public space, for, contrary to general European practice, the hotel lobby is a rendezvous to which any respectable person is admitted without question, whether visitor or not; and as a consequence at most times of the day the ground-floor rooms are far more public and frequented than is the practice here, and hotel guests who wish for a certain privacy are accustomed to use the library and writing-rooms, which are very often found in the first floor or mezzanine.

The site occupied is about 390 ft. by 210 ft., and there are 18 guests floors, with an additional partial three floors which house various services. Below the street there are three full basements.

A glance at the ground floor plan (Fig. 2) will show the very simple main division of a block on the central axis, with two equal blocks on either side. In order, however, to understand the system on which the plan is framed, it is necessary to turn to the

second guest-floor plan (Fig. 3), where it will be seen that the service block at the rear is terraced over, while the rest of the plan is carried up on the principle of three re-entrant courts separating wings which are connected to a continuous "back-bone." It is the system of the tooth-comb, which is a favourite solution in America for deep sites, as it avoids internal areas, an analogy in London being the recently completed Park Lane Hotel, planned on a similar principle.

Apart from the extent of the public rooms, which occupy the bulk of the ground-floor space, the most noticeable feature is the provision of shops which are readily accessible from the hotel. Nearly every American hotel of this type makes provision for shops as well as the usual news stand, confectionery and cigar counters, etc. The aim of the hotel management is to arrange, as far as is consistent with good economics, that there should exist, in the premises, every sort of service which the traveller may need. In the Pennsylvania Hotel there is a bank, a broker's office, a travel bureau, a theatre bureau, in addition to such conveniences as Turkish baths, barber's shop, stenographic bureau, a haberdashery and chemist's shop, a women's "beauty parlour," and offices for telegrams, cables, stenographic work, etc. It is possible, in fact, without leaving the hotel, to enjoy in miniature, on the premises, the facilities which might be called upon in a day's business in the West End of London. This provision is a great convenience to the traveller, which must be experienced to be appreciated.

As regards the question of revenue to the hotel, some of these facilities are hotel services, such as, for example, the steamship bureau in the Pennsylvania, while others are let off to concessionaires. Each of these separate departments or services is revenue producing, and each department belonging to the hotel has a manager, and a budget which is checked from time to time by an auditor who, in addition to having charge of all hotel bills, finances the departments. The question of bad debts, etc., is looked after by a

separate credit department, and as great losses are possible, every possible check is instituted. An instance of this is the careful watch kept over traffic in and out of the hotel. Every traveller who goes up to or down from the bedroom floors with a bag or suit-case is scrutinised, and if the luggage of a hotel guest is unduly light, or there is any ground for suspicion, a report is at once made to the credit department, which takes any precautionary measures necessary.

The reception office, which is to the right of the main lobby, is an affair of many windows at which guests "check in" and out, where mail is called for, and accounts settled. Adjoining is the credit department, where letters of credit, travellers' cheques, etc., can be dealt with. All particulars of the guest are taken down in typescript by the "checker-in" when the guest arrives, and a copy goes to the bureau on each floor which takes charge of keys, letters, telephone messages, etc.; there is also an excellent system of book-keeping, by which every account is kept up to date, including all items such as telephone calls, laundry bills and so forth, all of which are signalled through at once by the department concerned to the main office. The American business man expects to be able to go to the hotel office and ask for his bill a few minutes before catching his train and find it ready for him. In the Statler hotels he is not disappointed, for the book-keeping is a very highly developed service.

Adjoining the office is a telephone room, where are found some twenty telephones on which calls can be made direct by enquirers to guests of the hotel. Provided that the room number is known, anyone can call direct up to any room, and this saves delay and the staff which would be necessary to put through all these calls. These telephones are in constant use throughout the day.

At the entrance to the lobby stands the porter's bureau, where the guest makes known his requirements regarding luggage, transportation, etc., while close to the checking-in office is stationed a small army of "bell-hops," under the command of "captain," who details boys to run messages, take guests' hand luggage up to rooms, etc. By this arrangement there is no delay on arrival at the hotel; the checking-in is quickly done, and the traveller is relieved of his luggage and taken up to his room in the elevator in very rapid time. This service is impersonal, but it is efficient.

(The next article will treat in detail of hotel services.)

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, June 1.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND ARCHITECTURAL COMMISSIONS.

A question with reference to the position of architects in Government departments in relation to private commissions excited considerable comment in the House of Commons. Mr. Morrison asked the First Commissioner of Works whether any of the chief architects in that department accepted commissions in their professional capacity from individual persons or private firms, and if so, whether he would take steps to prevent them doing so in future.

The reply given by Captain Hocking, speaking for the department, was that the chief architects in the Office of Works do accept such commissions in their private capacity, and that the First Commissioner is not prepared to prohibit them, as the interests of the department are sufficiently safeguarded by the conditions that (1) the work must not be undertaken during official hours; (2) name-plates must not be fixed on outside offices or private residences; (3) the use of official premises in connection with private

business is not allowed on any conditions, even after official hours; and there must be a clear understanding that the private work must not interfere with departmental duties.

The subject was then taken up by Sir Austen Hopkinson, who wished to know whether an architect carrying out a contract of £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 can devote his proper attention to his duties as a Civil Servant, and whether "the Chemical Trust" is to have the use of any Civil Servant it wants? To those questions Captain Hocking replied that, if the First Commissioner believed that the gentleman in question could not perform his duties to the Government, he would not be allowed to accept such commissions. "We really have no right," he added, "to interfere with the private time of an individual."

Competitions Open

Closing Date, June 15.

Layout and architectural treatment of approaches to the Palais de Justice, Brussels. Particulars, M. Le Conservateur du Palais de Justice, Brussels.

Closing Date, June 15.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Preliminary Competition. Full review of the competition published in our issue of January 28, 1927. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert. Particulars, Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit £1 ls.

Closing Date, June 30.

Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums, £300, £200 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 ls.

Closing Date, July 1.

Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships. Particulars, Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge, 42 Tite Street, S.W.3.

Closing Date, July 1.

Cemetery Chapel, Reading. Limited to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums, 50 and 25 guineas. Assessor, Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit £2 2s.

Closing Date, August 23.

University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums, £400, £300 and £200. Assessors, Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia. Particulars, Agent-General for Western Australia, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.

The Corporation of the City of London have in active preparation a scheme for rebuilding some of the official departments at the Guildhall, at a cost of about £50,000.

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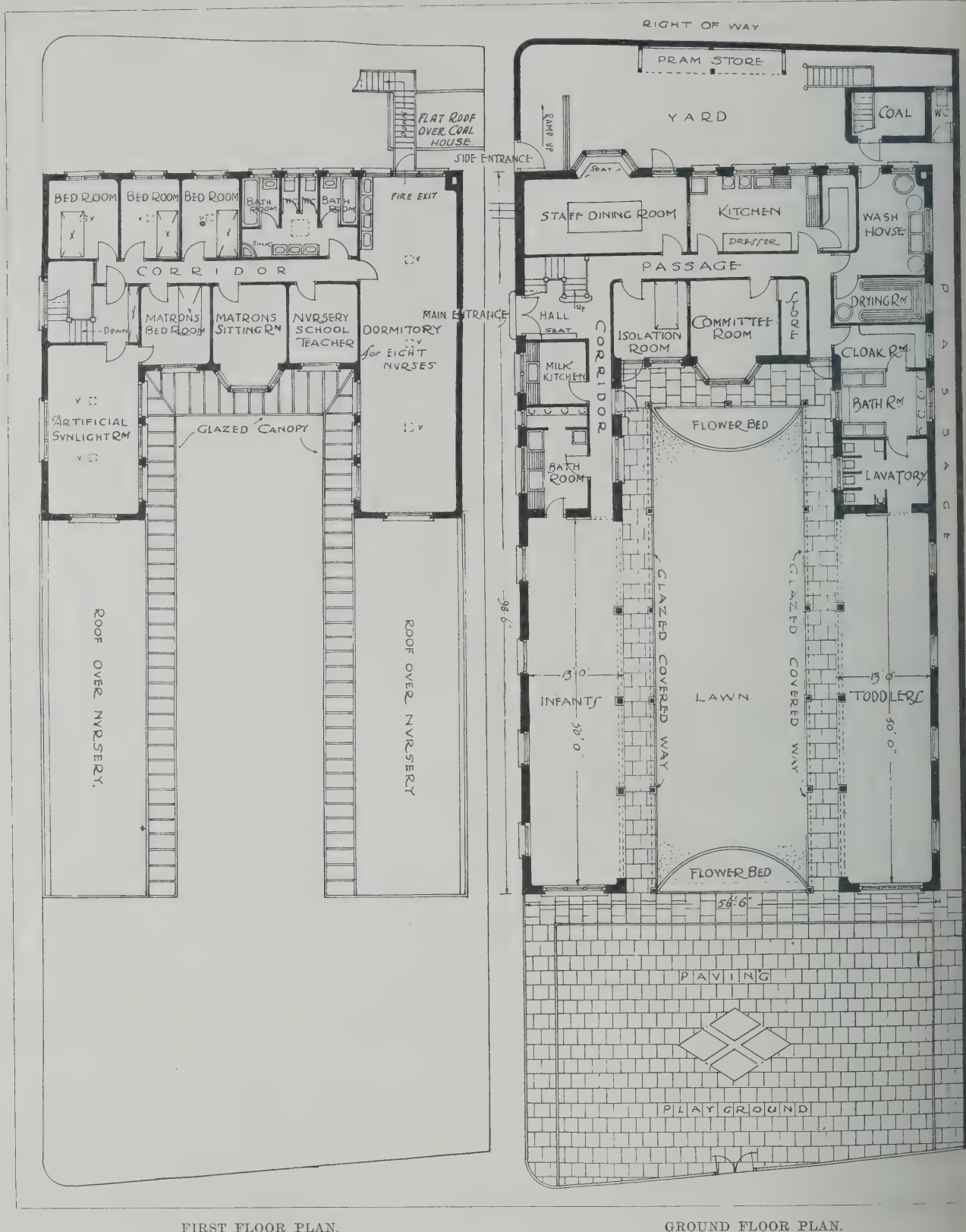
Haworth Parsonage, the home of the Bronte sisters, has been offered by Sir James Roberts, of Strathallan Castle, as a gift to the Bronte Society for use as a Bronte Museum. The offer has been accepted by the Society, and steps are being taken by Sir James to purchase the building from the Haworth Church Lands Trustees.

* * *

A recent meeting of the City of London Corporation approved a recommendation of its Improvements and Finance Committee to permit United Newspapers, Ltd., to close a portion of Crown Court, Fleet Street, upon payment of £500.



HOBLANDS, CHISLEHURST, KENT
FRED. HARRILD, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Sun Babies' Day Nursery, Hoxton

SIR CHARLES T. RUTHEN & Co., Architects.

This nursery, on a site at the corner of Felton and Norris Streets, Hoxton, overlooking the Regent's Canal, has been erected as a memorial to Muriel Viscountess Helmsley, and was opened by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, on May 4. It provides a refuge, in a densely crowded district of North London, for the many infants of mothers who go out to work daily in this industrial area. The building, which is of brickwork rendered on the outside, was designed to catch every glimpse of sunshine, and has two nurseries, each 50 ft. by 14 ft., open on one side

with glazed canopy over, one being for infants a few weeks old, the other for babies up to five years who are taught on nursery, school and Montessori lines. Accommodation is provided for 100 children and sleeping quarters for seven probationer nurses. A room for artificial sunlight treatment, a model wash-house and separate lavatory accommodation for the children, are included. Heating and cooking is by gas, and the finishings are on hospital lines, with simple mouldings, rounded corners, cover skirting



Sun Babies' Day Nursery, Hoxton

SIR CHARLES T. RUTHEN & Co., Architects.

and cornices. There is a paved playground at the south end, and a fine lawn between the two nurseries.

The general contractor was Mr. William Simms, of 591 Commercial Road, E.1. Messrs John R. Venning & Co., Westminster (hot water installation and sanitary fittings); Messrs. The Novocrete Co., Ltd.,

London (Novocrete paving); Messrs. Ellis Partridge & Co., Leicester (slating); Messrs. The Brentford Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., Brentford (patent flooring); Messrs. The Eastern Armature Winding Co., London (electric light installation); Messrs. The London Gardens, Ltd., London (garden lay-out).

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Proceedings of the Select Committee

WESTMINSTER, Thursday, May 26.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons who are considering the Architects' Registration Bill held a further sitting on Thursday of last week, when they heard the evidence of Mr. W. Forbes Campbell, President of the Association of Architects and Surveyors. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Before submitting his evidence, Mr. Campbell asked the permission of the Committee to refer to certain statements which had been made to the Committee at a previous sitting by Major Barnes, the witness for the Royal Institute of British Architects, the promoters of the Bill. Unless those statements were controverted, the case of his Association might be prejudiced in the eyes of the Committee. Major Barnes had been good enough to say a few kind words in regard to him (Mr. Campbell) and the officials of the Association; he said they were all persons whom it was a pleasure to meet. Speaking personally, witness required no praise from Major Barnes. He would place the most charitable interpretation on Major Barnes's evidence relating to the Association, and suggest that he was speaking without knowledge of the true facts.

Continuing, witness said he appeared for the second largest architectural association in this country. Major Barnes, in his evidence, admitted that the Association was as devoted to the cause of registration as the Institute and its allied societies, and witness entirely agreed with that expression of opinion. In fact, he trusted that, when his evidence was completed, the Committee would agree that the Association was even more devoted to the cause of registration than the august body represented by Major Barnes. In answer to the Chairman's questions inquiring whether there had been any real attempt on the Institute's part to co-operate with the Association or to allow them to co-operate with the Institute regarding the promotion of the Bill, Major Barnes had replied, "Yes, there had been very real negotiations carried on." To that reply witness would have something more to say later in his evidence. He might say at once that these negotiations were somewhat belated. The onus, as he would prove, lay with the Institute and not with the body he represented. The Bill was published on February 11. The negotiations between the Institute and the Association began on the 29th of that month and ended on April 6, so it would be appreciated that the Institute had fully made up its mind on the terms of the measure before entering into negotiations with the Association. Major Barnes stated that, as far as the administration of the Bill was concerned, he understood that the Association were satisfied with their inclusion on the Admission Committee and on the Board of Architectural Education. They were not satisfied, and they had all along insisted upon an independent statutory Board or Council. He would deny Major Barnes's statement that there was only one architectural body in this country which had tradition behind it or which had an appreciable number of the architectural profession behind it. In another part of his evidence Major Barnes stated that the Association was an off-split from another body. This was not in keeping with the facts; nor were they connected with any body known as the Faculty of Architects.

In another part of his evidence, Major Barnes had said his Institute were quite willing to give the Association every possible opportunity of safeguarding the rights of their members. The very reason that brought them before the Committee that day was to endeavour to obtain guarantees that the rights of the Association and its members would be safeguarded.

The Chairman: We are not here to give guarantees.

Witness said they wanted to endeavour to obtain them. In reply to the Chairman, Major Barnes had said in regard to the status of the Association that "in a certain sort of way"—whatever that might mean—the Association occupied a kind of intermediate position between the Royal Institute and the Surveyors' Institution. He followed by saying that the Association were a kind of composite body which took in both architects and surveyors, and that again, in itself, was another reason why the Association should not be regarded as a member of a general architectural body. To these statements he (Mr. Campbell) would reply that his

Association was made up of architects pure and simple, surveyors pure and simple, and quantity surveyors pure and simple. The percentage of membership was as follows: Architects, 70 per cent.; surveyors—*i.e.*, persons who practised as surveyors only and not as architects—25 per cent. and quantity surveyors, about 5 per cent. Of course, some of their architect members practised as surveyors also, but the same applied to the R.I.B.A., for many of their members practised as architects and surveyors. It would be further appreciated, from the figures given, that the Association was mainly, if not purely, an architectural body and in this respect it did not differ from the R.I.B.A. except that, by the rules of the Association, quantity surveyors were not allowed to practise as architects, whereas the R.I.B.A. allowed their members to act as quantity surveyors. This, he might say, was a bone of contention in the profession that only the Association had endeavoured to solve. To show the belated manner in which the Institute had carried on their negotiations, he would draw the attention of the Committee to a part of Major Barnes's evidence in which he admitted that it was only last week the situation with regard to Northern Ireland was decided upon and a conclusion reached.

The Chairman: In order to save your time, I may say we have officially received from the North of Ireland people an intimation that they desire to be within the Bill.

Witness then referred to the matter of examinations. He said he was not altogether pleased with the trend of the questions and answers relating thereto. These questions and answers, to his mind, would convey the idea that only the Institute's examinations were to be accepted in the future as a preliminary to registration.

Referring to the amendments to the Bill suggested by the Association, witness said there had been little time for their Executive officers to prepare a *precis* of evidence and a schedule of amendments, having regard to the fact that the witness for the promoters had but a few days previously proposed many amendments. The Bill, as a result of these would be materially changed from the Bill which was before them at the time of the Second Reading. He was pleased to say, however, that they had been able to simplify somewhat their schedule of amendments without materially affecting the issues.

The first amendment had reference to the constitution of the Council or supreme authority. Under the Bill as it had reached the Select Committee, this was to be vested solely in the Royal Institute. Witness submitted that such a proposal was contrary to the tendency of modern legislation which, as a rule, constituted independent statutory Boards such as the Dental Board. The present Bill did not contain any provision for the constitution and procedure of such a Board. They had, therefore, drawn up a third schedule to the Bill containing suggestions in regard to the composition of the Board. It would be observed that representation had been given to all professional societies whose members might be affected by the measure. A large representation had been given to the Royal Institute, including its allied societies and, as the second architectural body, the Association submitted that they should have the second largest representation, and certainly a larger representation than other societies whose interests were not so directly concerned. In this respect, the Association, although its membership was numerically less than that of the Royal Institute, was rapidly growing. Its membership was already a substantial one, and, as such, was entitled to adequate representation on any permanent Council that might be set up. Another argument in favour of such a proposal was that, by a slight alteration to Clause 10, a person who was refused admission to the register could be empowered to appeal to the Council, who should hear him. Such a plan would provide an intermediate court, which might render an appeal to the High Court unnecessary, except in exceptional cases. As at present proposed, the financial cost of an appeal might prove an unjust deterrent to an aggrieved appellant. As an example of an independent Board he would like to cite an example in South Africa. In the Union of South Africa an Architects' Registration authority had been set up and was composed of representatives from each of the architectural societies in the Union. Further

more, when the Bill for the registration of architects in South Africa was drafted, each architectural society was invited to co-operate in its drafting. Major Barnes had not made out a good case for his contention that the Royal Institute should be the supreme authority or governing body.

The Institute recognised other professional bodies in Schedule 2 of the Bill, and included in these were several old and highly respected institutions whose status was equal to that of the R.I.B.A. There was, for instance, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Surveyors' Institution, the Society of Engineers, the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and the Institution of Structural Engineers, all with very large memberships. All these bodies possessed members who claimed the right to use the title "architect," and many of them, no doubt, were justified in doing so. The promoters of the Bill were apparently anxious to obtain their assistance on the Admissions Committee, and why should not these bodies have representation on the supreme Council? Then there was his Association. The promoters agreed that they were entitled, not only to representation on the Admissions Committee, but that they were worthy of inclusion among the learned societies sitting on the Board of Architectural Education. He submitted, therefore, that they were worthy to be included on the Council to be set up under the Bill. If they were not worthy, they ought not to function on any Committee.

They had special objection to the R.I.B.A. being the supreme body. He had in mind the attitude of splendid isolation displayed by the Institute in their correspondence with the Association relative to the Bill. Six months before the Bill was presented to Parliament, the Association made an offer to the Institute to co-operate with and assist them in the preparation of a Bill. The Institute did not accept the offer, and gave the Association no opportunity to express their views before them. It was not until nearly four months after their first application that the Association received a copy of the proposed Bill. The Bill was a flagrant example of an attempt on behalf of the Institute to exercise a monopolistic and dictatorial control over the profession. When the first draft Bill was circulated, strong objections to its terms were raised, not only by his Society, but by other Societies, and a second draft Bill appeared. Pressure must have been brought to bear on the promoters, for a third Bill was prepared, and this was the Bill presented to Parliament. Up to the time of the issue of the second draft Bill, his Association had been ignored, and it was not until his Council intimated that they would resolutely oppose the measure as it stood that the promoters met them in conference. But it was then too late to effect any material change in the Bill. The Association's request that the Council should be an independent statutory body was a fair request, and it should be granted in the interests not only of the professional bodies concerned, but of the general public.

Witness then came to the second amendment suggested by the Association, as to persons entitled to be registered without examination (Clause 5). He said his Association considered that present members of the Institute, including, of course, its allied societies and architect members of his Association, should be included in this clause. If the Bill became law, the duties of the Registrar would undoubtedly be very heavy, at any rate during the first year of office. At one of the conferences held between the Royal Institute and the Association he (witness) suggested to Major Barnes that a tremendous amount of the Registrar's work could be saved if their respective bodies forwarded lists of members who were qualified for registration to be registered *en bloc*. Major Barnes agreed that this suggestion was a sound one, and witness now submitted that provision should be made in the Bill to carry this into effect. After all, it only affected practitioners who had already satisfied their respective societies that they were *bona fide* architects. If the Registrar objected to an individual, he had power under the Act to refer the matter to the Admissions Committee. To avoid the necessity of a practitioner having to pass an examination for entrance to the Association and then having to pass another for registration, or *vice versa*, it was submitted that the passing of the Association's examination (or the Institute's or that of any other approved body), provided such examination was approved by the Board of Architectural Education, should qualify a person for registration.

With regard to the Admissions Committee (Clause 3), as at present provided, this Committee was given a limited

life. The Association considered it should be a permanent committee, especially as it would undoubtedly function as an inexpensive appeal tribunal for persons who had been refused registration by the Registrar. Another of their amendments provided for extra representation of the Association and the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants. His Association was, and always had been, in favour of the payment of a nominal fee for registration by the person registered. Later in his evidence he would state that the Association desired registration to be compulsory and not optional. If the suggestion for an independent Council were adopted, the annual fee for registration could be decided by agreement between the various bodies represented. He thought it safe to reckon that, with so many professional bodies represented, the fee would be kept as low as possible. So far as the Association was concerned, they were prepared to pay the fees for registration of their members, and he thought their example would be followed by other societies. Persons practising other professions had to pay annually for a licence. The auctioneer paid £10, an appraiser and house agent £2, and even a pedlar had to take out a licence. If these considerations were borne in mind, he saw no reason why an architect should object to the payment of a nominal annual fee for registration.

The Association naturally felt that they ought to be represented on the Discipline Committee, in view of the fact that some of their members might be affected. If the R.I.B.A. Council became the Council under the Bill, there was little doubt that the members of the Discipline Committee appointed by the Council would be Institute members. It was the desire of the Association that Clause 11 of the Bill should stand. They were prepared, however, to delete the words "architecture" or "architectural." If Clauses 11 and 12 of the Bill were amended as suggested by the promoters of the Bill, the Bill would become practically worthless. The effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to permit any person, however incompetent, to call himself and practice as an architect without let or hindrance. But a class of "registered architects" would be created who, on the contrary, would be subject to the jurisdiction of the Registration authority and who would have to pay for its upkeep. It seemed obvious that, while "registered architects" would not be able to practice with the same freedom as their unregistered confreres, the only incentive offered to them was the lure of the word "registered." No one troubled nowadays whether a plumber called in to do a job was a "registered plumber" or just a plumber. Was it likely, therefore, that the building owner would concern himself as to which category of architect his proposed consultant belonged? If "registered architect" was to be soon recognised as being superior to "architect," did it not follow that engineers and officials of various bodies, many of them highly competent men, would not content themselves with the inferior designation of plain "architect," but would take the necessary steps to become "registered architects." The proposed amendment could therefore be of no use to competent men, but would allow the unqualified to mislead the public by representing himself to be and using the designation of "architect."

In conclusion, witness referred to the question of education. The Association, he said, had spent considerable time and thought in evolving a scheme of progressive education, and they had kept in mind the necessity of leaving open an avenue whereby working-class boys and girls might attain to the practice of the profession of architecture. He trusted the Bill would be so amended as to afford his Association and their societies the opportunity of carrying into effect a system of examinations which would enable such boys and girls to practise the profession.

The Chairman: I am sure we are very grateful to you for putting your case before us so lucidly.

Colonel Moore: Do I understand you to say that you had no actual conference with the Institute until just before the second reading of the Bill?

Witness: We had one conference prior to the second reading.

Colonel Moore: Did the negotiations emanate from you or from the Institute?

Witness: We had a draft Bill sent to us.

Colonel Moore: I gather you met overt obstruction from the Royal Institute on the matter of amending the Bill?

Witness: Undoubtedly there was an attempt. My point is that, from last August right up to this year, we were absolutely ignored. We have correspondence to show that

we tried to get into touch with the Institute since last August without result.

Colonel Moore: There was no explanation from the Institute as to their objection to meeting you?

Witness: There was a conference, but nothing beyond that.

Replying to a series of questions by Mr. Gardner, witness said he contended that the Admissions Committee and the Discipline Committee and the Board of Architectural Studies were sub-committees of the Supreme Council, who were naturally governing the whole of the administration in the future of the profession. The Association asked that the Admissions Committee should function permanently. Major Barnes had had in mind the difficulty of men who were architects 30 or 40 years ago and who wanted to go back to their first love. The association contended that, by a slight amendment of the Bill, any man who had a claim could apply to the Registrar, who could refer him to the Admissions Committee. So long as such claimants were likely to come forward, the Admissions Committee should be kept in being.

Mr. Gardner: What are the qualifications by which your Association call men architects?

Mr. Campbell: Applicants must prepare full details in a form, including particulars of early training. In addition to that, we insist upon some of his recent work being shown. There was no examination.

Mr. Tasker: I understand from you that the Council of the Royal Institute are thinking of controlling the whole of the architects in this country?

Witness: Very shortly, that is the case.

Replying to Captain Wallace, witness said he would oppose the Bill if it did not entail compulsory registration.

Captain Wallace: The regulations under the Bill have to be approved by the Privy Council. Is not that a safeguard?

Witness: That is not the point. The thing is that we do not want anybody to have absolute control.

The Chairman: You must answer the question put to you.

Captain Wallace: Would you not regard the necessity of submitting the regulations to the Privy Council as a safeguard?

Witness: We do not say there would be any abuse.

Sir A. Hopkinson: How long has your Association been in existence?

Witness: Eighteen months.

How many members were there to start with?

I think there were few to start with.

How were you incorporated?

It would involve my giving you a very lengthy statement.

Perhaps you can tell us what members you have who are known in the architectural world?

I would like an opportunity of submitting a statement.

Witness's secretary interposed to say that the Association did not start with such members as Sir Edwin Lutyens or Sir Reginald Blomfield, but they had Mr. Frank Brangwyn among their members.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday.

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday, May 31.

When the Select Committee sat to-day Mr. Forbes Campbell continued his evidence, and he submitted a memorandum on qualifications for membership of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. It stated that the Association was founded and incorporated in September, 1925; the work of organisation of administrative services, etc., occupied several months; and the work rendered necessary by the Architects' Registration Bill has considerably hampered the Association's activities in other directions, more especially in regard to educational matters and examination schemes. However, time has been found to form a Committee to advise the Council of the Association on the latter matters, and schemes formulated by this Committee are nearing completion. Pending the completion of this work, it was deemed necessary to establish a system whereby membership should be confined to persons whose experience, backed by credentials, provided irrefutable proof of their qualifications to practice in the professions of an architect and/or surveyor. In furtherance of this decision, an Applications Board was set up, and the procedure is hereinafter indicated.

There are two degrees of membership, *i.e.*, Fellows and Associates, which are sub-divided so as to cover each of the

three main sections of the professions, *viz.*: (a) Architects, (b) Surveyors (Land and Building), and (c) Quantity Surveyors. In addition there is another grade of membership for "Registered Students."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP ARE.—*Fellows*: Applicants must be over the age of thirty and have been in practice or held an official position for a period of at least seven years, and must be otherwise able to satisfy the Council of their qualifications and experience.

Associates: Applicants must be over the age of twenty-one and have been in practice or held a responsible position with a qualified practitioner for a period of at least four years, and must be able to satisfy the Council of their qualifications and experience.

Registered Students: Applicants must be over the age of sixteen, have obtained a standard general education equivalent to the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations or other approved Examinations, and (a) be attending a recognised technical institute or school of architecture or surveying; (b) be an articulated pupil or assistant with a bona-fide practitioner and at the same time be taking a course of instruction in professional subjects.

An application for election to membership is normally sent to the General Secretary. On receipt of an application a form is despatched to the applicant for completion and return. Such a form properly completed contains the following information:—(1) The grade of membership sought, *i.e.*, Fellow, Associate or Registered Student; (2) the branch of membership sought, *i.e.* (a) Architect, or (b) Surveyor, or (c) Quantity Surveyor; (3) the applicant's full name; (4) residential address; (5) address of business; (6) date of birth; (7) particulars of education; (8) articles and training; (9) technical education; (10) technical examinations passed; (11) actual experience; (12) profession practised by applicant; (13) if in practice on own account and how long; (14) nature of any other business, or profession (if any); (15) if employee—name and address of employer; (16) if a member of any other organisation giving full particulars, including degrees held and examinations passed. In addition the applicant must forward plans and specifications, vouched for as being his own work, and must produce two references from architects or surveyors (as the case may be) in regard to his qualifications to practice and general character.

Preliminary investigations are then made by the General Secretary; references are taken up and a local correspondent (a member of the Association), if available, is asked to submit a report in regard to the applicant.

The application of the candidate is then brought before the Applications Board, who carefully consider same and the candidate's practical work is examined. The Board when satisfied with the qualifications and bona-fides of the applicant, proceeds to elect him under the appropriate heading, and he is designated accordingly. Where doubt exists the applicant is asked for further particulars; if he resides in or near London, he is invited to present himself at the next sitting of the Board, or if he lives at a distance a senior member of the Association in the locality is requested to interview the applicant and to report. Arrangements have also been made whereby an applicant who has been rejected can, on appeal, submit his case to the Executive Committee, and, if necessary, to the Council, for a final decision.

Reference has been made (the memorandum continued) herein to the Board which decides applicants' eligibility or otherwise, for membership. The Board is drawn from a panel of fully qualified men, and at each meeting one or more, usually two, representatives of each of the branches of the allied professions, *i.e.*, an architect, a surveyor and a quantity surveyor (in addition to the Chairman), are in attendance. Let it be said that many members of the older bodies, principally the R.I.B.A., have shown the greatest courtesy in sending testimonials and answering inquiries in regard to applicants in their employ or otherwise known to them, and permitting plans and drawings, executed by applicants, to be sent out of their offices for the Board's inspection.

The result of the system adopted has proved highly satisfactory in practice. The careful investigation into an applicant's bona-fides has been favourably commented upon by independent and impartial persons. In this respect an extract from a letter received from a distinguished architect, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects holding a very important Government appointment abroad



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MARSEILLES

ROOFING TILES

may be cited. He says: "May I be permitted to express satisfaction that you are making careful enquiry. Some years ago I protested against the ease with which local applicants could enter all sorts of societies and not necessarily architectural ones. There did not appear to me to be the same amount of investigation as would be made in the case of English applicants."

Sir A. Hopkinson asked witness for the Association's Memorandum of Association. He desired to know if it contained the names of the subscribers. Witness said he did not expect to be asked for that.

The memorandum was produced and handed to the Committee.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Has your Association made any provision for architectural education?—Certainly.

Where?—We are not at the stage yet of stating that.

I want to know where the classes are being held?—We have no regular classes.

And no lectures?—No.

As far as you know as President, you have no classes and no lectures?—We have no specific classes, but we are making thorough investigation into the state of matters.

I want to know how much you knew about architectural education. At present you are doing nothing?—I would not say that. I say that we have been investigating it.

Sir M. McDonald: Of course, the Association has only been in existence eighteen months, and that is why they have not, perhaps, got on their feet.

Sir A. Hopkinson: I am only asking for information.

The Chairman (to Sir M. McDonald): You must allow Sir Alfred to ask his questions in his own way. We cannot have members of the Committee suggesting excuses or anything else.

Witness: I feel sure that Sir Alfred is so interested in the education of architects that I should like to give him every opportunity of asking questions.

Sir A. Hopkinson: What are your qualifications for membership?—Witness: At the present moment there is an admission fee, and there is varied investigation into every particular applicant.

Do you know what the schools are in which architectural instruction is given at the present time in Scotland and England?—In Glasgow there is, for instance, the Royal Technical School. I do not know a great deal about the leading schools in England.

Sir A. Hopkinson: What do you know of the London schools and colleges?—Witness did not reply.

The Chairman: Will you answer the question? Say if you know or if you don't know.

Sir A. Hopkinson: If you don't know it is very simple to say so. Many of us are ignorant about many things. I will not press it. Will you tell us what an architect is?

Mr. Hirst: I want to find out why this Association was necessary. I am not satisfied yet that reasonable evidence has been given on that point.

Mr. Tasker: Could not you accept the definition of an architect as being a skilled professor in the art of building whose business it is to prepare plans which simplify the erection of the building?—That is quite a fair definition.

Would not that be a fair definition to apply to the engineer?—It is a matter that should be carefully investigated.

Col. Moore: Are the members of your Council selected because they are known to practice their professions at the moment?—Yes.

There are no further tests?—No.

The Chairman asked witness to supply a printed list of his Association's membership. They had asked the same from the R.I.B.A. The Committee would also like to have copies of balance-sheets, copies of any journals published, and any other publications they might have, as well as statistics as to the architect membership.

Mr. Tasker: I am afraid we shall be overwhelmed with papers.

Witness said his Association was quite willing to give all possible information to the Committee, but they did not want it broadcast.

In reply to other questions, witness said the Committee were asking for a great deal of information which even the Royal Institute had not given.

Mr. Bignall, Chairman of the Association's Board of Architectural Studies, was then examined.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Have you any relationship with any of the schools of architecture?—Witness: Not at the

moment, because we are still drawing up our scheme of examinations.

Can you tell us any well-known architects who have joined in framing the scheme?—The City Architect at Crewe.

Have you the name of any architect who is known in the architectural world or in the artistic world?—Witness did not reply to the question.

Sir A. Hopkinson: You would rather not answer that question?—We have in the composition of the Board men connected with education.

I only want to know whether on this Board you have any architect of distinction.—Only the members of this Society.

Does that mean that, if they are members of your Association, they cannot be distinguished architects?—Not at all. We have tried to meet the case by asking representatives from each section.

The next witness was Mr. Harry John Hatley, of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents. Witness said he agreed with the principle and the necessity of registration in the case of architects, and he examined various clauses of the Bill in the light of the Society's views on the Bill.

Taking Clause 2, witness said this clause interpreted the Council as being the Royal Institute of British Architects. If this stood, all the functions of the Council which affected the public and many other architectural societies would be vested in one society. That would not be either just or fair. His Society agreed with the amendments provided by the Incorporated Society of Architects and Surveyors; that the Council should be constituted in the manner prescribed in the Third Schedule as set out by them. In the case of Clause 5, his Society considered it should be ensured that no qualified architect, practising bona fide as an architect, should be debarred from registration by reason of his being associated with other businesses or professions alien thereto.

Unless Sub-clause 2 was not widened, an architect practising in a small town as a general practitioner might be ruled by the Admission Committee as unfit for registration. They suggested the following new clause: "Nothing in this Act contained shall authorise the Admission Committee to refuse registration on the ground that an applicant, although practising as a bona fide architect, is also associated with other businesses or professions allied thereto, and, further, before the Admission Committee decide that a person is not entitled to registration, they shall give such person an opportunity of appearing before them and stating his case." His Society felt that the fact of any architect member having prior to, not after, the passing of the Act, satisfied his Society as to his qualifications for joining his Society, and that he was a bona fide practising architect, should be in itself sufficient to admit him for registration without questions being raised under Sub-clause 2. His Society considered that the Admission Committee should not solely consist of representatives of one architectural body, but should be strengthened, and he agreed with the amendment proposed by the Incorporated Society of Architects and Surveyors. In regard to Clause 10, his Society favoured a less costly means of appeal, and power to appear before the Council and then proceed to the High Court.

As to the use of titles, witness said that an applicant for registration might have an appeal pending against the decision of the Admission Committee, and, as the clause stood, he might be prevented from practising for a year. This was not reasonable. As to the proviso in favour of local authorities in relation to persons performing acts or operations in connection with the construction of buildings, this seemed to the Society to nullify the objects of the Act, because it allowed local authorities to leave to unqualified men the important work of passing plans for houses and other buildings and improvements, and also to leave unregistered and perhaps unqualified persons to continue to act as architects.

The Committee then adjourned till after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Southern Railway have commenced a new widening scheme for their main line at Beckenham, which is estimated will take twelve months to complete and cost about £100,000.

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* * *

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London Building Notes

BASINGHALL STREET.—The Court of Common Council have under consideration the rebuilding of office premises at the rear of the Guildhall, in Church Alley, the cost of which is estimated at £53,500. The new building will be of four storeys and basement, and has been designed by Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Guildhall, E.C.2.

CHURCH STREET.—A block of self-contained flats, five floors in height, with four shops on the ground floor, are to be erected in Church Street, Kensington, W., to the design of Messrs. Wills & Kaula, F.F.R.I.B.A., 3 Southampton Street, W.C.1. The building work will be carried out by Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, W.8. The elevations will be in red brick with stone dressings.

CITY OF LONDON.—The City Lands Committee have now prepared a scheme for rebuilding the Public Health Department committee room and the offices of the city engineer at the Guildhall, the cost being estimated at £53,000.

COLINDALE.—The E.C. have decided to proceed at once with the erection of the proposed new elementary school on the Watling estate, the cost being estimated at £40,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Welch & Hollis, A.A.R.I.B.A., 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

GREENCOAT PLACE.—A building, five storeys in height, is to be erected upon a site in Greencoat Place and Willow Street, S.W.1, to provide 41 suites of flats for the accommodation of working-class people. Work is about to be put in hand under the direction of the architects, Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

HAMMERSMITH.—The governors of the West London Hospital, in Hammersmith Road, W.6, announce their intention of proceeding at the earliest possible moment with the building of a new casualty department, whilst an extension of the nurses' home would also be probably carried out this year. An open-air balcony to the children's ward has just been begun. The architect to the Hospital is Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

HORNSEY.—The Midland Bank, Ltd., Lombard Street, E.C.3, has acquired premises at No. 139 Stroud Green Road, Hornsey, N., which it is proposed to open as a branch office as soon as the necessary alterations have been completed. The work will be shortly put in hand under the direction of the bank's architects, Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

ILFORD.—Negotiations are proceeding for the disposal and development of extensive building land at Ilford, at the corner of Brook Street and five other streets and shop plots at the corner of Eastern Avenue. The surveyors are Messrs. Alfred Savill & Son, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

KENSINGTON.—Extensive alterations, redecorations, etc., are to be made to

Nos. 159-163 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, S.W., in connection with the conversion of the premises into a private hotel. The builders are Messrs. Austin, West & Co., 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, the steelwork being supplied by Messrs. Young & Co., 6 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Williams & Cox, F.F.R.I.B.A., 34 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

KENSINGTON.—The large property known as No. 21 Queen's Gate Place, Kensington, W., is to be converted into 3-4 suites of flats, involving extensive structural alterations, redecorations and equipment. Plans have been completed by Messrs. Mason & Mason, 2a Kensington High Street, W.8.

KINGSWAY.—The foundation stone for the new Masonic Temple in Great Queen Street, W.C.2, will be laid by the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master, on July 14, after which date arrangements will be made for an actual commencement of building work. The new building, which will cost £1,000,000, has been designed by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, F.F.R.I.B.A., Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to proceed with the foundation work of the fourth elementary school at Downham, and the work is to be entrusted to Messrs. Holland, Hannen, & Cubitts, Ltd., at an estimated cost of £3,800.

MAYFORD.—The L.C.C. are to improve the heating and lighting at the Mayford special school at a cost of £3,800.

NORTH FINCHLEY.—The London Telephone Service have acquired a site at Church End, North Finchley, N., where it is proposed to build a new branch post office and telephone exchange. The building work is to be put in hand at once under the supervision of H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, whose chief architect is Mr. R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

OATLANDS PARK.—Extensive residential property is being erected upon the Oatlands Park estate, whilst arrangements for the development of further portions of the area are now being made. The arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Crickmay & Sons, architects, 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

PADDINGTON.—The old public-house at the corner of Praed Street and London Street, W.2, adjacent to Paddington Railway Station, owned by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid, & Co., Ltd., brewers, and known as the "Load of Hay," is to be pulled down. Upon the site is to be built a large licensed hotel, containing public rooms, 50 bedrooms, etc., costing £110,000. Plans are now being prepared by Mr. G. G. Macfarlane, surveyor to the Stag Brewery, Westminster, S.W.

PECKHAM.—New shop premises are to be erected upon the site of Nos. 138-144 Peckham High Street, S.E., for occupation by Messrs. John Quality, Ltd., grocers. Plans have been prepared by the Works Depart-

ment of Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd. Oxford Street, W.1, whilst the building is being undertaken by Messrs. Rice & Son, 15 Stockwell Road, Brighton, S.W.

SILVER STREET.—The committee controlling the North Middlesex Hospital in Silver Street, N.18, are considering the question of erecting a new operating theatre, whilst further improvements are also projected. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. C. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., 34 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Nos. 2 and Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., consisting of large family residences of good type, have changed hands, and are to be converted into suites of residential flats. Plans are under the direction of Messrs. Charles Saunders & Son, 40 Gloucester Road, Kensington, S.W.7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The "Hoc and Toy" public-house, near South Kensington Station, is now being pulled down, and will be rebuilt by Messrs. Huggins & Co., Ltd. The general contractors are Messrs. Kirby & Kirk, Ltd., and the new building has been designed by Mr. Alfred Burrows, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of 85 Gower Street, W.C.1.

TOOTING BROADWAY.—Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., are to open a new branch at premises in Tooting Broadway, S.W., and the necessary alterations, etc., have now been commenced. The contractors are Messrs. E. Saunders & Co., 234 London Road, Croydon. Plans for the new bank have been prepared by Messrs. Home Knight, A.A.R.I.B.A., 37 Russell Square, W.C.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.—It is hoped to make a start upon the erection of the new club and central headquarters in Tottenham Court Road, W.1, projected by the Young Women's Christian Association. The site has been secured, and a large proportion of the cost of the building—£250,000—is now in hand. Plans are in course of preparation, the architect being Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., 1 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Foundations have now been completed for the large block of flats—78 in number—which are to be built upon a large site in Esher Street, S.W.1, for the City Council. The new tenement block has been designed by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, F.F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. The builders are Messrs. George Walker & Slater, Ltd., Uttoxeter Old Road, Derby.

Correction

The alterations and improvement including new shop fronts, to be made at No. 155 Oxford Street, W.1, under the supervision of Messrs. Waite & Waite, surveyors, Great Castle Street, W.1, will be carried out by Messrs. George Parnall & Co., Ltd., whose address is at Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, W.1, and not as incorrectly given in our previous issue.

SOME TRADITIONS OF
THE PLASTERER'S CRAFT



*Drawn by D. M. Cafferata.
Historical data by George Bankart.*

THE life size relief figures in stucco on the now demolished Nonesuch Palace at Cheam, were done by Toto-del-Nunziata (Antony Toto) of Florence. King Henry VIII made Toto his "Sergeant Painter" in 1539—one year after the Palace was begun.

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ACCRINGTON.—Messrs. Burtons, Ltd., of Leeds, have acquired a site at Piccadilly for the erection of new premises. The contract has been placed with Messrs. G. Cunliffe & Sons, Ltd., builders and quarry owners, Sydney Street, Accrington. The contract for the steelwork has been let to Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd.

ARNOLD.—The U.D.C. have instructed the surveyor to prepare plans for 20 houses, to be erected on the Grove Estate.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.—The R.D.C. are to erect 20 houses at Anstey, and a loan of £8,050 has been sanctioned. Lay-out plans were approved for 14 houses at Mountsorrel and 20 at Sileby. The architects are Messrs. Symington & Prince, A. & L.R.I.B.A., Market Street, Leicester, and Messrs. Robinson & Phipps, Midland Chambers, 39 London Road, Leicester.

BINGLEY.—Mr. F. Atkinson, L.R.I.B.A., Old Bank Chambers, Bingley, has been appointed architect for rebuilding dance hall and café for the Goit Stock Café and Pleasure Ground Company, Harden Valley, Cullingforth, Bingley.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £36,517 for carrying out the scheme of conversion and reconditioning of Queen's buildings, and the borough surveyor has been authorised to proceed with the scheme and to obtain, where possible, tenders for carrying out portions of the work.

BOLTON.—The directors of the Dove Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Deane, near Bolton, are proposing to make extensive additions to their mill premises. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Stott & Son, architects and surveyors, 5 Cross Street, Manchester. The contract has been placed with Messrs. W. Gornall & Son, Ltd., builders and contractors, Ellesmere Street, Bolton. Steelwork by Messrs. Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd., constructional engineers, Temple Iron Works, Manchester.

BOLTON-ON-DEARNE.—The tenders of Mr. R. D. Donaldson and Mr. O. Weaver have been accepted for the erection of a Post Office, 2 shops and dwelling-houses, and 20 houses at Goldthorpe. The plans and quantities have been prepared by Mr. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor to the Council.

BRIGHTON.—The borough surveyor has submitted lay-out and house plans for the erection of a further 184 parlour-type houses on the remainder of the North Moulsecomb Estate, at an estimated cost of £101,200. The Housing Committee are to invite tenders.

CADISHEAD.—Mr. R. Martin, architect, of 90 Deansgate, Manchester, has prepared the plans of the new church. Messrs. Brew Bros. are the contractors.

CARDIFF.—The City Council have decided to ask the B.E. to sanction the erection of another school on the Ely

Housing site. The engineer, Mr. G. Whitaker, estimates the cost at £27,000. Accommodation will be provided for 1,888 scholars.

CHELMSFORD.—The E.C. have instructed the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of a new public elementary school on the site recently purchased by the Council in Lady Lane, on similar lines to the school now being erected in Kings Road.

CONGLETON.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Mellor, Speakman & Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester, for the enlargement of the Congleton War Memorial Hospital by the erection of a new wing.

DAGENHAM.—Essex E.C. have approved sketch plans for the erection of an eighth school, for 1,350 children, on the Vallance section of the Dagenham Housing Estate. A site is being obtained for a ninth school. The architect is Jno. Stuart, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford.

ELLESMERE PORT.—Sir McAlpine & Co., Ltd., builders and contractors, of London and Manchester, have secured the contract for the new Transit Sheds at Ellesmere Port, for the Manchester Ship Canal Co., Ltd. Plans prepared by the M.S.C. engineers, at 49 Spring Gardens, Manchester.

FINCHLEY.—New schools have been designed by Mr. T. H. B. Scott, architect, 11 Finsbury Square, London, E.C., for the parishes of St. Mary, St. Philip, St. Alban, Finchley and St. Mary's, Whetstone.

HANLEY.—Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Markets Committee have considered the question of the improvement and bringing up to date of the Hanley abattoirs. The Committee approved the general sketch plan submitted by the city surveyor, and also decided that the city surveyor prepare complete plans, together with estimates for the necessary work. The city surveyor is to include in the plans provision for a refrigerator or cold store.

HEDNESFORD.—A new Catholic Church is to be erected on a site in Uxbridge Street, Hednesford, at an estimated cost of £30,000. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Harrison & Cox, F.R.I.B.A., 109 Colmore Row, Birmingham. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete blocks.

HIGHGATE.—Mr. A. E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A., 9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, has prepared plans for extensions at Highgate School, Southwood Lane.

INVERNESS.—The directors of the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, have decided to begin the reconstruction and extension of the institution, which is estimated to cost £100,000. The architect is Sir John James Burnet, R.A., LL.D.

LEICESTER.—The Corporation now propose to proceed with the establishment of the new cemetery on Saffron Hill, for which the Corporation

recently accepted the design of Messrs. Thomas H. Mawson & Sons, Lancaster and London, which won the first prize of £100, and was considered by Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., London, the assessor, as the best design submitted. The Committee recommended that the cemetery should be laid out upon the "Lawn" principle, and that no raised graves be allowed. The Committee are to approach the Minister of Health for his consent to a loan of £50,536 4s. being obtained, and tender secured for the laying-out of the cemetery.

LIVERPOOL.—A further portion of St. Mary's College, Gt. Crosby, is to be erected. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Anthony Ellis, architect, the Temple Dale Street. The contract has been let to Messrs. William Tomkinson & Sons, 21 Dansie Street.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Foden, Hemmings & Williams, the architects, of 11 Deansgate, Manchester, have a scheme in hand for the Rev. Father Timmor, rector of St. Patrick's, Liverpool, consisting of a memorial institute and schools, to be erected in Park Place, Liverpool, the site being opposite to St. Patrick's Church. The scheme is estimated to cost about £20,000.

MABLETHORPE.—The Mablethorpe Hotels, Ltd., Mablethorpe, Lincs., have acquired a central site at Trusthorpe, Mablethorpe, where they propose to erect a new hotel, estimated to cost £7,500. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Richardson, High Street, Mablethorpe. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Busfield, builders, Radford Road, Nottingham.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, F.R.I.B.A., 18 Silverwell Street, Bolton, have prepared plans for 6 lock-up shops and a workshop, to be erected at Lancaster Avenue and Todd Street, Manchester, for the City Properties (Manchester), Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—The London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd., of Spring Gardens, Manchester, are proposing to make alterations to the buildings to accommodate the Phoenix Assurance Company, with which company they are associated. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Francis Jones and H. A. Dalrymple, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester. The contract has been let to Messrs. Peace & Norquay, Ltd., builders and contractors, New Islington Works, Ancoats, Manchester.

MANSFIELD.—Notts E.C. have obtained sanction for a loan of £22,000 for the erection of a technical institute at Mansfield. The architect is Mr. Maggs, Shire Hall, Nottingham.

MILFORD HAVEN.—Pembrokeshire E.C. have purchased a site at Milford Haven for the erection of a central school. The architect is Oswain Thomas, Esq., L.R.I.B.A., County Education Offices, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

(Continued on page 964)

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** * It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ASHSTEAD.—June 7.—For the erection of 34 cottages at Taylor Road, Ashstead, Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

BEXLEY.—June 8.—For the erection of 44 bungalows at Rickford Lane housing site, Bexley Heath. Mr. W. T. Howse, surveyor, Council Offices, Bexley Heath. Deposit £2 2s.

BIRKENHEAD.—June 13.—For the erection of a police station and 16 houses on land fronting Well Lane and Albany Road, Birkenhead. Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BRECON.—June 10.—For the erection of a generating station building. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, at Brecon.

BRIDGWATER.—June 11.—For the erection of new buildings and alterations at Albert Street and Eastover Council Schools. Borough Engineer, Town Hall.

BRIGHTON.—June 14.—For the erection of a nurses' home in Pankhurst Avenue, Brighton. Mr. E. Wallis Long, 6 Old Steine, Brighton. Deposit £5 5s.

BRISTOL.—June 10.—The Horfield and Bishopston Unionist Club, for the erection of a skittle alley and billiard room at the club. Particulars from Mr. W. H. Aitchison, C.E., architect, c/o the Club, Nevil Road, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH.—June 16.—For the erection of branch premises for the Maldon Co-operative Society. Apply C. J. Knight, 19 Market Hill, Maldon.

CHAWLEIGH.—For the erection of a vestry and alterations to the Parish Church. Particulars, Messrs. Jerman and Radford, architects, 1 Bedford Circus, Exeter.

CHELMSFORD.—June 20.—For the erection of a bungalow in Admirals Park, for the T.C. Apply E. J. Miles, Rainsford House, Chelmsford.

COVENTRY.—June 13.—For the erection of 34 non-parlour, 3-bedroomed houses, and 40 non-parlour 2-bedroomed houses, in four groups, varying from 12 to 22 houses per group, on sites in Gulson Road and Harnall Road, Coventry. E. H. Ford, A.M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, Council House, Coventry.

CREW.—June 8.—For the erection of extensions to the County Secondary School. Plans and specifications, F. A. Browne, County Architect, Newgate Street, Chester. Deposit £1.

CROYDON.—June 10.—For the erection of a block of flats at 10 and 12 Upper Coombe Street. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £3 3s.

CROYDON.—June 13.—For the erection of 16 houses in County Road, Norbury. Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

CULTER.—For the mason, carpenter, slater, plumber, plaster and painter works in connection with the Culter housing scheme. Particulars from Messrs. Walker & Duncan, C.E. and architects, 3 Golden Square, Aberdeen.

DORCHESTER.—June 24.—For the erection of eight non-parlour type houses on the Puddleton housing site for the Dorchester R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. F. T. Maltby, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., chartered architect, Dorchester.

DUNFERMLINE.—June 13.—The managers of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital invite tenders for all trades for extensions to the hospital. Particulars from Mr. C. R. Douglas, surveyor, 15 East Port, Dunfermline. Deposit £2 2s.

EASTBOURNE.—June 13.—For the erection of a waiting-room adjoining No. 391 Seaside. Particulars, Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall.

EDINBURGH.—June 14.—For the erection of Leven and Methil (Fife) Employment Exchange. Particulars from the architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of 36 houses on a site at the rear of East Street, Farnham. Mr. R. M. Sargeant, Council Offices, Farnham. Deposit £2 2s.

HADLEIGH.—June 9.—For the erection of a Telephone Exchange. Particulars may be seen at Southland Head Post Office. Forms, Contract Branch, H.M. Office of Works, London. Deposit £1 1s.

HARROGATE.—June 10.—For the erection of Claro Divisional Police Headquarters. All trades. Particulars, Mr. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

HORNCHURCH.—June 10.—For the erection of a new Telephone Exchange at Hornchurch for H.M. Office of Works. Apply H.M. Office of Works (Contracts Branch), King Charles Street, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

HUTHWAITE.—June 10.—For the erection on the U.D.C.'s Blackwell Road site of 44 non-parlour type houses (designs A1, A2 and A3). Mr. G. Bostock, Council Offices, Huthwaite. Deposit £2 2s.

IPSWICH.—For the erection of additional offices at the County Hall for the East Suffolk C.C. Apply Mr. H. Munro Cautley, A.R.I.B.A., The Thorofare, Ipswich.

KELLY BRAY.—June 8.—For the erection of a dwelling-house. Particulars, H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Midland Bank Chambers, Liskeard.

KIRKSTALL.—For the erection of new pavilion and dressing-rooms. Particulars for all trades, apply to W. F.

Dawson, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 129 Albion Street, Leeds.

LEEDS.—For the erection of additions to Dewsbury Road Congregational Church. Applications to be made to F. W. Rhodes & Son, architects, 131 Upper Wortley Road, Leeds.

LEVEN.—June 14.—For the erection of an Employment Exchange for Methil and Leven. Tenders are wanted for the whole work. Specifications, etc., H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

LEWES.—June 8.—For the erection of 20 houses of the non-parlour type on the Council's housing estate, Nevill Road, Lewes. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Lewes. Deposit £1 1s.

LONG EATON.—June 11.—For the erection of a pair of non-parlour houses in Midland Street. Particulars, Mr. H. Raven, C.E., architect, Town Hall. Deposit £5 5s.

MALDON.—For the erection of houses for the R.D.C. as follows: Southminster, 12; Cold Norton, 10; Althorne, 6; Purleigh, 6; and Mundon, 1. Apply W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

MANCHESTER.—June 20.—For the erection of 60 houses at Partington Gasworks. Particulars, City Architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

MARYPORT.—June 9.—For the erection of 14 houses at Ellenborough. Particulars, Mr. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Workington.

NEWPORT.—June 10.—For the erection of a new institute, Corporation Road, Newport, for the workmen of Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd. Particulars, Messrs. Johnson & Richards architects and surveyors, Merthyr Tydfil. Deposit £7 7s.

NOTTINGHAM.—June 14.—For the erection of central schools, Bal Lane, Old Basford. Particulars, Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

POPLAR.—June 8.—For the erection of a nurses' home and mortuary of St. Andrew's Hospital, Devon Road, Bow, E. Mr. Harley Heckford, architect, Council Offices, High Street Poplar. Deposit £3 3s.

SHEFFIELD.—June 8.—For 127 houses on the Longley estate (Building Scheme No. 5) for the City Council. W. Geo. Davies, City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SOUTHAMPTON.—June 21.—For alterations, redecorations, and adaptation of the mansion at Coldeast Mental Deficiency Colony, Sarisbury Southampton. Particulars, Mr. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle Winchester. Deposits of £1 1s. must be made by cheque, payable to the Hants County Council, and crossed Lloyds Bank, Winchester, or particulars will not be sent.

THAXTED.—June 7.—For re-modelling Thaxted School for the Essex E.C. Particulars, J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

TOTTENHAM.—June 27.—For the erection of extension of schools at Devonshire Hill, White Hart Lane. Mr. C. E. Blackburn, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Deposit £3 3s.

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Tenders Accepted

ACTON.—The tender of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., £50,263, has been accepted for the erection of a technical institute at Acton for the Middlesex C.C., from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Corporation have accepted the following tenders: Mr. J. Goodman, for the erection of stables and sheds, Belcher's Lane, Hobmoor Lane; Messrs. R. Fenwick, Ltd., for the erection of an infant welfare centre at Charlotte Road, Stirchley; Messrs. W. Edwards, contractors (Birmingham), Ltd., for the erection of 86 non-parlour houses at Spring Road, Tyseley; Messrs. H. Boot & Sons (London), Ltd., for the erection of 164 small non-parlour houses at Gospel Lane, Acock's Green. The E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., for the erection of a pavilion, etc., at Henbury's Playing Field, and also their tender for alterations and additions at the College Road Council School. The Corporation Gas Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. T. Johnson for the erection of stores and offices at Windsor Street Gasworks.

BLACK HEATH.—For the erection of 80 houses on the Stile House Farm estate, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Messrs. J. Harper & Sons, Black Heath, £31,073 (accepted).

CHELMSFORD.—For the erection of 12 cottages at Writtle for the R.D.C. Mr. A. Holmes, Chelmsford, £4,603.

CHESTERFIELD.—The tender of Messrs. James Laver & Sons, Ltd., of Sheffield, for the erection of 50 houses for the Chesterfield Corporation at £18,930, has been accepted.

COVENTRY.—For a new Sunday School in connection with Radford Congregational Church the tender of Messrs. Jarvis Bros., Stoke Park, Coventry, amounting to £3,198 14s., has been accepted.

FOLESHILL.—For the erection of a chapel at St. Paul's Cemetery, Foleshill, the tender of Messrs. E. Harris & Son, amounting to £2,499 18s. 11d., has been accepted.

FLEETWOOD.—New buildings are to be erected for the British Legion Club, Fleetwood. The architect is Mr. Alan Lomax, A.R.I.B.A., of Fleetwood, and Platt Bridge, Wigan. The contract has been placed with Mr. James Salhouse, contractor, Milton Street, Fleetwood.

HALESOWEN.—For the erection of a new Council school at Hill and Cakemore, for the Worcestershire E.C. Mr. William Jackson, Langley Green, near Birmingham, £16,935.

HUDDESFIELD.—Contracts have been placed for the erection of a new dispensary at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary as follows: Mason, Abraham Graham, of 11 Fartown Green Road, Huddersfield; joiner, A. E. Ward, of 11 York Place, Huddersfield; plumber, N. Milnes, of 8 Trinity Street, Huddersfield; plasterer, W. E. Jowitt, of John William Street, Huddersfield; painter, C. W. Wheatley, of 67 King Street, Huddersfield; concreter, Precast Concrete, Ltd. of

Queen's Mill Road, Huddersfield; steel, W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., of Bayhall Works, Huddersfield. The architects are Messrs. Stocks, Sykes & Hickson, of 4 St. Peter's Street, Huddersfield.

LAINDON.—For the erection of a new Council School for the Essex E.C. Mr. D. Maruen, Galleywood, £7,495.

LANCASTER.—The contract for the rebuilding of Messrs. Reddrop & Co.'s premises in Cheapside has been placed with Messrs. Thompson & Morris, of Queen Street, Lancaster. Mr. C. B. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., of 18 Dalton Square, Lancaster, is the architect for the scheme. Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ashburton Road, Trafford Park, Manchester, are the contractors for the steelwork. Messrs. C. Seward & Co., of West View, Ribbleson Lane, Preston, have secured the heating contract. The lift will be supplied by Messrs. Wadsworth, of High Street, Bolton.

MACCLESFIELD.—The contract for the erection of a block of new offices in Castle Street, Macclesfield, for the Cheshire Building Society, has been placed with Messrs. Cooper Bros., builders, of Catherine Street, Macclesfield. The architect is Mr. Frederick C. Sheldon, F.S.I., of 7a King Edward Street, Macclesfield.

MANCHESTER.—Additions are to be made to the works of Messrs. W. J. Burton & Co., Ltd., Poligan Avenue, Ardwick. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Cecil King, architect, Chapel Walks, Manchester, and provide for re-roofing saw mill and construction of an engine house. The roof will be covered with Turner's asbestos tiles and patent glazing. The contract has been let to Messrs. P. Hamer, joiners and builders, 15 Park Street, Swinton, Lines. Steelwork by Messrs. Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Openshaw, Manchester.

MERIDEN.—For the erection of 10 houses at Castle Bromwich, 20 at Coleshill, 20 at Water Orton, and 6 at Nether Whitacre, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Morris, Jacombs & Sons, Ltd., of Small Heath, Birmingham, £24,530.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have made a contract with Mr. John Jacob Paget for the erection of 100 brick houses on the High Heaton housing estate, at the price of £41,816 9s. 4d.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. J. Roxby Surtees for repairs, alterations, etc., at Whinney Houses at the cost of £2,166 10s. 1d.

NUNEATON.—For the erection of a new senior school at Manor Park, Nuneaton, for the Borough of Nuneaton E.C. The contract has been placed with Messrs. G. E. & W. Wincott, builders and contractors, of Church Street, Nuneaton, whose tender was for £17,960. Plans were prepared by Mr. H. J. Nash, A.R.I.B.A., architect, of 17 Bridge Street, Nuneaton.

OLD HILL.—For the erection of 68 parlour houses at High Harcourt for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Messrs. Butler Bros., of Erdington, Birmingham, £34,980 (accepted).

STAFFORD.—A contract has been placed for the proposed extensions at the Baswick House Preparatory School with Messrs. F. Espley & Son, contractors, of Victoria Road, Stafford. The architects are Messrs. Evan & Evans, of Bank House, Greengates, Stafford.

STOURBRIDGE.—For the erection of the new secondary school for girls for the Worcestershire E.C. Messrs. A. H. Guest Ltd., Coalbrook Wharf, Stourbridge, £26,424.

WOMBWELL.—For the erection of 66 type A houses on a site situated near King's Road. Architect, Mr. D. H. Roberts, L.R.I.B.A., Park Street, Wombwell, near Barnsley, Yorks. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Oakland Bros., Ltd., of Barnsley, at £375 per house.

Trade Notes

The illustrations of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, published in our last issue, did not include the Photometry Building. Our attention has been called to the unusual construction of this building, where the walls are entirely composed of Kinnear Patent Steel Rolling Shutter manufactured by Messrs. Arthur I. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Radnor Works, Twickenham. This firm also supplies to the High Voltage Laboratory for an opening 35 ft. high by 35 ft. wide two Kinnear Shutters with an intermediate double guide, enabling an opening half the width, on either side, to be used, or to its full extent without obstructions or projections.

The exodus of the big manufacturing firms from the centre of London continues. Messrs. Doulton & Co. Ltd., the famous pottery firm, have transferred their London stoneware pipe department from Lambeth to Erith. The firm has, of course, other works in the provinces, but this transfer marks another stage in the gradual but inevitable disappearance of the Lambeth colony of potteries, of which Doulton's factories alone remain. The new works at Erith, which will use the stoneware clays from the firm's clayfields at Poole, have a riverside jetty, railway sidings, and are equipped with the latest and most improved labour-saving plant.

The fire protection services for the coming Bath and West and Southern Counties Agricultural Show will be in the hands of Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Fire Engineers, Greenwich Road, London, S.E.10, who are providing a fire station at Stand No. 3 which will be fitted with the most modern fire-fighting appliances.

Personal Note

Mr. E. A. Verger, L.R.I.B.A., has been appointed County Architect for the East Sussex County Council at a salary of £800-£1,000 per annum. His appointment dates from October next.

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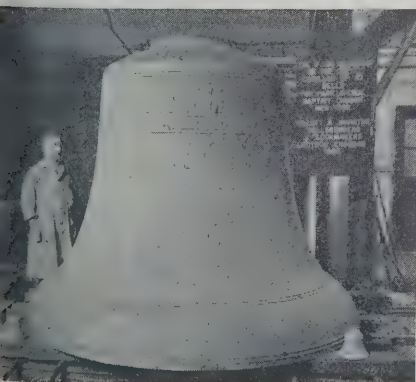
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Also—now in hand—a similar Carillon for the Canadian Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.

RINGS OF BELLS.—Amongst recent work we have re-cast the peal of 10 for MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL, and have supplied new peals to a large number of Churches in the British Isles.

TOWER CLOCKS.—Over 12,000 have been supplied by us to public buildings throughout the world.

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Bass Bell of New York Carillon. 9½ tons

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
1-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
1-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto ..	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime ..	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto ..	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto ..	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto ..	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings ..	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arley bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins ..	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers ..	680/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends ..	650/-	Ditto
444 for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
444 for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in. ..	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9 n.
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 10d.	1/3	2/3	per foot
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9 each
Ditto sanitary junctions ..	3/4	5/-	9/- each
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.
Ordinary pattern 6/10½	11/3	20/-	each
444 for Black Iron Grid 1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto
do. for galvanized grid 2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto
do. for Horizontal Inlets ..	1/6	1/6	ditto
do. for Vertical Inlets 2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3
Ditto locking or screw stopper } 3/4	5/-	10/-	— ditto

	Prices.	Unit.
IRON—	4in.	6in.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe ..	6/-	8/4
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-
Ditto gully and grating	20/-	—
444 for Horizontal back inlet ..	3/6	—
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw ..	25/-	43/-

	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
MANHOLE COVERS—				
Single Seal Manhole covers ..	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto ..	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
SLATES—				
Bangor or Portmadoc slates ..	24 x 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in.	£16 9 2
F.O.R. London	24 x 12 in.	£32 18 4	16 x 12 in.	£18 4 7
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London	24 x 12 in.	£29 17 11	16 x 10 in.	£16 12 6
Old Delabole Slates—	22 x 11 in.	£27 14 2	16 x 9 in.	£13 10 10
Size	20 x 12 in.	£26 5 0	16 x 8 in.	£12 3 9
Grey	20 x 10 in.	£22 10 0	14 x 12 in.	£14 13 3
Green Randoms No. 2	18 x 12 in.	£22 7 11	14 x 10 in.	£12 3 9
Green green ditto	18 x 10 in.	£18 12 11	14 x 8 in.	£9 7 6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long ..				
The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.				

TILES—

	Unit.	Cost.
Plain Brosley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	Per 1,000	£5 12 6
Hip and valley tiles	per doz.	0 8 6
Red asbestos tiles	Per 1,000	16 0 0
Grey ditto	Ditto	15 0 0
Corrugated asbestos sheeting ..	Per yard super.	0 2 11
Corrugated iron sheeting	Per cwt.	1 2 0
Wire sheeting	Ditto	2 4 6
Copper sheeting	Ditto	8 10 0

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/6

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—						
Per standard delivered						
4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
£81	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in.	4 x 9 in.	4 x 7 in.	3 x 9 in.	3 x 7 in.	2 x 7 in.	2 x 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1½in.	1in.	1½in.	1in.	1½in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak, Austrian	17/-
Ditto Japanese	15/-
Ditto American	14/-
Ditto English	12/-
Mahogany, Honduras	17/-
Ditto Cuban	26/-
Teak, Eng.	10/-
Ditto Moulinein	14/-

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	3/8 in.	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/8 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 3/4 in.	2 in.
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7	6	4
Alder	3	2	5	4	3	6	5	4	3
Oregon Pine	5	4	3	6	5	4	7	6	5
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	2	5	4	3	7	6	5
Figured Oak (1 side)	8	7	10	8	11	—	1	6	—
Plain Oak (1 side)	6	5	7	7	9	—	1	—	—

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1in.	1½in.	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	4½in.	5in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5d.	6d.	9d.	1/1	1/4½	1/10	1/10	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3	4/3	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8	4/8	4/8
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1	5/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	10/6	10/6
Sockets diminished (each) ..	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	2/-	2/-	2/-
Discounts off above—									
Gas	—45%	—42½%	—42½%	—42½%	—42½%	—42½%	—42½%	—42½%	—42½%
Water	—40%	—37½%	—37½%	—37½%	—37½%	—37½%	—37½%	—37½%	—37½%
Steam	—35%	—32½%	—32½%	—32½%	—32½%	—32½%	—32½%	—32½%	—32½%

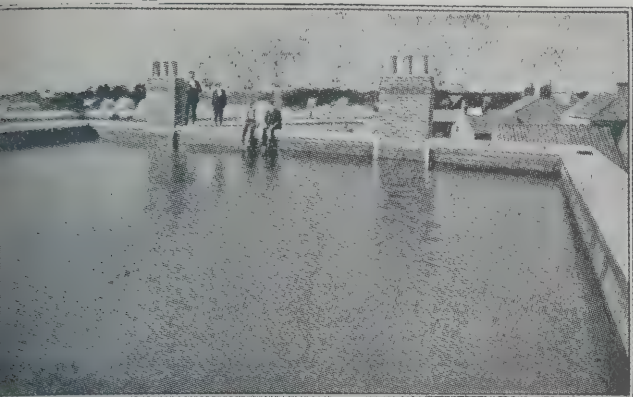
RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard ..	1/10½	2/1	2/6	2/11½	3/5	5/6
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard ..	2/0½	2/3½	2/8½	3/2	3/7½	5/10
Shoes (each)	1/4	1/6	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/1	3/4½	6/1
Offsets, 4½ in. projection (each) ..	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5½	1/6½	1/11½
lengths	—	—	1/6	1/7½	1/8½	2/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7½
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/3½
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles ..	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

50 TONS OF WATER



Roof of Mr. J. LEALE'S
factory at Guernsey, hold-
ing 50 tons of water,
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VULCANITE.

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Manufacturers: **The Silicate Paint Co. & Co. Ltd.**

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*As permanent
as the Pyramids.*

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.					
		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils	Lead soil pipes
		33/6	34/-	37/-	
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	3/1	3/7	4/3½	4/8½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	Ditto	3/3½	3/9½	4/6	4/11
Bends	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11
Junctions	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	5/8
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—					
14 gauge	Galls.	25	50	100	200
12 do.	Galls.	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12
½ in. plate	Galls.	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-
Hot Water tanks—	Galls.	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-
½ in. plate	Galls.	20	30	40	50
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	Galls.	40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-
½ in. plate	Galls.	25	31	40	45
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	Galls.	57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-
	Galls.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
	Galls.	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9
	Galls.				3/6
	Galls.				5/-
PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK					
(first quality)—		½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	Each	4/-	6/-	9/-	—
Ditto stop cocks	Each	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-
Brass ball valves	Each	4/0	6/0	12/-	—
Plumbers unions	Each	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3
Boiler screws	Each	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-
Caps and screws	Each	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.
	Each	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4
PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—					
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	Each	2/5	3/-	4/2	3/6
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	Each	2/0	3/8	5/4	9/6
Rubber cones	Each	1/2	1/4	—	—
Brass sleeves	Each	—	—	1/2	2/7
Ditto thimbles	Each	—	—	1/-	2/3
Plumber's solder	Each	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	Each	—	—	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	Each	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.									
English sheet glass in crates, delivered					English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet				
Per foot super.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	36 oz.
Clear	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	8½d.	9½d.	11½d.
Fluted	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15	8½d.	11½d.	12½d.	14½d.	17½d.
Enamelled	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	8½d.	9½d.	11½d.	14½d.

Cut to sizes, per foot super.					White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish					7d.	10+d.
				1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Rolled plate glass	4d.	6d.	9d.
Rough cast glass	6d.	6d.	6d.
Wired rolled	—	9d.	—
Wired cast	—	9d.	—

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They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	1/6th of the above fees or £1 is.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Boarding complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-
DEMOLITION	
Full down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced. In small quantities 6d. In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1½d. 1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d. Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d. 2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand
Knock off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.	
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.			
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-			
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting	
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6	
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6	
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6	
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/-	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/-
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-	35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-	50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-	
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-	
Damp course				
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.		1/3	
1-in. asphalt	9d.		1/-	
Facings				
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.		1d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)			Per Ft. Super	
Weather joint in cement			2½d.	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening			1½d.	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per	Yard Super	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—	—
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	6/8	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—	6/8

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	32/6	—
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-	—
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	—	—	19/6	—
Bath stone ditto	—	—	10/6	—

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	Countess	Ladies
ROOFING.			
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two common nails to each slate	30/-	72/-	—
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7	—
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4	—
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	—	135/-	—
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	—	41/-	—
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	—	60/-	—
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	—	70/-	—
Add for circular work	—	2/6	—
Add for circular on face in elevation	—	28%	—
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	—	40%	—
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	—	66½%	—
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—			
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	Per square
24 x 12 in.	90/-	98/-	—
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-	Ditto
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-	Ditto
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-	Ditto
Green Randems No. 2	—	115/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randems	—	98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 3 in. long	—	37/6	Ditto

Cuttings—Haves	Per Foot Run
Ridges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling	Equal ½ foot super.
	1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	3/8

At per square	2 in.	1 in.	1½ in.
Deal close boarding	81/-	38/-	48/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-
--	-----

JOINER.

Per square	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/-	40/-	50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-
Deal matching	36/-	48/-	58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

Doors, per foot super	2	4	6	8
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/8	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.				
--	--	--	--	--

Staircase.				
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	—	—	—	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	—	—	—	2/-
Housing steps to strings each	—	—	—	—

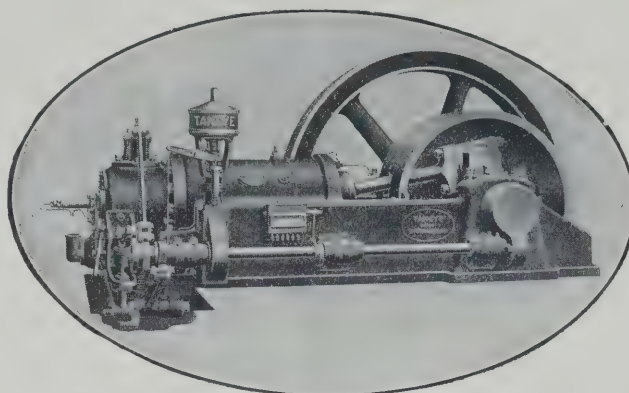
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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube			
	Very Small	Small	Large	
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-	
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-	
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-	
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3 1/2 by 3 1/2	4 by 4	
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4	
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/8	
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.	1/4	1/6	1/8	
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8	
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9	
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2 1/2 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.				
Fillets, rails and frames, 1 in. 2 in. 4 in. 6 in. 9 in. 12 in. 14 in. 16 in.				
Per foot run				
Deal, wrot and fixed .. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 10d. 11d. 1/1				
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded .. 2 1/2d. 3 1/2d. 5d. 6 1/2d. 9d. 11 1/2d. 1/0 1/2				
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed .. 6 1/2d. 8d. 10d. 1/0 1/1 1/2				
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing				
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.				
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	2d.	

Labour and Screws only Fixing		Locks and Furniture		Casement		Grip Springs	
Barrel Flush	2/6	1/6	2/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Belt Fasteners	1/6	2/6	4/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Belt Fasteners	1/6	2/6	4/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Roller steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-
Per Foot Run		
2 in. 3 in. 4 in.		
1/1 1/4 1/9		
1/6 2/- 2/9		
2/3 3/- 4/1		
4 in. 5 in. 6 in.		
1/4 1/8 2/1		
2/1 2/9 3/5		
10d. 1/- 1/1		

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flats and Flashings
Milled lead and laying	45/6	54/6
Copper Nailing	2/-	2/-
Soldered Angles	2/-	2/-
Welded Joint	2/-	2/-
Bossed Ends to Rolls	2/-	2/-
Cesspools	2/-	2/-
Soldered Dots	2/-	2/-
Lead service	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead waste	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Lead soil	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints	2/6	2/9
Stop ends	2d.	1/-
Bends	2d.	1/-
Beaded ends	2d.	1/-
Single tacks	2d.	1/-
Double tacks	2d.	1/-
Brass sleeves	2d.	1/-
Lead traps	2d.	1/-
Boiler screw	2d.	1/-
Bib cocks	2d.	1/-
Stop cocks	2d.	1/-
Ball cocks	2d.	1/-
Wire ballcock	2d.	1/-

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/6
caulked joints	7/5	11/2
Extra for bends	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions		

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas	Steam	Steam	Steam	Steam
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/6

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	On Walls and Ceilings
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite	3/4	0/6
Do. do. Portland	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's	4/6	0/8
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3
Screeing in Portland	2/1	0/4
Per Foot Run		
Per 1 in. Girth	0/2	0/2
Moulding in plaster	0/3	0/3
Do. do. Portland	0/3	0/3
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	0/3
Partitions		
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

		Per Foot Super					
		Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.			
Ordinary plate glass glazed		4/4	4/9	5/1			
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.							
Sheet Glass	Figured	1/2 in.	Cast Glass	1/2 in. Wired	Metal bar		
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	1/2 in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing	
0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9	0/10	0/10 1/2	1 1/4	2 1/2



Fig. 3.—MESSRS. THE CARRON COMPANY, BERNERS STREET, W.
MESSRS. SLATER & KEITH, Architects.



Fig. 9.—THE FORMER CUNARD OFFICES IN COCKSPUR STREET, W.
MESSRS. MEWES & DAVIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Fig. 10.—FORMER OFFICES OF *PUBLIC OPINION* ON LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

and glass are as one, and the bravest window dressing takes on a sad and discouraged look, which advertises nothing except a failure to realise that a bright and cheerful setting is half the battle in display.

Anyone who sets out to try and classify the various types of London shop-front design will soon become aware that there are almost as many categories as there are trades. He will realise with sorrow, if he is an architect, that not all firms which have to deal with building are housed with the taste and seamliness which so well becomes those who have the inestimable joy of commerce with the architectural profession, but he will also be consoled by some notable exceptions. He will note with pleasure that tradition has not been killed by the requirements of modern shop fitting, and that the small panes and bow fronts of our ancestors have their prototype to-day, opposing a note of refinement and gentility to the opulent display of unrelieved plate-glass.

For those who take pleasure in the old-fashioned shop, what could be more satisfying than a glimpse of Fribourg & Treyer in the Haymarket (Fig. 1), with its flush panelled doors surmounted by fanlights whose detail is thick with paint, whose ancient iron handrail to the steps from the pavement is as nearly perished as may be? This shop has all sorts of charms, from a most ingenious goods entrance, contrived under the right-hand bow, to curved brown shutters which on Sundays circle the bays and give the

whole establishment an air of gentlemanly retirement. It is a delightful design, offering every opportunity for the tempting display of small-scale wares.

This is the starting-point, the old work which is so difficult to surpass. But somewhat in the same vein is the well-mannered front of Hatchard's in Piccadilly (Fig. 2), with polygonal bays, a front of brown stained oak, and pleasant gilded lettering on a tilt fascia. The doorways are well managed; there is a centre one for the shop, with a goods hoist in a recess to the left—closed in the daytime by a little grill gate—and to the right is an entrance to offices above. In the side of each of these lateral recesses is a sheltered topped niche, with opposite to it a return of the display window. Altogether a satisfactory and appropriate design, but the columns, with their entasis and Ionic caps, are perhaps a shade less distinguished than the rest.

In Berners Street the Carron Company (Fig. 3) does justice to the excellence of their wares in a design of restraint and good proportion, and take advantage of wide areas to afford a glimpse into basement showrooms—a skilful arrangement. The design is appropriate to the display of big articles, in the same way as the windows of Osler & Faraday's *Lanthorn House* in Newman Street (Fig. 4) are in a suitable scale to show their electrical fittings. The windows with their deep glazing bars are nicely handled, but they spring rather suddenly from their stone openings. The narrow



Fig. 2.—MESSRS. HATCHARD'S, 187 PICCADILLY, W.
MESSRS. CHESTON & PERKIN, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Fig. 7.—MESSRS. CRITTALL & CO., LTD., NEW PREMISES, 210 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
E. P. ARCHER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Fig. 11.—LLOYD'S BANK, OLD BOND STREET.
F. H. SHANN, F.R.I.B.A.

in vermillion enamelled bronze below each window gives a welcome note of colour.

At opposite poles from these examples, in every way, is the smart and very French design of Paris-Trades in Berkeley Street (Fig. 5). Of white marble, with steps, skirting and soffit of blue glass mosaic, this little shop lends a gallant note of gaiety to its neighbourhood. It is, of course, a little harsh; but with its etched glass panels and tiny windows showing delicate and fanciful feminine knick-knacks, it is a cheering sight and sends one off in a good humour. From the practical standpoint, the recessed front is an indispensable accompaniment to the small show windows which demand a close inspection.

A rival in gaiety to Paris-Trades is Atkinsons in Bond Street (Fig. 6), with its heraldic colouring and green windows, behind the glass of which hang draperies of fawn. This shop front, in spite of its English inspiration, is Parisian in effect; probably it is because its design is both courageous and competent. The Bond Street side is the most effective, for in Burlington Gardens the façade is a shade mechanical in repetition.

Interesting in quite another way is Crittall's shop front in High Holborn (Fig. 7), of white relieved with touches of bronze and orange, blue, and gold. The pattern of the glazing is well considered, and there are several little touches in design which must be seen to be appreciated. The effect is discreet, but yet it is pleasantly gay. If the surround could have been in some richer material than that employed, the scheme would have gained in an appearance of dignity and permanence.

Norway House in Cockspur Street (Fig. 8) has always been a design of character and strength, although, if memory serves, it once rejoiced in gilded metalwork which set off the sombre tones of its granite base. At present the vigorous modelling of the masonry and the great lamps which overhang the pavement are the chief points of dramatic interest in a scheme which has throughout a pleasantly theatrical quality. The planes of the masonry are cleverly handled, and though the effect is a little grim, the

whole design is worthy of the St. Olaf who now fills the niche which in our photograph is vacant.

The former Cunard offices, also in Cockspur Street (Fig. 9), with their green marble pilasters, were a first-rate example of what may be achieved by simple means and the art of good proportions, a less ambitious scheme with similar basic qualities being the design for the shop front to the offices of *Public Opinion* (Fig. 10), a very excellent example of taste and skill.

To conclude this group of shop fronts, we have selected an example (Fig. 11), which, strictly speaking, is not in this category at all, but it partakes so strongly of shop-front attributes that our apologies for illustrating it are only half-hearted; in addition to which it is a clean and competent design, holding its own in a street which has the nicest shops of all London.

Royal Richmond

Most people, we imagine, have regarded Richmond as a Thames-side town that was reasonably immune from the destructive influences of motor transport. Walled round by its Great Park, Deer Park, Green and the river, it is a jealously guarded beauty spot, whose narrow approaches discourage through traffic. With its magnificent Terrace view, one imagined that Richmond was a spot where the visitor would wish to linger, and would find sufficient recompense for his stay in the superb natural surroundings. The beauty of Richmond, however, is likely to prove its undoing. It has so long been a Mecca for a day or half a day that an ever-increasing stream of 'buses, char-a-bancs, and private cars now wend their way towards it, and the resulting congestion of the narrow streets is doubtless responsible for proposals that would destroy the very amenities that attract people to the place. It is, no doubt, an effective way to cure traffic congestion by destroying or removing the root cause, even if you raze every beauty spot in the country in so doing. But, with due deference to the traffic authorities, we think they are all wrong. The fact that people are attracted to a beauty spot is no sufficient reason for cutting speed roads through it.



Fig. 5.—MESSRS. THE PARIS TRADES, LTD., BERKELEY STREET, W.

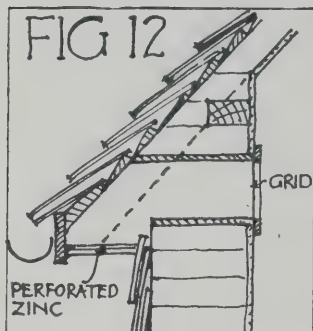


Fig. 8.—NORWAY HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, W.
MESSRS. F. T. W. GOLDSMITH, F.R.I.B.A., & WESTBYE, Architects,

NEW NEEDS AND MODERN NOTIONS—VII

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

This article commences a further series of contributions by Mr. Edwin Gunn, in continuation of those which appeared in our issues of January 7 to February 11.



Anyone able to cast back their memories twenty-five years or so, and to pass in review common practice then and now in the minor details and fittings of the ordinary small house, must be at the same time greatly encouraged and somewhat disappointed at the changes which have taken place. Many items,

such as the replacement of the old-style kitchen range by less voracious fuel-eaters, have been reviewed in previous articles of this series, and it is now proposed to survey some of the lesser components of the house and estimate the sources and nature of their change and the trend of further metamorphosis.

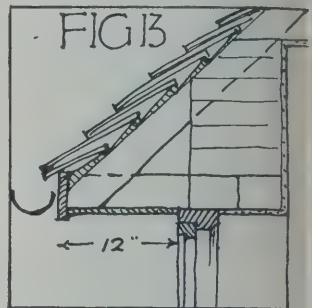
WHITEWASHED EXTERIORS.—The everyday house of twenty-five years ago had a "front" of red bricks which incontinently turned the corner and died—becoming the common brick of the district—yellow stock, grey stock, or local wirecut often much pleasanter in effect than the supposedly better facing. Now, all over the south-east and in many places further afield, the fletton brick or one of a like nature reigns supreme. The fletton has qualities which render its adoption inevitable—cost and regularity not the least important—but few will claim that it is beautiful. Hence the spread of roughcast, pebble dash, rough-rendering, and whitewash. Of roughcast there is little to be said except that over-roughness spoils scale, and that roughcast chimneys are rarely a success. They scale, and are a source of mess and roof damage if re-whitening is ever undertaken. Of pebble-dash I would like to say things which could never be printed. The gravel-beach effect applied to house walls is the dingiest finish ever devised. Rough-rendering can be made quite pleasant if the plasterer can be induced to be natural and not believe that he is expected to get either a smooth finish without the appropriate tools or, on the other hand, to exaggerate the roughness by clawing and scraping the surface. But it is in the application of whitewash to the greasy fletton that the blindness and optimism of the race is most apparent. Whitewash undoubtedly covers a multitude of sins, and I, for one, would like power to tour the country with a gang of authorised whitewashers with intent to place a healing wash over any gruesome colour-affront which might be benefited thereby. But the naked fletton does not either retain the whitewash for long or show to advantage even while it does so, owing to its harsh regularity. Modern materials, however, furnish resources which allow of success. If external fletton brickwork be built in weak cement mortar—say 5 to 1—with joints filled flush but unpointed, and in cleaning-down be given a brush coat with a slush mixture of super-cement, this will be found to adhere well—to waterproof the face, to soften the harshness, and to provide a base upon which whitewash or distemper will remain.

AIR BRICKS.—From one reason or another, many more bedrooms are now built without a fireplace and its attendant chimney than was formerly the case, and for this reason come within the scope of the by-law requiring other means of ventilation to be pro-

vided. The resulting air brick is often difficult to introduce without unsightliness, and, moreover, it frequently results in a raging draught and so gets pasted over with paper inside or otherwise blocked, and if the situation is exposed, rain is also blown through. I have made it a practice

for some time past to contrive these ventilating openings as shown in Fig. 12, fitting a boxing between the feet of a pair of rafters and getting air through a perforated zinc grid in the eaves soffit. This is practically unnoticeable outside gives less draught, and no risk of rain-penetration is not liable to harbour birds, and generally works well. Where tile-hanging is used it is the only device fitting the case. The modern small house is apt to occupy a more open and exposed position than its Victorian forerunner, which was prone to huddle in rows. For this reason it is also worth while to specify a type of air brick which excludes driven rain—not only when it can be seen, but in those cases of under-floor ventilation when it can only be guessed at. A patent type of clay air brick known as Carter's obtainable for 1s. 6d. in 9-in. x 3-in. size, or 2s. 10d. in 9-in. x 6-in., is provided with a rain baffle in the form of an effective drip to the upper edge of each aperture, with a steeply weathered bottom to the entire perforation.

From air bricks to ventilation generally is an easy step. Domestic air supply has been more or less a matter of chance until quite recent times. The chimney as an outlet, and badly fitting windows, doors and floor joints did, in fact, suffice to maintain a fairly brisk circulation without special means. Now, however, that "fires" may be electric or gas, and standard metal casements may fit so closely as to admit little accidental air, while grooved and tongued flooring excludes chance supplies from that source, a controlled supply is becoming essential. The two expedients with which metal casement makers have familiarised us—the two-point cockspur and the transome light ventilator—satisfy the need, and similar contrivances can be fitted in connection with wood casements, but more consideration should usually be given to bedroom windows facing south (as good bedroom windows do), so that they may be left open without rain blowing in. A three-light casement in which the outer lights are handed and the middle are hung to push out, the whole covered by a close eaves of at least 12-in. projection, as in Fig. 13, will permit one or other of the lights to remain open to a reasonable extent to suit whatever wind happens to be blowing without admitting more direct current or driving wet than with other forms of window.



Dover Promenade Pier, from which the ever-memorable Zeebrugge expedition was embarked, is to be demolished, the structure having been condemned as dangerous. The Dover Harbour Board are asking for tenders for the purchase and removal of the pier, pavilion and buildings attached, the purchasers being required to leave the bed of the foreshore entirely clear.



NEW MOTOR SHOWROOMS, GREAT PORTLAND STREET.
MESSRS. WALLIS, GILBERT AND PARTNERS, Architects.



THE ST. ALDATE'S SITE, OXFORD

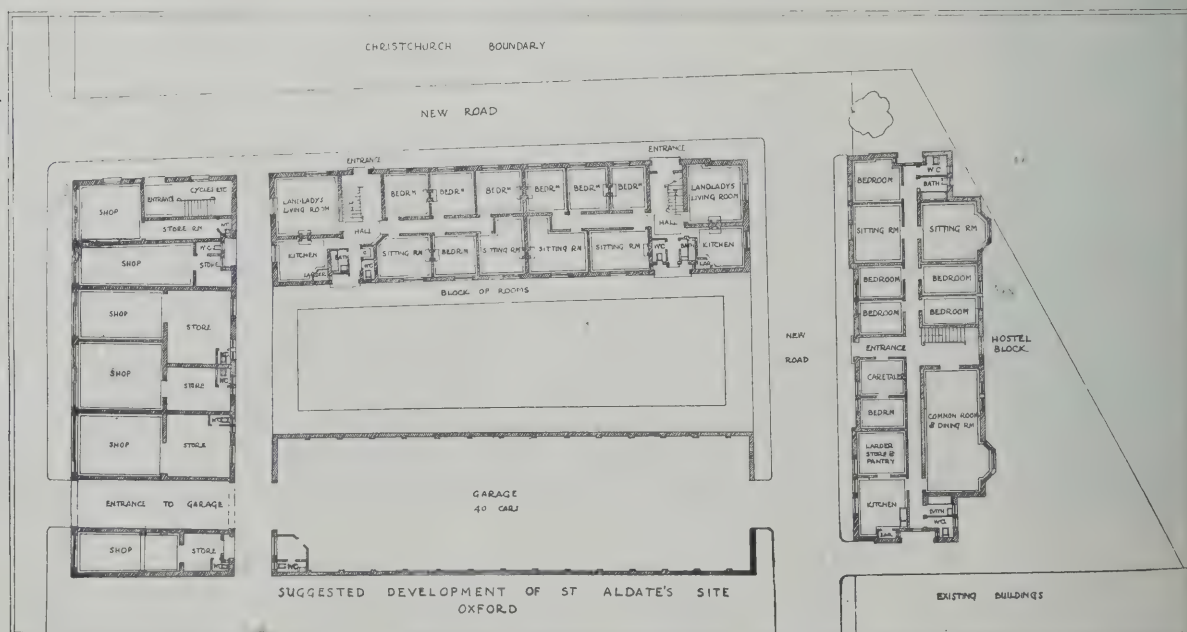
It is now over a year since the future of the vacant site on St. Aldates, adjoining Christ Church, Oxford, became a matter of controversy in the Town Council and in the daily press. Those who followed the matter at that time will remember that the demolition of some stables and outbuildings belonging to the College, in connection with the scheme for widening St. Aldates, disclosed to the public view the southern part of Christ Church, which is a very fine example of Tudor architecture. That revelation gave rise to a hope that the open space left by the removal of these buildings would be preserved. Between the Christ Church boundary and Folly Bridge there is a large area of slum property, adjacent to St. Aldates, which it is also proposed to clear; but up to the present only the piece mentioned, in area about 4 acres, is vacant, and it is about this site that the City Council is still debating and disputing.

Chiefly, Oxford is suffering from want of a decided policy in regard to the lines upon which its future growth is to be governed. In recent years there has been a tendency towards industrial development in and around the city, and if this continues and is encouraged, the results upon what has hitherto been, almost exclusively, an educational and residential centre, are bound to be far-reaching. Necessarily, if Oxford is to continue wholly or largely as a University city, the question of its amenities and quietude must be given priority and preference over considerations that would attain considerable wealth in dealing with

a manufacturing area. One has the impression that the civic circle is divided upon the alternatives of a commercial or an educational city, and is trying vainly to reconcile the conflicting claims of both.

The difficulty arises largely from the character of Oxford itself. In other, and newer, university cities the same problem would, probably, never arise. But Oxford is an old city which has developed slowly and in the old-world manner. The accumulated architectural wealth, from which its distinction and importance are mainly derived, demands the utmost care and reverential treatment. The tacking on to this ancient nucleus of new schemes of widened streets and commercial buildings presents all the danger attendant on patching old garments or pouring new wine into old bottles.

Some wise philosopher once emphasised the outstanding importance of "attitude of mind" in dealing with human affairs. And it is the attitude of mind of the Civic Council towards their city which seems in need of determination. If they regard it as a priceless heritage, the beauty and amenities of which must be preserved at all costs, then one may guarantee that these will be preserved. If their attitude of mind is less fixed or determination wavers under the lure of increased rateable values, the results may be very different and, probably, very regrettable. Too many local governing bodies, alas, now rue the day when in seeking to exploit the natural or architectural advantage of their charge, they really started to



SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT FOR ST. ALDATE'S SITE, OXFORD.
THOMAS RAYSON AND A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS, A.A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT FOR ST. ALDATE'S, OXFORD: ELEVATION TOWARDS CHRISTCHURCH.
THOMAS RAYSON AND A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS, A.A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

demolish the basis of its attraction and prosperity.

At present, the St. Aldates site is valued in the civic account books at £20,000, and the City Council has agreed that no building shall be erected upon it within 20 feet of the Christ Church boundary. The College authorities, on their part, have agreed not to build upon the area adjoining the site unless it is considered necessary to put a screen between the College and any buildings which the Municipal authorities permit to be erected on the vacant site. This is not an unreasonable precautionary proviso; and, in point of fact, the College is setting an example in thus foregoing the considerable pecuniary advantage that would accrue from developing their valuable street frontage on St. Aldates.

If the whole site between Christ Church Meadows and St. Aldates were cleared and left as an open space, a magnificent approach to Oxford would be provided from the south. Such a scheme has been very warmly supported in many quarters; but the Council does not appear to be in the least likely to consent to the loss of revenue which such a project would entail. By others, the present widening of St. Aldates to a breadth of 50 feet is deemed insufficient, and the City Council is urged "to sweep away all buildings on the east side of this thoroughfare, leaving, in emulation of Princes Street, Edinburgh, nothing but a splendid vision of park and meadow and great trees by the river." This is a grandiose scheme; in itself not unattractive if the attendant economic difficulties could be overcome. We are by no means certain, however, that Oxford would be improved, or its character unimpaired, by development

on lines which have proved particularly suitable in the "Athens of the North." One must take account of the traffic problem; but beauty spots are places to be visited, not traversed, and already in some of them traffic facilities have been increased to a point which has "improved" their particular attractions off the face of the earth.

Both these schemes, involving the clearing of a considerable area beyond that now available, remain more or less in the air. A more recent proposal would devote some part of the vacant site to garage accommodation or parking ground, which is much needed in Oxford, the remainder being laid out as an open space in a manner that, as far as possible, might mask the utilitarian use of the other portion. Another scheme would bar the site from commercial "exploitation," and limit its use to the erection of buildings of a public or semi-public character. This projected form of development is believed to have stimulated an application to use the site for the erection of a synagogue. It is questionable, however, whether a synagogue, a block of municipal offices, an expensively designed theatre, concert hall or cinema would form a more agreeable architectural neighbour to Christ Church than a group of "commercial" buildings if of the right character.

And as even an educational and residential centre demands the provision of a shopping centre, which St. Aldates might reasonably provide, the question of a suitable commercial "exploitation" is not, it seems to us, one to be ignored or ruled out. It would, for instance, meet the views of those members of the City Council who consider that their duty to the rate-



SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT FOR ST. ALDATE'S SITE, OXFORD: ELEVATION TO ST. ALDATE'S.
THOMAS RAYSON AND A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS, A.A.R.I.B.A. Architects.

payers demands some solution that will bring in an adequate return on the capital that has already been sunk; and it by no means rules out an architectural treatment that would be in consonance and sympathy with the venerable buildings in its immediate vicinity. The most practical policy, then, would appear to be the retention of the type of shop existing on the St. Aldates frontage, an increase in the actual number of shopping premises, while, at the same time, improving the façades and adding an appropriate number of office rooms or residential flats above the ground floor.

An interesting design for the utilisation of the site on these lines has been prepared by Mr. Thomas Rayson and Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, of which we give some illustrations. Concerning their scheme, the architects have furnished the following particulars:

"The frontage on St. Aldates is occupied by a row of small shops with a hostel for undergraduates above, while room is found on the site for two more blocks containing undergraduate quarters, and also a large public garage. Care has been taken to avoid giving any of the buildings a pronounced symmetry or an institutional character such as would cause them to compete with Christ Church. The façade towards St. Aldates, though urban in style, is yet informal, and that towards the College is intended to be as unobtrusive as possible. It is suggested that eventually the same style of shop front should be continued as far as Folly Bridge, while the area behind the shops could be devoted to houses, or flats with common gardens.

"As there is now a great shortage of undergraduates' rooms, it was thought desirable that the area at present cleared should be devoted mainly to supplying additional accommodation of this nature. The plans, however, are so prepared that, if necessary, with the minimum of structural alteration the hostels or lodging-houses could be turned into flats. So far the City Council has arrived at no decision with regard to the disposal of the site, but it is understood that any proposals for its development, from whatever quarter they come, are welcome."

Oxford is a city of world renown, and the problem of the St. Aldates' site is of far more than local interest. It is, therefore, a matter of real public interest and concern that the solution should not be lightly or hastily arrived at, and that the merits of various schemes for utilising the site should be carefully considered and weighed before any of them is finally adopted.

J. H. E. D.

Competitions Open

Closing Date, June 15.

Layout and architectural treatment of approaches to the Palais de Justice, Brussels. Particulars, M. Le Conservateur du Palais de Justice, Brussels.

Closing Date, June 15.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Preliminary Competition. Full review of the competition published in our issue of January 28, 1927. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert. Particulars, Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit £1 1s.

Closing Date, June 30.

Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums, £300, £200 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

Closing Date, July 1.

Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships. Particulars, Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge, 42 Tite Street, S.W.3.

Closing Date, July 1.

Cemetery Chapel, Reading. Limited to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums, 50 and 25 guineas. Assessor, Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit £2 2s.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, June 8.

Immediately before Parliament rose for a short Whitsuntide recess, Lord Eustace Percy, President of the Board of Education, made an announcement as to the Board's policy with regard to the planning and construction of school buildings. A Committee has been appointed with the following terms of reference: "To inquire and report as to the construction of school buildings, with special reference to (1) the use of new materials and method of construction, and (2) the reduction of cost." The following are the members of the Committee: Sir Frank Baines, Director of Works, Office of Works; Mr. G. Topham Forrest, architect to the London County Council; Mr. G. F. N. Clay, architect to the Board of Education; with Mr. A. F. Birch-Jones as secretary.

In reply to questions which were put to him by Mr. Henry Cowan, Lord Percy said seventy schools have been closed or replaced, and in 126 others defects have been removed. In addition, plans have already been approved for the replacement or reconstruction of 321 other schools. He pointed out that the rate at which schools can be replaced depends upon the local circumstances in the different areas. In many cases the problem is affected by movements of population consequent upon housing developments, and it is important that replacement should be undertaken generally with a considered scheme of reorganisation. Generally speaking, the programmes of local authorities show that the bulk of the provided schools will be dealt with by 1930.

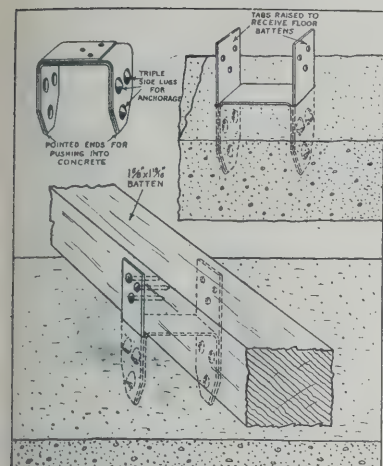
The Minister of Health has been questioned again from the Labour Benches with regard to the proceedings of the Committee on the Prices of Building Materials. He stated that the last meetings of the main Committee were held on March 3 and June 2. Mr. Thurtle immediately inquired whether the Committee, if it is to exercise effective control over prices of building material, should not meet much more frequently. Mr. Chamberlain replied that it did not follow, from the infrequency of its meetings, that the Committee had been idle. A great amount of negotiation and discussion, he said, have been going on apart from meetings.

Another question which was raised on the eve of the adjournment concerned the appointment of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., as the architect for the new India House in London. Mr. Stamford asked whether the selection of the architect had followed an open competition, and whether the Government of India had considered preliminary plans or suggestions from any other architects. Earl Winterton, the Under Secretary for India, who replied, stated that there had been no competition in connection with this appointment. He gave no further information beyond the statement that the architect was appointed by the High Commissioner of India, with the approval of the Government of India.

Arrangements have been made by the Select Committee who are considering the Architects' Registration Bill to resume their sittings shortly after the House of Commons reassembles on Monday, the 13th instant.

New Ways and Means

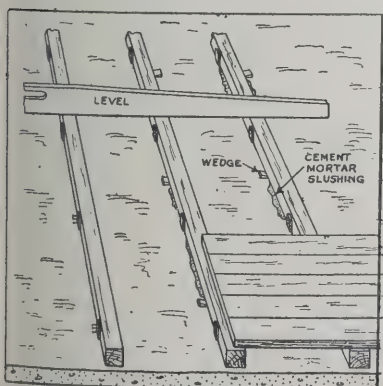
The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Bull Dog" Floor Clip: Showing Clip as supplied and in position in the Concrete Slab.
(The Adamite Co., Ltd.).

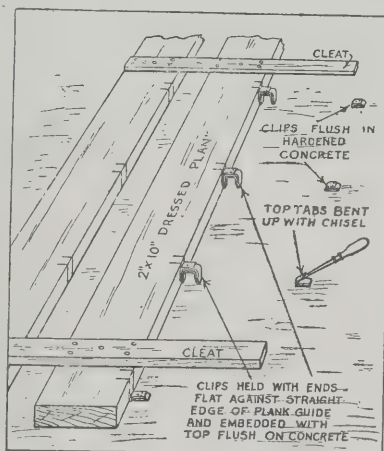
A Device for laying Wood Floors over Concrete

A patent metal clip for use in fixing wood floors upon a concrete foundation has just been introduced from America by Messrs. The Adamite Co., Ltd., of Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1. As shown by the accompanying illustrations, this clip is so designed that it can be pushed into the concrete whilst the latter is still in a plastic condition, and that it then serves as a means for anchoring the strips or battens to which the flooring is subsequently nailed. In practice, the work of placing the clips can proceed within 30 minutes after pouring and levelling off the concrete slab, a guide board being used to give accurate spacing and alignment to the clips, which are embedded so that their flat tops become flush with the surface of the concrete, where they offer no obstruction to the use of the floor after the concrete slab has hardened. When the job is ready for the wood floors to be laid, the tabs of each clip are raised by the aid of a chisel or the claw of a hammer, so that they stand perpendicular to the surface of the concrete ready to receive the



The "Bull Dog" Floor Clip: Nailing Strips in position ready for laying the Floor.
(The Adamite Co., Ltd.).

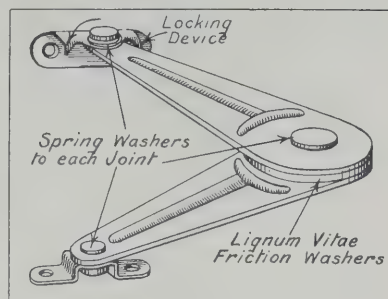
nailing strips. The latter are now placed along each row of clips, levelled up with wedges where necessary, and securely nailed to the tabs of each clip. Any hollow spots beneath the strips can then be "slushed in" with thin cement mortar to give a solid bearing along the entire length of each strip, and without further delay the flooring can be laid down and nailed in position. These "Bull Dog" Floor Clips can be supplied in three sizes—2 in., 3 in. and 4 in.—and are made in one piece from heavy-gauge sheet metal which is galvanised to resist corrosion from the damp concrete. The ends of each clip are pointed to make it an easy matter to push them into the concrete, whilst side-lugs are provided to reinforce the anchorage. Using the 2-in. clip, which will be found suitable for all general requirements, a spacing at 16 in. on centres in both directions should be specified, the nailing strips being dressed to 1 1/8 in. x 1 1/8 in. from 2 in. x 2 in. material.



The "Bull Dog" Floor Clip: Showing Method of Placing Clips and Raising Tabs.
(The Adamite Co., Ltd.).

An Improved Electric Light Fitting

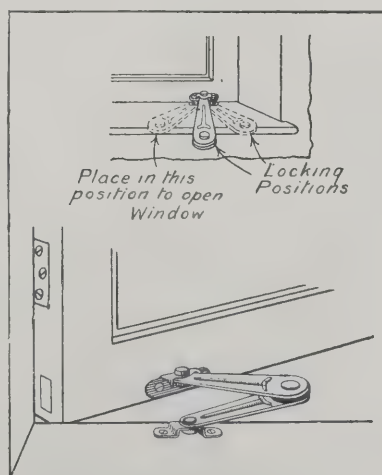
A cord grip lampholder possessing several new features has recently been added to the "Magnet" series of electric lighting accessories manufactured by Messrs. The General Electric Co., Ltd. This lampholder, which is made in moulded "bakelite," embodies a cord grip which is distinctly novel, in that the usual wooden split ferrule is replaced by a ball-and-socket arrangement which relieves all possible strain, and at the same time permits the use of a variety of types and sizes of flex. The terminals are also of an improved pattern, which are easily wired, whilst the shade-carrier ring is provided with two small lugs to facilitate the fixing and removal of shades with narrow necks. As "bakelite" is a non-corrodible material, it is interesting to note that the screw threads on this ring cannot "bind" under the influence of those conditions which prevail in bathrooms, kitchens and sculleries.



The "Woodlock" Casement Stay.
(Matchett & Martineau, Ltd.).

A Casement Stay which eliminates Rattling.

A combined casement stay and fastener, designed to eliminate "rattling" whilst automatically securing itself at any angle to which the casement is pushed open, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Matchett & Martineau, Ltd., of 260 Bradford Street, Birmingham. In its action this "Woodlock" Stay relies upon the friction created between a pair of discs, or washers, made of lignum vitæ, which are housed in the elbow at which the two arms of the stay are pivoted. These washers are claimed to give 50 to 60 years' service before becoming ineffective under the wear and tear involved in opening and closing the window, and whilst resisting ordinary wind pressure, they are said to yield under the impact of a gale, so that the casement will close gently when it has been left unattended. In addition to this, the arms of the stay provide for a simple but positive locking device, giving protection to the casement when it is closed, as indicated in one of our illustrations. This fitting is equally suitable for right or left-hand openings, and is applicable to French windows and garage doors, as well as to wood or metal casements. At present it can be supplied in three sizes, for light, medium or heavy duty, a variety of finishes, such as porcelain enamel, oxidised copper, nickel and brass, being available.



The "Woodlock" Casement Stay.
(Matchett & Martineau, Ltd.).



Fig. 1.—PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: THE ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT.
MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN'S HOTEL—II

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

The passenger elevators, of which there are twelve, are grouped in one block, for ease of control and supervision. There is a "starter" who is in charge of the elevator service, and who indicates which are express elevators and which are not. Some of the elevators are express to the tenth floor and stop at any floor beyond, while one elevator is occasionally express to the roof restaurant. In addition to these elevators, there is a further block of two which serve for communication with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is connected directly with the hotel by subway, and there are also two elevators which serve the banquet and ballroom group, which is on a third mezzanine above the ground floor.

There are five floors, or mezzanines, tucked in between the ground floor and the first guest floor plan, a portion of which is given over to the men's and women's Turkish baths (Fig. 2).

These baths are grouped round a central plunger, pleasantly lit by a glass ceiling (Fig. 3). The architectural effect is very good with a white enamel finish, terrazzo laid upon the floors and lining the pool, and tiled arcing in blue and white ceramic. The water to the pool is cleansed by a double sand filter, and the installation of the baths includes every item of modern equipment, including sun-ray electric cabinets.

From the point of view of examining the detailed planning of the hotel, the simplest method is to consider the four main heads into which hotel requirements seem naturally to divide themselves, these being as follows: The public floors, comprising lobbies,

dining-rooms, etc.; public rooms for functions, comprising ballrooms and banqueting rooms; service portions, comprising kitchens, laundries, and mechanical departments of all kinds, including accommodation for employees; typical guest-room floors, comprising bed and sitting-room accommodation.

To these four main headings may be added a fifth, that of the sample-room accommodation which is provided in some American hotels, such as the Statler at St. Louis. The sample-room provides bed-sitting accommodation, by means of disappearing fold-back beds, extra wide door-openings to provide for ingress of large trunks and sample cases, and special lighting for the effective display of goods.

With the typical lobby and vestibule accommodation of the large hotel we have already partially dealt, that of the Pennsylvania being fairly typical. An excellent example of ingenious and effective planning is that of the Statler Hotel in Detroit, one of the most successful of the Statler chain. Here full advantage has been taken of the site in the main plan grouping.

The lobby, as a rule, is two storeys in height, surrounded by a mezzanine some 12 ft. or 13 ft. above the main floor; this has the advantage of allowing reasonable height for shops and ground-floor public rooms generally.

Apart from the usual ground-floor lounge-room there are, of course, the restaurants, the area of which depends on local requirements, as also the nature of the service given. In the Pennsylvania Hotel there



Fig. 2.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: DETAIL OF THE TURKISH BATHS FOR MEN AND WOMEN ON THE FIRST GUEST FLOOR.

MESSRS. McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

re six restaurants of different type and price, ranging from a tea-room to the roof garden situated on the topmost guest floor, a beautiful room, which, of course, commands a magnificent view, and the decorative scheme for which is typical of hotel work of this class (Fig. 1).

In many hotels a cafeteria, or popular-priced lunch-room, is provided, and, apart from these facilities, every hotel has the banquet room, which accommodates any number upwards of 200 or 300 guests. It has been calculated that an hotel of 500 rooms would require space for 700 to 800 diners, which, allowing 2 ft. to 13 ft. per person, gives an area of some 10,000 super feet (exclusive, of course, of banqueting rooms).

Public lounge-rooms in American hotels are generally designed in period styles, and the work is often carried out by decorating firms. Italian or Spanish tradition is found in nine cases out of ten as the keynote for the lounge and halls, some phase of English mediæval architecture denotes the library or writing-room, and French or Adams is drawn upon for dining and ball-rooms. Occasionally there is found some decoration of the modern school, but it is mostly a recent depart-

ture, as, for example, the painted rooms which Jacques Carlu, a French Prix de Rome in architecture, is carrying out in the new Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston.

As regards the detail planning of ballroom and banqueting suites, there are no special requirements to note beyond independence of access and working and convenience in service. It is worth while mentioning, however, the importance of providing driveway or lift access for delivery trucks to the ballroom, for there is a growing tendency to use the ballroom for exhibition space, and it is essential that exhibits may be readily handled.

In many ways it is the service section of hotel planning which provides the most interesting study, the question of adequate provision for services becoming much more complicated as the size of the hotel increases.

Service access is, of course, nearly always provided on the less important frontage, and as far as possible from the public entrance. In some cases, as in the Pennsylvania Hotel, there is a through driveway flanked by ample unloading and storage space, so that all congestion of pavements is avoided; in any case, it is arranged that luggage (which in America is often

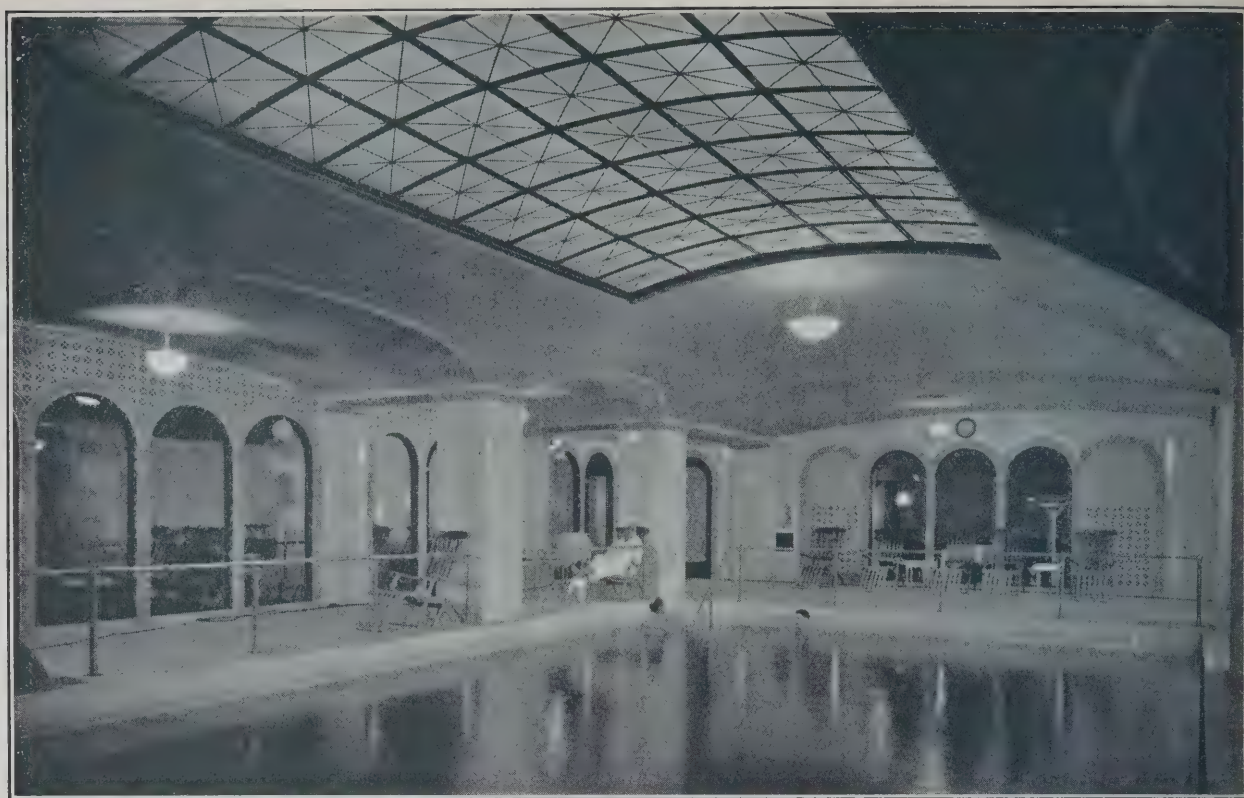


Fig. 3.—PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: THE PLUNGE IN THE MEN'S TURKISH BATH.
MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

“checked” from place to place, and arrives by van), stores, ashes, etc., shall be handled at some one point where control of employees may be concentrated.

A point of hotel policy is the question of sleeping-in accommodation. There is a tendency, governed, of course, by local conditions, to reduce the number of employees sleeping-in, and some hotels even decline to feed employees. As a rule, accommodation is provided for female help, as in the Drake Hotel in Chicago, which accommodates 135 maids and pantry girls in so-called “Pullman” bedrooms, and at the Pennsylvania, where 150 maids and housekeepers are provided for on two floors.

The service bedrooms are usually situated on a combined service and dormitory floor acting as a buffer floor between the guest-room floors and the downstairs public rooms. In the space of this floor are run the trunk lines of the ventilation ducts, the plumbing, vacuum cleaning, wiring, etc.; all the services which if run under the ceiling of the public rooms would be an eyesore. Situated, however, below the ceiling of this service floor, there is every facility for repair and upkeep, and the provision of a sort of duct or service mezzanine floor has become practice even in office buildings, *e.g.*, the new Barclay-Vesey Telephone Building in New York.

The next most burning question is that of kitchen location, and on this point practice varies. If the main kitchen is on the same floor as the principal dining-room, generally the ground floor, valuable rental space is sacrificed, but service to the restaurant is splendid in operation. It is a point for the management to consider whether rental outweighs the advantages of efficient service, and in most of the Statler hotels (*vide* Fig. 6) the principle of planning on the same level is insisted upon.

As a general rule, it is the aim of the designer to plan in such a way that all food is prepared in bulk in the main kitchens, and only warmed and served in the secondary kitchens, while a series of floor pantries are arranged to give room service to the bedrooms. In the Pennsylvania Hotel there is a main room-

service pantry to every three floors, from which trolley dumb waiters are loaded and wheeled to bed and sitting-rooms for breakfasts and other meals.

The ratio of kitchen area to dining-rooms is a variable factor, but it is always large, and it is figured that as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of kitchen for 1 square foot of dining area is not an unreasonable proportion.

The planning of the kitchens is a study by itself. In the Hotel Drake is a kitchen (Fig. 4) planned below the dining-rooms (Fig. 5), but, on the other hand, the layout is considered to be a model of its kind on a particularly generous scale. The combined area of dining-rooms and kitchens in the Drake Hotel give a figure of 100 square feet per room (the Drake has 763 rooms), but in smaller hotels it has been calculated that this proportion goes as low as 25 ft.

The type of range used varies in different establishments, gas and coal, or both, being often employed while oil is also a favourite in certain sections of the country where crude oil is cheap. Electric ranges are also frequent, but, of course, much depends on power facilities available. In the secondary kitchens gas ovens are usual, as, for instance, in the Pennsylvania Roof Garden Restaurant, which is largely served from the main kitchens in the basement by an express elevator.

It is interesting to note that in the Pennsylvania kitchens red quarries are used for flooring, but while they are satisfactory in wear, they also prove to be slippery. Sawdust has been employed as a palliative and it is also proposed to use a special wire net.

Daylight is considered desirable in the kitchens but there is little or no advantage in window ventilation, as forced ventilation is always installed, and open windows merely tend to short-circuit the ventilating system.

One of the difficult problems of kitchen planning is the disposal of garbage. Where sub-basement space is available a garbage chute leads to a pit adjacent to a garbage freezer, an arrangement which permits of retrieving lost silver, one of the trials of hotel management being the amount of good table

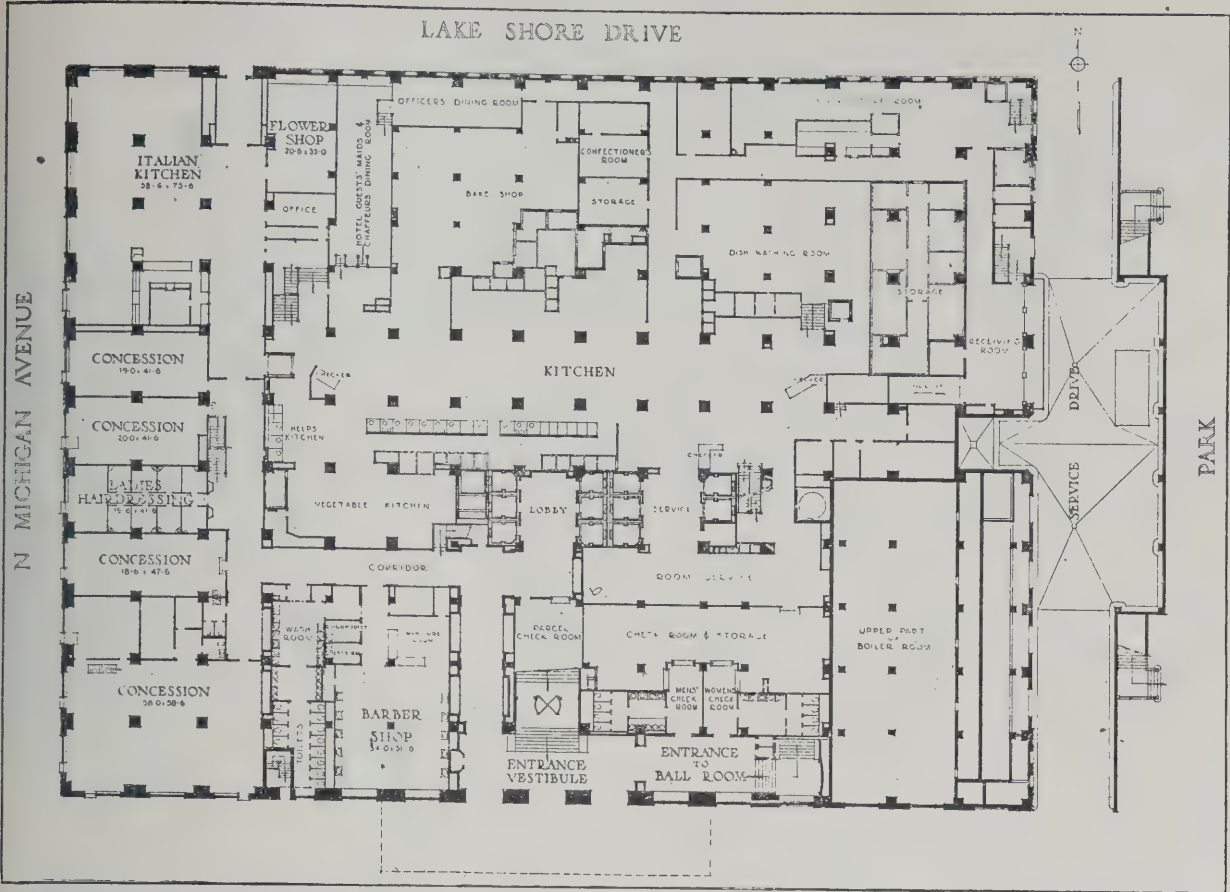


Fig. 4.—THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO: LOWER GROUND FLOOR, SHOWING KITCHEN AND SERVICE LAYOUT.

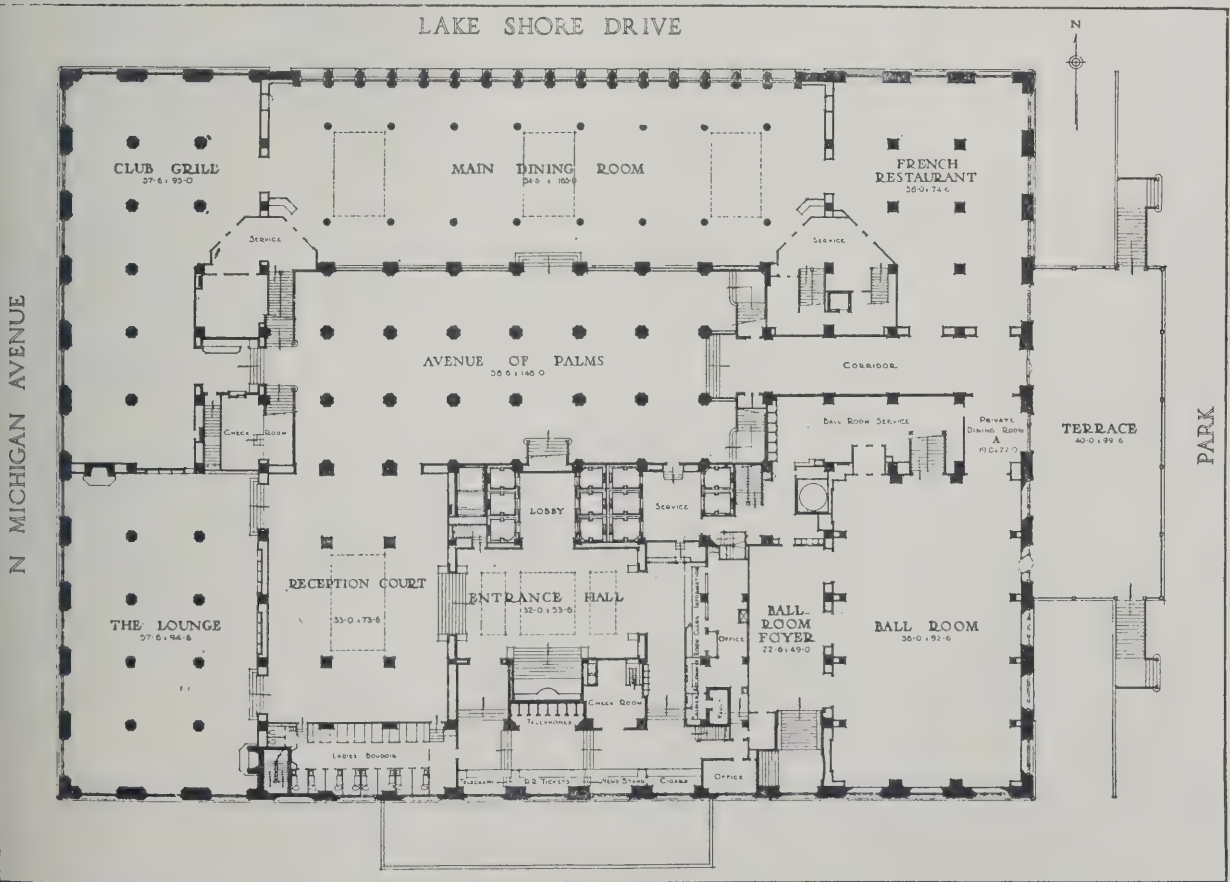
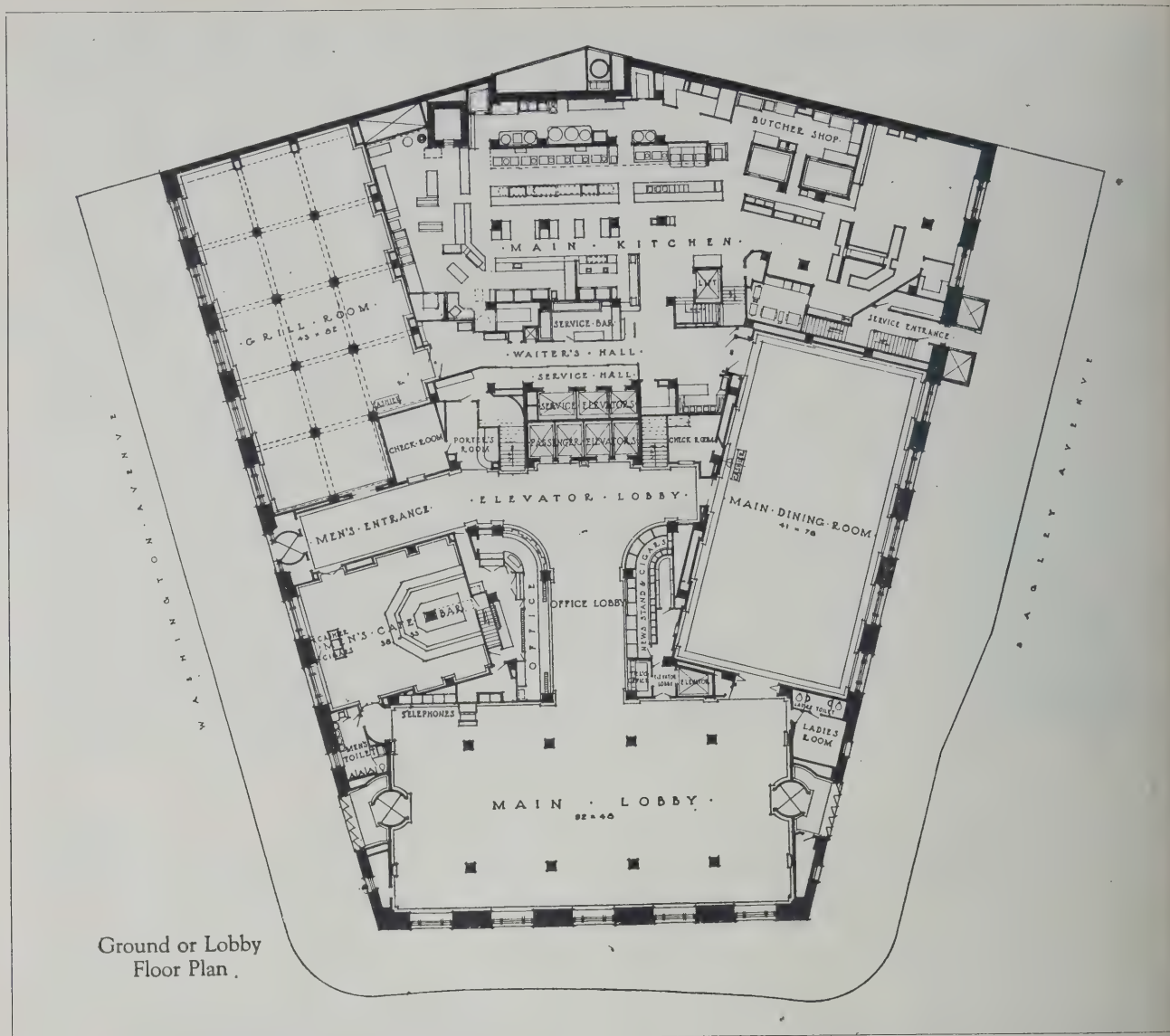


Fig. 5.—THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO. THE GROUND FLOOR, DEVOTED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO PUBLIC ROOMS. MESSRS. MARSHALL & FOX, Architects.



Ground or Lobby
Floor Plan.

Fig. 6.—THE STATLER HOTEL, DETROIT: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
MESSRS. GEORGE B. POST & SONS, Architects.

ware which finds a mysterious way into the garbage pail. (Very often a small fee is regularly paid to employees for silver discovered, though the question of preventing collusion must present difficulties). The most common system of dealing with garbage is by gas incinerators or brick oven encased in firebrick, for the heat from burning grease, etc., is considerable.

Ice-making machines supplying 36 tons per day, an enormous laundry, and a vast mechanical plant for heating and ventilation are all services which occupy a large part of the basement of the Pennsylvania Hotel, but distributed through the various floors of a large hotel are various other indispensable services. In the Pennsylvania, for instance, there is a carpenter's shop on the twentieth floor, which takes care of all repairs to joinery, furniture, glazing, etc., and requires a staff of 50 men. All repairs to lift motors, etc., are also undertaken, while another activity is the making on the premises of all the keys used in the hotel, of which there are 50,000! There is also made a master key which opens every lock in the building.

The valet service in an American hotel is a very important item. It is at work with day and night shifts, for the American traveller expects to have his laundry and valeting carried out at a moment's notice.

It can be readily understood that a building which supplies its own service to the extent that is the case in these big hotels demands an enormous personnel. In the case of the Pennsylvania Hotel the number of

guests averages some 2,600, with a "peak" number of about 3,100, and the total hotel staff is about 2,300. In the Hotel Drake in Chicago, which is more of a "de luxe" establishment, there is a proportion of employees to guests of about one-and-a-quarter to one-and-a-half to one.

(The next and concluding article will deal with the planning of guest rooms and their equipment).

Coming Events

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.—On June 20-22 the summer meetings of the Institution will be held at Bournemouth. Headquarters will be the Hotel Burlington, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

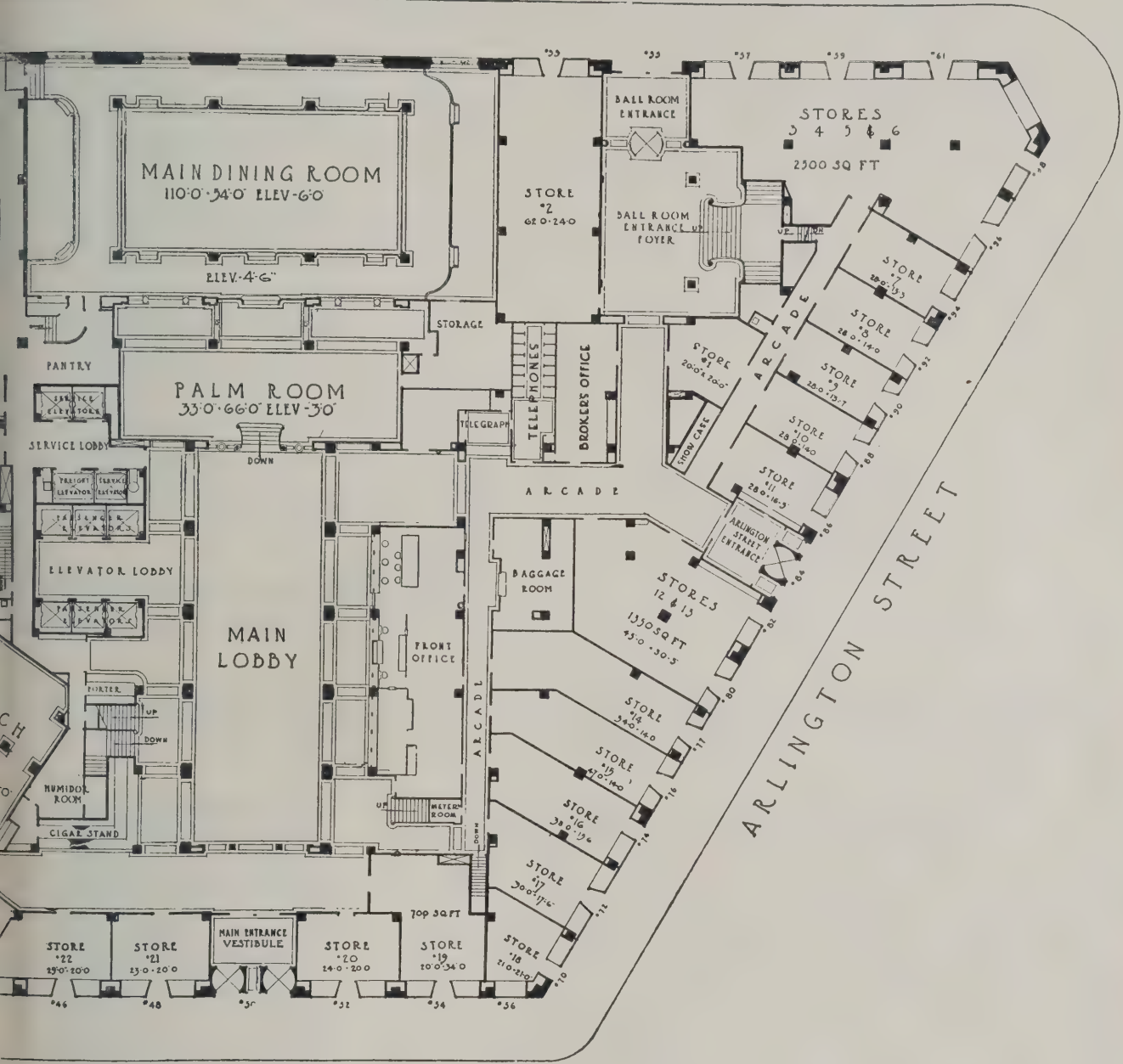
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—On July 2 a meeting of the Institution will be held in the N.W. District at Lytham St. Annes.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (West Midland District).—July 22.—Meeting at Warwick.

The Prefect of Angora, the Turkish capital, after a tour of municipal and town-planning study in Europe, has announced the appointment of a Committee of German, French and Austrian architects and town-planning experts to prepare a scheme for re-planning the town.



NUE

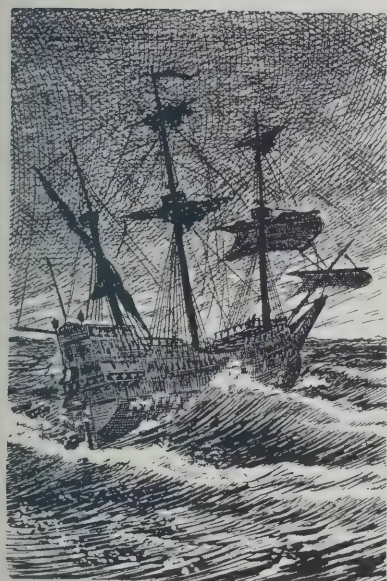


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Architects

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* * *

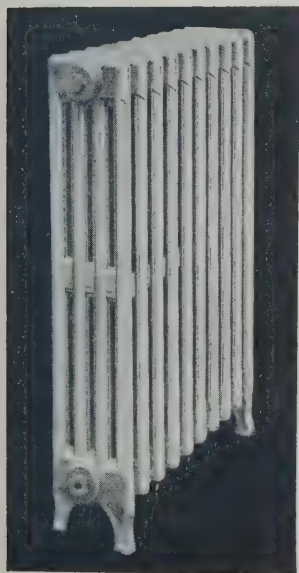
The application of electricity to everyday requirements has taken only as many years in its stride as other industries have taken centuries.

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London Building Notes

BARKING.—Extensive new shop and showroom premises are being erected upon a corner site in the High Street, for Messrs. Gosling & Co., by Mr. J. Clements, builder, Barking. The steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Sanders & Forster, Thames Works, Barking. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Clock House Chambers, Barking.

BATTERSEA.—Plans have been sanctioned for the reconstruction of the Picture House, at Wandsworth Road, S.W., owned by Messrs. Super-Shows, Ltd., showing a considerable enlargement of seating accommodation. The architects are Messrs. Petch & Fernand, 12 Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster, S.W.1.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Corporation have passed plans, submitted by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott on behalf of the "News of the World," Ltd., for the erection of a building upon the site of 23-30 Bouverie Street.

EAST HAM.—A large department store, three storeys in height, is to be erected upon a site in High Street North for the directors of the London Co-operative Society, Ltd., Maryland Road, N. The building work is in the hands of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Building Department, 99 Leman Street, E.1. The architect is Mr. L. G. Elkins, F.R.I.B.A., 99 Leman Street, E.1. Steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Walter Scott, Ltd., Leeds.

FENCHURCH STREET.—A complete reconstruction of the large office premises at No. 16 Fenchurch Street is proposed. Plans for the new building have been approved, the architects being Messrs. Joseph, Pauls Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4.

FLEET STREET.—A large office building is to be erected upon the site of No. 54 Fleet Street, E.C.4, plans having been approved by the London County Council. The new building, which will include shops on the street level, has been designed by Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C., and will be of five storeys.

FOREST GATE.—The Suburban Super Cinemas, Ltd., of Wardour Street, W.1, as owners of the Queen's Picture Theatre in Forest Gate, E.7, have in contemplation extensive alterations and additions—including a new balcony—to the building. The architect to the syndicate is Mr. Clifford Aish, 22 Bedford Street, W.C.

FORE STREET.—Large premises in Fore Street, E.C.2, have been acquired by the "Chilprufe" Company, Leicester, for their new London showrooms. Alterations and re-decorations will be effected by Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Co., Ltd., 19 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

FULHAM.—Plans have been approved for Mr. G. R. Farrow, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, for the erection of garages on the site of Nos. 923-31 Fulham Road, next to Landridge Road.

GRACECHURCH STREET.—The old premises of the Colonial Bank, Ltd., are to be rebuilt upon the site of Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31 Gracechurch Street,

E.C.3. The contractors are Messrs. B. Goodman, Ltd., 88 Haggerston Road, E.8.

HACKNEY.—The B.C. Housing Committee have prepared a scheme embracing the erection of five blocks of tenement dwellings, five storeys in height, on the plot of land on the south side of Southwold Road, giving accommodation for 100 families, at an estimated cost of £69,840, exclusive of the cost of land. The plans have been prepared by the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney.

HAMPSTEAD.—A large building, to be used as a junior school, is to be erected on a site in Holly Hill, Hampstead, N.W.10, for the Governors of the Frognal Collegiate School. The premises have been designed by Sir John Simpson, K.B.E., P.P.R.I.B.A., Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., and will be built by Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1.

HOUNDSBITCH.—Steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Powers & Deane-Ransome, Ltd., Cubitt Town Steel Works, E., for the new warehouses in Houndsditch for Messrs. Bevis, Marks & Co., Ltd., merchants. The new building—of 5 floors—is being erected by Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Road, Herne Hill, S.E., to the designs of Messrs. Lewis, Solomon & Son, architects, Moorgate, E.C.2.

HOXTON.—The L.C.C. are to erect three additional blocks of tenements on the Ware Street area, Hoxton, at a cost of £29,560. It is proposed that the scheme shall be undertaken by Messrs. Rowley Bros., Ltd., who are now erecting other tenements on the estate for the Council.

KENSINGTON.—The L.C.C., the Kensington B.C., and Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd., are co-operating in a scheme for widening Kensington High Street, S.W., involving the rebuilding of the latter firm's large premises on a new frontage line, 30 ft. back. The scheme will take several years to carry out, the street widening alone costing £451,550. Plans for the new stores are being prepared by Mr. H. L. Cabuche, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., architect to Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd.

LONDON.—Sir Herbert Baker is now preparing plans for India House, which is to be erected in London at an estimated cost of £300,000.

LONDON.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Kinnear, Moodie & Co., 104 Victoria Street (£86,888) for work in connection with the new approaches to Lambeth Bridge.

LOTHBURY.—Extensive alterations are being carried out to the offices known as Nos. 3-4 Lothbury, E.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2.

LOWER MORTLAKE ROAD.—Extensive corner premises in Lower Mortlake Road, Barnes, S.W., have been acquired by the directors of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., for conversion into new branch premises. Plans for the suggested alterations are in the

hands of Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., bank architect.

MARYLEBONE.—The governing body of the Regent Street Polytechnic, Marylebone, are to erect a building in Little Titchfield Street. Plans for the extension provide for a 9-storey building, including two basement floors, in which provision is made for the following departments: Carriage-building, tailoring, hairdressing, architecture and engineering (preliminary department), women's subjects, matriculation, commerce, school of music, and evening classes (general). Provision is also made for social activities, including a gymnasium, lecture hall and refreshment room. The new building is estimated to cost £170,500. The architect is Mr. F. J. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

MINCING LANE.—A large site at the corner of Mincing Lane and Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, has been cleared prior to the erection of an office building, with shops on the ground floor. The contract, which provides for a Portland stone fronted building, is in the hands of Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

MORTLAKE.—Alterations and improvements are in progress to premises in Lower Richmond Road, S.W., prior to being taken over by the Midland Bank, Ltd., as branch premises. The builders are Messrs. Kirk & Kirk, 287 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15. The architects to the bank are Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

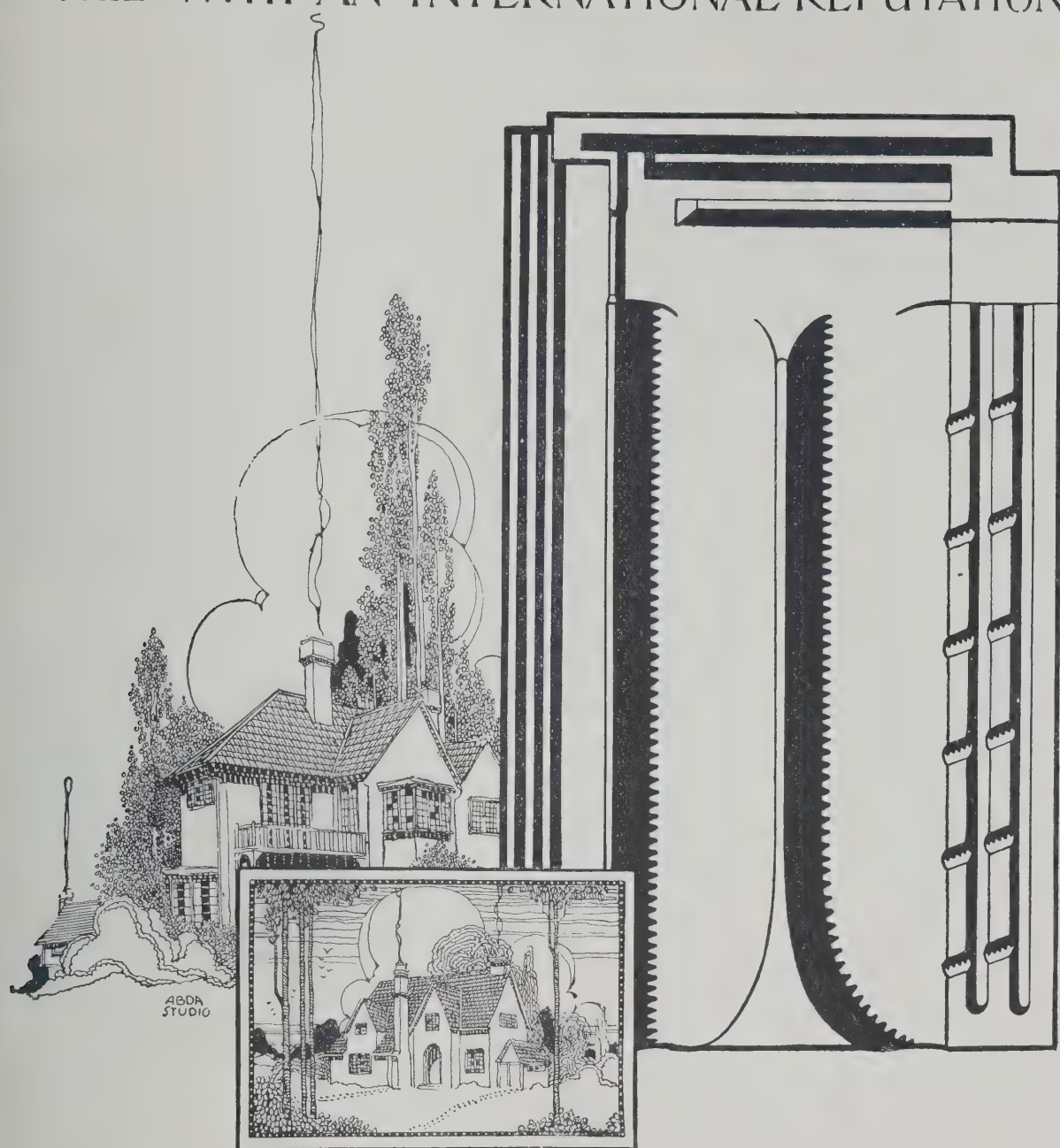
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A large site in Wellington Road, N.W., adjacent to the St. John's Wood "Tube" Station, has been acquired by Messrs. H. F. Edwards & Co., automobile agents, 175 Great Portland Street, W.1, who propose to build extensive garage premises there. Their plans include accommodation for 150 cars and a petrol service station, wash-ups, etc.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Messrs. H. W. Wills and W. Kaula, 22 Southampton Street, W.C., are to erect a block of flats in Park Road, St. John's Wood.

STRAWBERRY HILL.—Work is to be pushed forward in connection with the proposal of the Carpenters' Company to develop their large Strawberry Hill Estates. The area covers several acres, and plans include the erection of 130 houses and 40 tennis courts. The architect to the company is Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., 1 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—Foundations are being placed for an extensive block of offices in Millbank, Horseferry Road, and Smith Square, S.W.1, which are to constitute the head offices of the new Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The new building will contain 10 storeys, the site having an area of over 56,000 square feet. The contractors are Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Ebury Bridge Works, Westminster, S.W.1. Plans have been prepared by Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.2.

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MARSEILLES

ROOFING TILES

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ADDESTONE.—The Chertsey U.D.C. is to proceed with the scheme for the erection of 50 houses at Green Lane and Prairie Road, Addlestone. Mr. Parker has been appointed as the architect.

BARROWFORD.—The "Sparrow Hawk Inn," Wheatley Lane Road, is to be reconstructed. The plans are by Mr. J. P. Earnshaw, architect and surveyor, of Nelson.

BINGLEY.—Plans for the erection of a new Parish Hall at Bingley have been prepared by Mr. Hugh Dale, architect.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for the extension of the electricity offices in Craven Street at an estimated cost of £4,600, and tenders are to be invited for the work.

BIRMINGHAM.—St. Augustine's R.C. schools, which stand on a large site having frontages to Avenue Road and Uplands Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, are to be extended. Two new classrooms are to be added, and the cloak-room and lavatory accommodation will be enlarged. Mr. Victor Peel, of 17 Temple Street, Birmingham, is the architect.

BOLTON.—The Board of Education have approved plans of the E.C. for the erection of Lostock open-air school, and sanction the expenditure of £27,115 1s. 2d. for this purpose.

BROWNHILLS (STAFFS.).—Work is about to commence on the erection of the new Girls' High School, and on June 13 Lord Eustace Percy, President of the B.E., will lay the foundation stone. The cost of building the new school, a one-storey building, will be about £35,000. With the cost of the site and the reconstruction of Brownhills Hall, the total is about £43,000. The plans were prepared by the late Mr. S. B. Ashworth, F.R.I.B.A., who was architect to the Stoke-on-Trent E.C. The actual work is being supervised by the acting architect, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, A.M.I.Str.E.

CANNOCK.—The U.D.C. passed plans for 24 houses for Messrs. Webb & Whiteley at Pye Green Road. Plans were also approved for the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Uxbridge Street, Hednesford, for the Rev. T. P. Healey. The architects for the new church, which is to cost about £30,000, are Messrs. Harrison & Cox, of Birmingham.

CHEADLE HEATH.—The Oil Well Engineering Co., Cheadle Heath, near Stockport, are proposing to erect a new canteen adjoining their works. The plans have been prepared by Mr. T. Heyes, architect, 106 Brompton Street, Oldham. The contract has been placed with Messrs. S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., builders, Rochdale Road, Oldham.

COULSDON.—The U.D.C. Surveyor has prepared plans for 50 houses in Westleigh Avenue, and tenders for their erection are to be invited.

CROYDON.—A building scheme in

Croydon involves the erection of a large picture theatre in the High Street upon a site secured by Mr. I. Davis, of Oxford Street, W.1. The new building has been designed by Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73 Edgware Road, Marylebone, W.2, to accommodate 3,500 persons, and will include extensive foyer and restaurant facilities. The cost is estimated at £200,000.

GATESHEAD.—The scheme to erect a new R.C. school at Gateshead is to proceed. The building will accommodate 840 scholars. The plans, prepared by Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been approved by the B.E.

GODALMING.—The County Architect has been instructed to prepare sketch plans for a secondary school at Godalming, to accommodate from 400 to 500 scholars.

GRAYS.—The Essex County Architect (Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A.) has been instructed to prepare plans for the proposed new school and hostel at Palmer's School, Grays.

GUILDFORD.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Clemence & Co. showing the lay-out of land at Stoughton for the governors of Trinity Hospital, Guildford.

HALESOWEN.—The U.D.C. have acquired Cornbow House for £1,500 for the purpose of conversion into municipal buildings, and the surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of the premises.

HALIFAX.—Messrs. Richard Horsfall, Son & Dawson, of Commercial Street, Halifax, have been appointed architects for the rebuilding of the Halifax Theatre Royal for the Northern Theatres Co., Ltd., Northcote House, Clare Road, Halifax.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—Plans for extensions at the High Wycombe Technical Institute have been prepared by the County Architect, the estimated cost of which is £7,500.

ILKESTON.—The borough engineer has prepared a scheme for the erection of 80 houses on the Rutlands Estate and for 76 on the Southern Estate.

KINGSTON.—Plans for the new Y.M.C.A. premises on a site in Eden Street, Kingston, have been prepared by Mr. John P. Blake, A.R.I.B.A., and provide for a lounge, billiard-room, games rooms, and other offices.

LEAMINGTON.—Foundation stones of a new Wesleyan Methodist Sunday school were laid last week. The site adjoins the church in Dale Street, and the building will cost £8,000. The architects are Messrs. Quick & Lee, 11 Waterloo Place, Leamington Spa, and the contractors are the executors of the late Mr. R. Bowen, 3 Tavistock Street, Leamington.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have passed the plan of Messrs. A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., showing the erection of a building over Farsley Beck.

LEEDS.—Plans have been prepared by Kitson, Parish & Legard, F.F.R.I.B.A., for extensions to the Leeds General Infirmary, which are estimated to cost £253,000. The scheme consists of the erection of two blocks of three wards, which will provide accommodation for 300 additional beds.

LEICESTER.—Messrs. A. Brockelhurst & Co., of Palatine Buildings, Norfolk Street, Manchester, have been appointed architects for the new Wesleyan Methodist Church in Southfields Drive, Saffron Lane, Leicester.

LIVERPOOL.—The Corporation Land Steward and Surveyor has been instructed to prepare plans for a school to be erected on site No. 9 on the Norris Green estate.

LIVERPOOL.—The E.C. has appointed Messrs. Briggs & Thornely as architects for one of the schools to be erected on the Norris Green estate, site No. 13.

LIVERPOOL.—Plans for a new school in Corinthian Avenue, Old Swan, to accommodate 800 children, are under consideration, for which the Corporation Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool, is the architect.

LIVERPOOL.—New schools and a parochial hall are to be built in Earle Road, Liverpool. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, architects, of Century Buildings, 199 Deansgate, Manchester, and at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of a new church in Poulton Road, Seacombe, Wallasey. The contractors are Messrs. Brown & Backhouse, of 56 Chatham Street, Liverpool, and plans were prepared by Mr. Edmund Ware, F.S.I., M.A.Struct.E., of 43 Imperial Buildings, Exchange Street East, Liverpool.

LLANELLYD.—Mr. Howard Jones (County Architect of Merioneth) has prepared plans for a new school at Llanelltyd.

MORECAMBE.—Mr. Baines, of Morecambe, is the architect for the new Congregational Church in Sefton Road.

NEWCASTLE.—It is proposed to rebuild the Christ Church day schools, Newcastle. The scheme is estimated to cost £14,000. Mr. C. S. Errington, 21 Grainger Street West, Newcastle, is the architect.

NEWSTEAD.—Notts E.C. are to improve the Council School at Newstead at a cost of £2,330, and erect a new school adjoining at a cost of £8,000. The architect is Mr. L. Maggs, F.R.I.B.A., Shire Hall, Nottingham.

OXFORD.—Mr. Herbert Read, F.R.I.B.A., architect to Lincoln College, has prepared plans for considerable extensions, which are estimated to cost £43,000. The extensions are to be erected on the opposite side of Turl Street, and will be connected to the college by an ornamental bridge.

(Continued on page 1000)

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

Reinforced Concrete



Carrick Academy, Maybole, for the Ayrshire Education Authority.

Master of Works: William Reid.

Contractors: J. Inglis and Son.

THE LIVE LOAD ON A SCHOOL FLOOR IS USUALLY SMALL, THEREFORE THE DEAD WEIGHT OF THE FLOOR IS A VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LOAD TO BE CARRIED. THE TRUSCON FLOOR IS THE LIGHTEST FLOOR ON THE MARKET, AND ITS USE WILL EFFECT A CONSIDERABLE SAVING ON THE COST OF THE STRUCTURAL STEELWORK.

It is the primary duty of a floor to carry efficiently the loads which may come upon it. Of the other duties of a floor the least spectacular but the most useful is that of accommodating the "domestic services." The Truscon floor will do this.

Most buildings require gas and electric light, electric bells, telephones and water supply. Heating systems, either radiator or "panel," have to be allowed for, and sprinklers or ventilating systems are often required. The Truscon floor has an accessible hollow space in which all these services can be effectually concealed.

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22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

BALDINGGLASS.—June 27.—For reconstruction of and additions to the Fever Hospital Building on the former workhouse ground at Baldinglass, for the Wicklow County Board of Health. Particulars, Mr. P. J. Foley, B.E., 102-103, Grafton Street, Dublin.

BALLYVARY.—June 28.—For the erection of a station (rly.). Particulars, T. Cassidy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. • Deposit £1.

BIRKENHEAD.—June 13.—For the erection of a police station and 16 houses on land fronting Well Lane and Albany Road, Birkenhead. Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit £2 2s.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—June 27.—For alterations and repairs to the Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

BLACKPOOL.—June 20.—For the completion of the S.E. wing and the new assembly hall at the Girls' Secondary School. Francis J. Wood, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Blackpool. Deposit £2 2s.

BOUGHTON, NOTTS.—June 21.—For the rebuilding of the "Carpenters' Arms." Particulars, Mr. T. H. Claybyn, surveyor, Tower Brewery, Grimsby. Deposit £2 2s.

BRADFORD.—June 18.—For the erection of 8 Class A and 6 Class B houses, for the Briery housing scheme. All trades. Particulars, Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

BRAMLEY AND WICKERSLEY.—June 17.—For the erection of a new school for 450 children at Bramley and Wickersley. All trades. Particulars, Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

BRIGHTON.—June 14.—For the erection of a nurses' home in Pankhurst Avenue, Brighton. Particulars, Mr. E. Wallis Long, 6 Old Steine, Brighton. Deposit £5 5s.

BRISTOL.—June 17.—For the construction of 45 transformer substations, 29 underground and 16 above ground. Particulars from H. Faraday Proctor, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., chief engineer, Electricity Offices, Rupert Street, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

BRISTOL.—June 15.—For the erection of two cottages at Great Ann Street, St. Jude's. Particulars from

the Chief Housing Inspector, 5 Exchange Buildings East, Corn Street, Bristol. Deposit £1.

BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH.—June 16.—For the erection of branch premises for the Maldon Co-operative Society. Apply C. J. Knight, 19 Market Hill, Maldon.

CADOXTON, nr. NEATH.—June 20.—For the erection of a school. Particulars, County School Architect's Office, Midland Bank Chambers, Neath.

CASTLEREA.—June 28.—For the restoration of a building. Particulars, T. Cassidy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

CHELMSFORD.—June 20.—For the erection of a bungalow in Admirals Park, for the T.C. Apply E. J. Miles, Rainsford House, Chelmsford.

CULTER.—For the mason, carpenter, slater, plumber, plaster and painter works in connection with the Culter housing scheme. Particulars from Messrs. Walker & Duncan, C.E. and architects, 3 Golden Square, Aberdeen.

DORCHESTER.—June 24.—For the erection of eight non-parlour type houses on the Puddleton housing site for the Dorchester R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. F. T. Maltby, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., chartered architect, Dorchester.

DUNDEE.—For the erection of 432 tenement houses at Arklay Street. Offers are required for alternative materials: stone, artificial stone, and brick. Particulars from Mr. George Paxter, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, 91 Commercial Street, Dundee.

DUNFERMLINE.—June 13.—The managers of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital invite tenders for all trades for extensions to the hospital. Particulars from Mr. C. R. Douglas, surveyor, 15 East Port, Dunfermline. Deposit £2 2s.

EASTBOURNE.—June 13.—For the erection of a waiting-room adjoining No. 391 Seaside. Particulars, Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall.

EDINBURGH.—June 14.—For the erection of Leven and Methil (Fife) Employment Exchange. Particulars from the architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

ELLON.—June 13.—Tenders are invited by the Ellon Estates, Ltd., for all trades in connection with the erection of four blocks of houses in Well Park, Ellon. Particulars from Messrs. Tawse & Allan, architects, 10 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of 36 houses on a site at the rear of East Street, Farnham. Mr. R. M. Sargeant, Council Offices, Farnham. Deposit £2 2s.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—June 13.—For the erection of (1) extension of engine-room building at Electricity Works, Bridge Road, Hounslow; and (2) sub-station building, Great West Road, junction of Vicarage Farm Road, Heston, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. W. James, engineer and manager, Electricity Works, Bridge Road, Hounslow. Deposit £2 2s.

HUDDERSFIELD.—June 17.—For the erection of blocks of 8 houses on a site off St. Andrew's Road, Tunbridge, Huddersfield. All trades in one contract. Particulars, Mr. H. Sutcliffe, borough architect, 26 Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.

HULL.—June 13.—For the alterations and additions to James Reckitt Library and the Carnegie Library. Particulars, Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., city architect, the Guildhall.

ILFORD.—June 18.—For the erection and completion under one contract of open-air school buildings for the B.C. Mr. H. Shaw, architect to the E.C., Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit £2 2s.

INVERALLOCHY.—June 16.—For the erection of a public hall at Inverallochy, Aberdeenshire. For all trades. Forms of tender and necessary particulars from Mr. W. E. Gauld, architect, 19 Diamond Street, Aberdeen, with whom offers should be lodged.

IPSWICH.—For the erection of additional offices at the County Hall for the East Suffolk C.C. Apply Mr. H. Munro Cautley, A.R.I.B.A., The Thorofare, Ipswich.

LEATHERHEAD.—June 22.—For the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Oxshott, Leatherhead. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LIVERPOOL.—June 13.—For the erection of a new elementary school at Pinehurst Road. Particulars, Land Steward and Surveyor, Architectural Department, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £2 2s.

LONGFORD.—June 17.—For the reconstruction of Longford Kelleher Barracks, Longford, Ireland. Particulars, Mr. P. R. McNally, B.E., Town Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

STAFFORD.—June 24.—For the extensions to the St. John's Market, for the Corporation. Particulars, Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Deposit £2 2s.

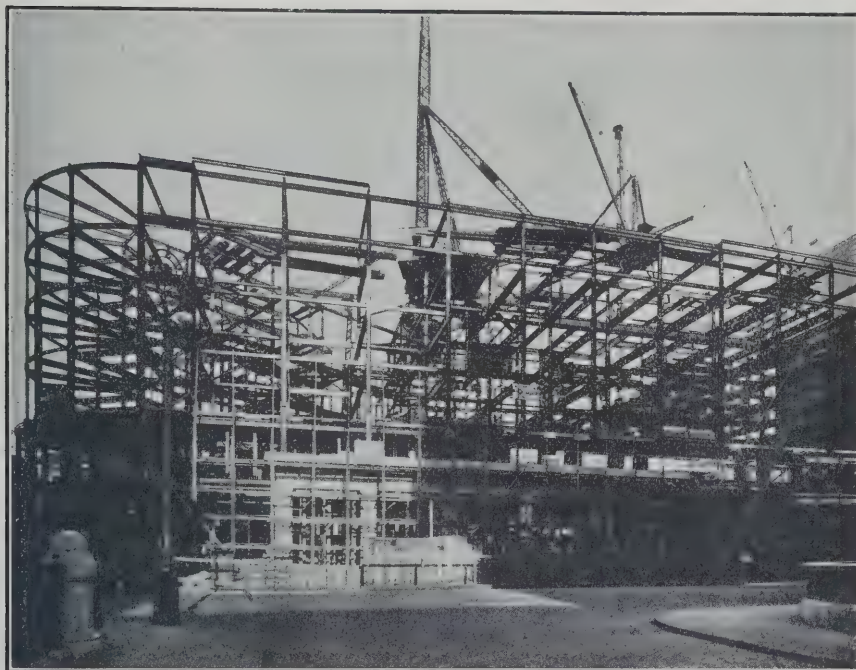
SUTTON COLDFIELD.—June 14.—For the erection of a secondary school for 300 girls at Jockey Road. Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 27 Binswood Avenue, Leamington Spa.

TOTTENHAM.—June 27.—For the erection of extension of schools at Devonshire Hill, White Hart Lane. Mr. C. E. Blackburn, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Deposit £3 3s.

WEST RIDING.—June 21.—Whole or separate tenders for the erection of a new school for the West Riding E.C. at Bramley and Wickersley, to accommodate 450 children. Details from Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

WOKING.—June 20.—For the erection of six pairs of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for the Lunatic Asylums Visiting Committee of the Surrey C.C. Apply Mr. F. J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 201 High Street, Guildford. Deposit £1 1s.

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Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

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CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
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Office: 19 Waterloo St.

BIRMINGHAM
Office:
47 Temple Row.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Office:
Milburn House.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Tenders Accepted

ABERYSTWYTH.—For the erection of the large new hotel on the old Waterloo Hotel site at Aberystwyth. Messrs. F. D. Huntington, Ltd., of Broadway Chambers, Hamersmith Chambers, London, W.6, are the successful contractors. The scheme has been planned by Mr. Peter King, architect, of 121 Colmore Row, Birmingham. The hotel will cost about £80,000 to build, and, with furniture, the total outlay is estimated to reach about £100,000. It will contain 84 bedrooms, and there will be accommodation for 1,000 persons in a great café. The ballroom will be capable of accommodating about 300 couples.

BARNSELY.—Contracts for the erection of a new casualty and outpatients' department at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley, have been placed as follows: J. Richardson, Barnsley, excavator, mason and bricklayer work; W. Goodyear & Sons, of 192 Sheffield Road, Barnsley, joiner's work; H. Wilson, Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, plasterer's work; A. Bray, of 66 Sheffield Road, Barnsley, plumber, etc.; Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Wellington Street, painter's work; Brown & Roberts, of Albert Street, Barnsley, electric work. The total cost of the extension is about £16,500, including equipment. Towards this between £13,000 and £14,000 has been contributed by the Barnsley Miners' Welfare Committee. Plans were prepared by Mr. C. F. Moxon, architect and surveyor, of Regent Chambers, 3 Regent Street South, Barnsley.

BEXHILL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd. (£15,949), for the erection of a further 36 houses on the Burnt House Farm Estate. The plans have been prepared by Mr. George Ball, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Bexhill-on-Sea.

BOLTON.—The Corporation have now accepted the tender of Messrs. William Borrow & Son for the erection of a refreshment-room at Leverhulme Park.

CHELTENHAM.—For the erection of a new lounge and waiting-rooms at the Daffodil Picture House, Suffolk Parade, Cheltenham. The contract has been placed with Messrs. A. C. Billings & Sons, Ltd., contractors, of 54 Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham; plans prepared by Messrs. L. W. Barnard & Partners, architects, of 14 Promenade, Cheltenham. The contract for the electric lighting, heating, etc., has been placed with Messrs. R. E. & C. Marshall, of Cheltenham.

COSELEY.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. A. M. Griffiths, of Wolverhampton, at £12,665, for the erection of 30 non-parlour houses.

DERBY.—For the Derby Hospital extension contract the successful firm is Messrs. Wildgoose & Sons, Matlock. The architects are Messrs. Naylor, Sale & Moore, Smith's Bank Chambers, Market Place, Derby.

DEWSBURY.—The contract has been settled for the erection of the new shop premises at Northgate, Dewsbury. The successful firm is Messrs. G. Moss

& Sons, Ltd., of Pennington Saw Mills, Leigh, Lancs. The plans for this scheme have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects, of 35-39 Maddox Street, London, W.1.

FRASERBURGH.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Fraserburgh T.C. (subject to the approval of the Scottish Board of Health) for the erection of four blocks of houses: Mason, John Scott, Philorth, £2,337 12s.; joiner, Alexander Hall & Sons, Ltd., £1,699 10s.; plumber, John McNab, Frithsdale Street, £908.

FULHAM.—For the construction of the proposed new gatehouse and substation, with entrance gate, forecourt and electric sign, at the entrance of the electricity works, for the B.C. (architect, Mr. H. M. De Colleville), the tender of Mr. A. J. Thair, of Isleworth, at £1,936 11s. 3d., has been accepted.

GATESHEAD.—The contract for the rebuilding of the Blue Bell Hotel, Gateshead, has been placed with Messrs. J. Lunn & Son, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The architects are Messrs. J. Oswald & Son, Worswick Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRANTHAM.—The Kesteven E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Parks & Sons, Ltd., 5 Swinegate, Grantham, amounting to £9,550, for the erection of a new central school for boys. The architect is Mr. C. B. Metcalfe, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, at the Education Offices, 64 London Road, Grantham.

HAWARDEN.—For the erection of 24 Class A, and 12 Class B houses, at Penyffordd, the Hawarden R.D.C. have accepted the tender, £14,160, of Messrs. Griffiths & Son, Rhyl.

HULL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. F. Bolton, £3,680, for the erection of flats on the New George Street area.

LEEDS.—The contract has been placed in connection with the scheme of alterations to be carried out at the premises at 27 Station Road, Ossett, Yorks, for the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., of Leeds. The successful tenderers are Messrs. W. Nicholson, Ltd., of Sheaf Street, Leeds. The plans have been prepared by the bank's own architect's department at Leeds.

LEICESTER.—The tender of A. Graves & Son, £1,430, has been accepted for the erection of the northern light factory at North Evington, Leicester. The architect was Mr. R. Day, Leicester, and the quantity surveyors were Messrs. Robey E. Carter & Son, Palace Chambers, Leicester.

MIDDLETON.—The "Hopwood Arms" public-house at Slattocks, near Middleton, Lancs., is to be rebuilt. This contract has been placed with Messrs. T. Campion & Sons, contractors, Devonshire Street, Ardwick, Manchester. The plans were prepared by Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The scheme of extensions proposed to be carried out by Messrs. Swallow, Milburn & Co., Ltd., motor engineers and garage proprietors, of Barras Bridge, Newcastle. The tender of Mr. S. F. Davidson, 16 Ridley Villas, Newcastle-

on-Tyne, has been accepted. The plans were prepared by Messrs. Hedley & Dent, Frederick Street, Sunderland.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Building Sub-Committee of the Nottingham E.C. propose, with the City Council's sanction, to proceed with the erection of a new central school on the Bar Lane site for 800 senior pupils drawn from the city's elementary schools. The total cost will be £31,758, and tenders have been provisionally accepted as follows: Mr. J. F. Bush, builder and contractor, of 29 Radford Road, Nottingham, £13,804 (girls' block); Messrs. T. Long & Sons, builders, Falcon Street, Nottingham, £13,343 (boys' block).

OLDHAM.—Contracts have now been placed for the new Baptist Sunday school to be erected in Pitt Street East, Oldham. Following is a list of the successful tenderers: Brickwork—Mr. J. Hartley, Cobden Street, Chaderton; mason work—Mr. A. Mackey, Haringe Street, Oldham; joiners—Messrs. Samuel Ashton, Ltd., Plator Street, Oldham; slaters—Messrs. W. Henshall & Sons, Barket Street, Oldham; plumber—Mr. J. Harrison, Oldham Road, Royton; plasterer—Mr. J. Glynn, Station Street, Mumps, Oldham. The architects are Messrs. C. T. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman, of 10, Clegg Street, Oldham.

ONGAR.—The R.D.C. have accepted the following tenders for houses in their district as follows: High Lauer, eight, Messrs. W. A. Newburn & Co., Burnt Mill, £2,375; Abbess Roding, four, W. A. Newburn & Co., £1,216; Willingale Doe, four, Mr. H. G. Acres, Shelley, £1,300; Kelvedon Hatch, six, Mr. W. Connell, Brentwood, £2,118 3s.; Fyfield, six, Mr. G. H. Norrington, Writtle, £2,286; Toot Hill, four, Mr. H. G. Acres, £1,560.

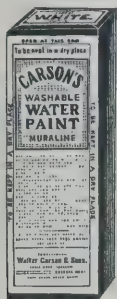
TIVERTON.—For the erection of 50 concrete houses for the R.D.C. the tender of Messrs. Andrews & Miller, of Uffculme (£18,208) has been accepted. The architects are Messrs. Dixon & Barnsey, associated with Mr. Ellis, the Council's architect, St. Peter Street.

Royal Visit

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE OLD DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES

An interesting hour will be spent by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to-day, the 10th inst., when he visits and inspects the famous Old Delabole Slate Quarries, which are among the oldest in the Kingdom, having been in continuous working for nearly 400 years. H.R.H. is to go down into the huge pit and see the rockquarry, later visiting the saw houses where he will see the blocks cut, split and dressed into marketable slates. Much development and improvement has been made at these quarries during the last few years. New plant, including engines, motors and generators, has been installed, and petrol locos have replaced steam engines for top hauling. The production of slates has been considerably increased to meet the ever-growing demand for Old Delabole Slates, which are of great durability and have distinctive charm of colour.

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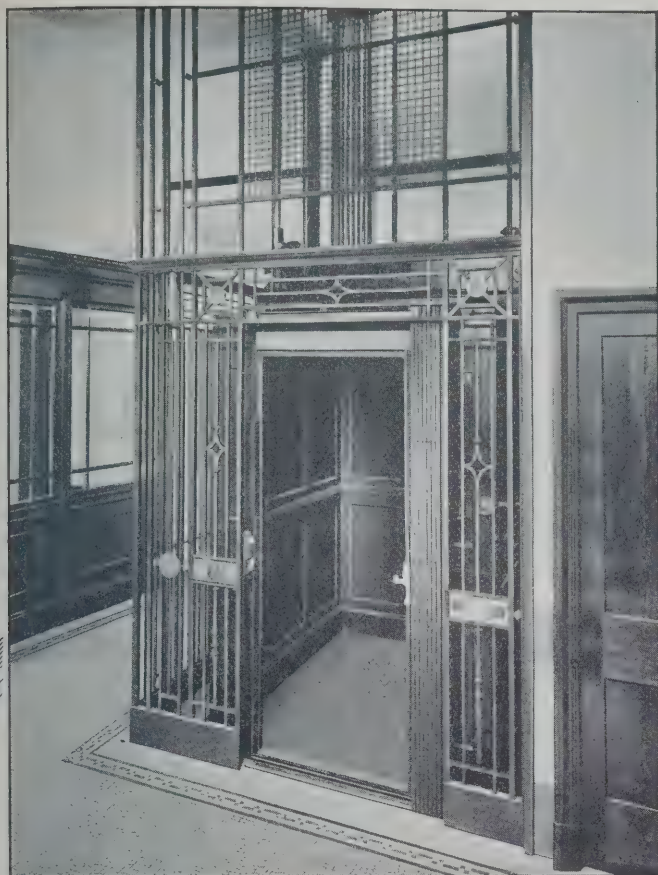
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Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	80/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

Per foot cube in
dry boards 1 in
thick and up
wards.



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Hearthing complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Full down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced quantities	In small quantities 6d.	In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	1 1/2d.	1 1/2d.	
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped	
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1 1/2 yard load	2 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand		
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.		

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep 9/6	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 11/-	Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	Barthenware 4 in. 1/11	6 in. 2/10	Iron 4 in. 3/- 6 in. 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

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Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 620/-	Stocks 830/-	Blues 1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course			
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.		1/3
1-in. asphalt	9d.		1/-
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.	1d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)			
Weather joint in cement			Per Ft. Super 2 1/2d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening			1 1/2d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super 1/-
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1s.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1 1/2d. plus 10%
Double-tilt dressing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/3

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	Per Yard Super
Cement and sand	1 in. 3/- 1 1/2 in. 3/5 2 in. 3/10 2 1/2 in. 4/3 3 in. 4/8
Granolithic	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4
Asphalte	7/-
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	Per Foot Cube
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	Templates 12/6 Thresholds 16/6 Sills 22/6
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Bath stone ditto	10/6

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Welsh slating laid to a 2 1/2-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	Counters 80/- Ladies 72/-
Add for every 1-in. additional lap	2/3 3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3 3/4
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Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66 2/3%
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Grey-Green Randems	98/6
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6

Cuttings—Eaves	Per Foot Run
Ridges and abutments	Equal 1 foot super.
Ridge tiling	Equal 1 foot super. 1/10
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	3/-

Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/- Floor 6/- Roofs 5/10 Trusses 8/0
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At per square	1 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal close boarding	31/- 33/- 40/-
Battening for slates	10/- 11/- 12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/-
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Per square	1 in. 1 in. 1 1/2 in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	33/- 40/- 50/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/- 45/- 55/-
Deal matching	36/- 48/- 58/-

Sashes, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10 2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small Small Normal Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1 1/2-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/- 5/- 3/6 3/-

Doors, per foot super	1 1/2 in. 2 in.
Square frame both sides doors	Panel 2/- Panel 2/3 Panel 2/5 Panel 2/8
Add for each side moulded	2 1/2d. 3 1/2d. 4d. 4 1/2d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d. 4d. 4 1/2d. 5d.

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	
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Staircases.	
1 1/2-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings each	9d.



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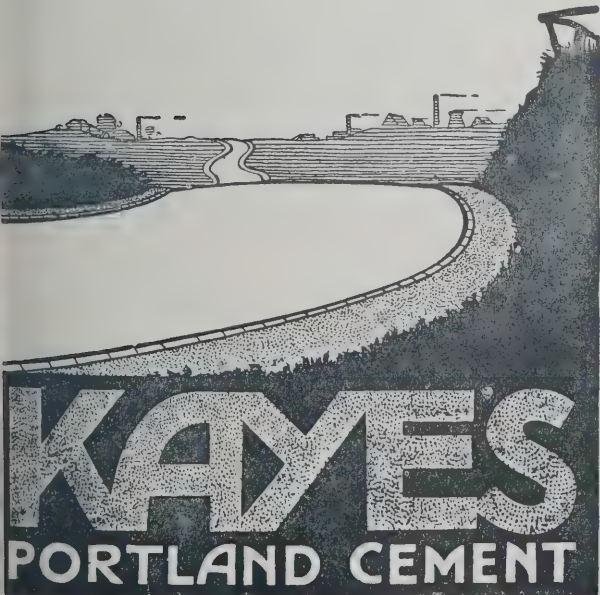
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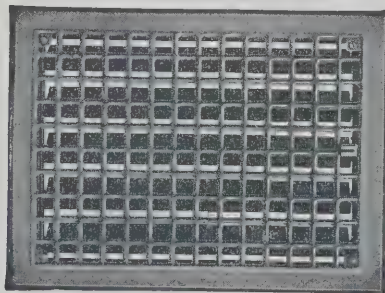
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Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-					
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-					
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each		..	1½ in.	1½ in.					
			1/3	1/10					
Deal newels, per foot run		3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4					
		1/2	1/6	1/9					
Deal Super, Sundries		1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.					
Deal shelves or divisions		1/-	1/2	1/4					
Deal shelves cross-tongued		1/2	1/4	1/6					
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		Section Area							
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Per foot run									
Deal, wrot and fixed		2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1 1/4
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded		2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1 0/1	1 1/2
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed				6½d.	8d.	10d.	1 0/1	1 1/1	1 1/2
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Labour only to		1d.	1d	1d.	2d.		
Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Flush Sash		Belts Belts Fasteners		Lim Mortise Cupboard	Stays Fasteners	Casement	Grip Handles	Spring Catchers	
1/- 2/-		1/- 2/-		4/- 1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

										Per Cwt.		
										Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Roller steel joists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16/6	18/6
										Light	Medium Heavy	
Steel roof trusses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32/6	30/- 27/-
Chimney bars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36/-	34/- 32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47/6	45/- 42/6
Bolts and nuts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45/-	40/- 35/-
Handrail and balusters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55/-	50/- 48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22/-	21/6 21/-
										2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Rain water Goods	1/1	1/4	1/9
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/6	2/-	2/9
Bends or shoes, each	2/3	3/-	4/1
Junctions, each	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8	2/1
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10d.	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.			
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings	
Milled lead and laying	45/6	54/6	57/6	
	Per Foot Run			
	Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welded Joint	Each
Lead service	1/8	2/8	2/10	3/8
Lead waste	1/1 1/2	1/7	2/-	2/4
Lead soil	—	—	—	5/8
	Per Foot Run			
	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	3 in.
Egg joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/-
Stop ends	9d.	1/-	1/3	1/9
Bends	—	—	—	2/-
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.
Single tacks	—	—	—	11d.
Double tacks	—	—	—	1/2
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	7/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	—	—
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead ..	2/3	3/6
Extra for bends	7/5	11/1
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/-

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas 1 in.	Gas 1 1/2 in.	Gas 2 in.	Steam 1 in.	Steam 1 1/2 in.	Steam 2 in.	Steam 3 in.	Steam 4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1 1/4	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/3

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run			
	Narrow Super	Per Widths	Rounded	Flush or Stair
On Walls and Ceilings	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	3/4	0/6 1/2	0/2	0/3
Do. do. Strapite	4/-	0/8	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Portland	4/6	0/8 1/2	0/2 1/2	0/3 1/2
Do. do. Keene's	1/5	0/8	—	—
Sawn lathing	1/10	0/3 1/2	—	—
Metal lathing	2/1	0/4 1/2	—	—
Screeding in Portland	—	—	—	—
	Per Foot Run			
	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends	Equal to 1st of
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to 1st of	Equal to 1st of
Do. do. Portland	0/3	of 1 foot of	of 1 foot of	of 1 foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding	moulding	moulding
	Per Foot Super			
	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	
Partitions	5/-	5/6	6/-	
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	—	—	—	—

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super			
	Up to 10 ft.	From 10 ft. to 50 ft.	From 50 ft. to 100 ft.	From 100 ft. to 1000 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1	—
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.	—	—	—	—
Sheet Glass	0/8 1/2	0/7 1/2	0/11 1/2	0/9
Figured	0/10	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Cast Glass	0/10	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Wired	0/10	0/10 1/2	0/10 1/2	1/1 1/2
Patent Glazing	2/2	—	—	—

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super			
	Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/8 1/2	0/5	0/9	0/3
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/8 1/2	0/5 1/2	0/10	0/3
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/8 1/2	0/7	1/1	0/3
	Add per Yard Super for the following			
	If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours	If on Narrow Widths
100%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3
300%	—	—	—	—

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats				Stain	Size	Varnish	Exam.
	1	2	3	4					
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/6	2/1	2/8	0/8	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/8	0/8	0/8	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/8
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large, do., do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/8	8/8	1/10	2/4
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—									
On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work		In Party Colours			Stippled			
20 per cent.	150 per cent.		2d.			6d.			
<hr/>									
							Per Foot Super		
							Wax	French	
Polishing							6d.	1/2	

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Hanging only	—	—
On walls	1/5	2/2
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On ceilings	1/7	2/3

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BAD BUILDING

Mr. Guy Dawber has sounded in *The Times* the first note of a campaign, which "The Architecture Club" initiated a few weeks back, to explore the possibilities of securing better design in housing, particularly of a speculative character. His letter followed one from Sir William Forwood calling attention to the damage inflicted on the Lakeland scenery by the craze for erecting bungalows, many of such dwellings being in positions which entirely mar scenes of great and cherished natural beauty. Sir William's remedy is the imposition of some form of control on building, and in that the President of the R.I.B.A. supports him. Control would certainly be the shortest cut to the solution of the trouble, and Parliament has shown itself to be not unwilling to confer the necessary power. Unfortunately, as things stand, the only constituted bodies in whom Parliament can vest powers of control, are just those local authorities, composed of laymen, who, as Mr. Dawber points out, now pass plans for the kind of small houses whose erection we all deplore, and who are probably guided by the advice of a surveyor, "who may doubtless possess a sound knowledge of roadmaking and sewerage works, but in many cases is without the least æsthetic or architectural training." It is fairly obvious, therefore, that the measure of control which a local authority may obtain by adoption, under the latest Town Planning powers, will not necessarily, or even probably, improve matters; and that some more

drastic power of control, enforcing an appeal to skilled advice, will be needed to effect improvement. Control, too, if it is to be of any value, must be exercised. We have heard a good deal of the powers possessed by the City of Bath, the Stratford-on-Avon Corporation, and the local authority of Ruislip; also that Oxford, Edinburgh and other municipalities contemplate obtaining similar faculties. But all our information goes to show that these powers are not operating, that the authorised tribunals have not been appointed; and that, so far from being employed to stem the constant tide of bad or indifferent design, the veto is simply being held in reserve to checkmate building proposals which may, architecturally, be good or bad, but do not happen to coincide with the ideas of the authority concerned.

In the matter of remedies for the present evils, we must preserve a catholic mind. Effective control over design is one method to work for. Possibly another may be found in some movement of a constructive character which will engage the interest and co-operation of the builders who are at present afflicting the rural districts into which our great towns are spreading, and there are other steps that may be taken which need not be particularised here. The subject will, no doubt, be further ventilated at the forthcoming dinner of the Architecture Club early next month, and we may then learn some of the ideas that that body will endeavour to bring to fruition.

MODERN HOSPITALS

One only begins to appreciate the growing complexity of hospital design, and the ever-increasing amount of hospital "plant", which has to be housed in a suitable and easily accessible manner, when a hospital architect rises to report progress in this particular branch of architectural work, and produces a few plans to illustrate points in his address. At the R.I.B.A., last month, Mr. Lionel Pearson gave some results of his visits to the eastern states of the U.S.A., and to Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, to inspect examples of the latest hospital buildings, none being of earlier date than 1910. Necessarily, he had to generalise on distinctive features, for a too deep

excursion into details would have occupied the time of many Institute meetings. Briefly, it may be said that while the hospitals in the European countries mentioned follow pretty closely the lines of our own, the "uplift," which so largely dominates American aspirations and commercial buildings, also extends to the hospital premises. This is partly attributable to the fact that the bulk of the Eastern States population dwells in cities, and the hospitals, therefore, are city buildings, and partly to the fact that the extremes of temperature nullify to some extent the advantages of the pavilion system. The planning of hospitals, too, in many floors, simplifies the problem of heating, lighting and plumbing, and brings into

play all those items of equipment like lifts, linen shoots, etc., which are considered necessary in the interests of the staff. In fact, in America the comfort and efficiency of the staff are ranked as equal in importance to the welfare of the patient, and there is much to be said for this point of view. Another noticeable feature is the tendency to increase the number of private wards, of which the Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit is probably the most striking example. As we know from his latest book, Mr. Ford regards a hospital inmate as "a patient, not an exhibit." Every patient has a separate room, and the business of the nurses is to attend solely to their patients, the more menial duties usually allotted to a nursing staff being carried out by a special staff. But that a large proportion of patients desire private rooms was not the experience of the doctors present to hear Mr. Pearson's paper; and, as a system, it entails additional difficulties in supervision and staffing. Still, the large ward of 25 to 30 beds, in the lecturer's opinion, is now a thing of the past—the smaller unit of 12 beds seeming to be preferred. The provision of sanitation, often without

cross-ventilated lobbies, and, in the case of private wards, in lobbies opening out of the room, without ventilation to the outer air, are evidences of the American faith in their system of plumbing and mechanical ventilation which British architects hesitate to endorse; and the policy of burying pipes in the walls, while adding to the neatness and attractiveness of the sanitary accommodation, must occasion much trouble when anything goes wrong. The great increase in the number of X-ray departments in American hospitals is explained by the fact that more than 86 per cent. of the American hospital patients are subjected to this method of examination for diagnosis. It is a very striking development of hospital equipment over there. Other interesting points that emerged from the discussion following this interesting paper were the unpopularity of the circular ward, the decline in favour of the sanitary tower, and the modern preference for facing operating theatre walls with hard plaster, enamelled, in place of glazed tiling, the joints of which, as Sir Holburt Waring explained, are favourable to the lodgment of micro-organisms.

Notes and Comments

The British Architects' Conference

We may remind readers that the British Architects' Conference, which is being held in London, opens on Monday next, and those who are attending or proposing to attend it will confer a great obligation on much overworked officials by securing immediately all the tickets, etc., required for the various visits and functions in which they desire to participate. The afternoon of Tuesday next will be devoted to inspections of London buildings, four alternative tours being available. A fifth to the British Museum and the Foundling Hospital has been cancelled. There are, also, two alternative receptions in the evening. Two of the alternative visits proposed for Wednesday—a drive round Central London and a visit to Kensington—have been cancelled, but the visits to new London buildings and new London stores are available, with the garden party at Hampton Court in the afternoon and the exhibition of the R.I.B.A. Library treasures in the evening. The alternative excursions on Thursday stand, with the exception of that to Hatfield, Welwyn and St. Albans, which is cancelled; and there is no alteration in the arrangements for alternative trips on Friday and Saturday. Early application for tickets for the ball on Thursday night is specially desired. The Conference Banquet takes place at the Hotel Cecil on Friday night, when the Royal Gold Medal will be presented to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.

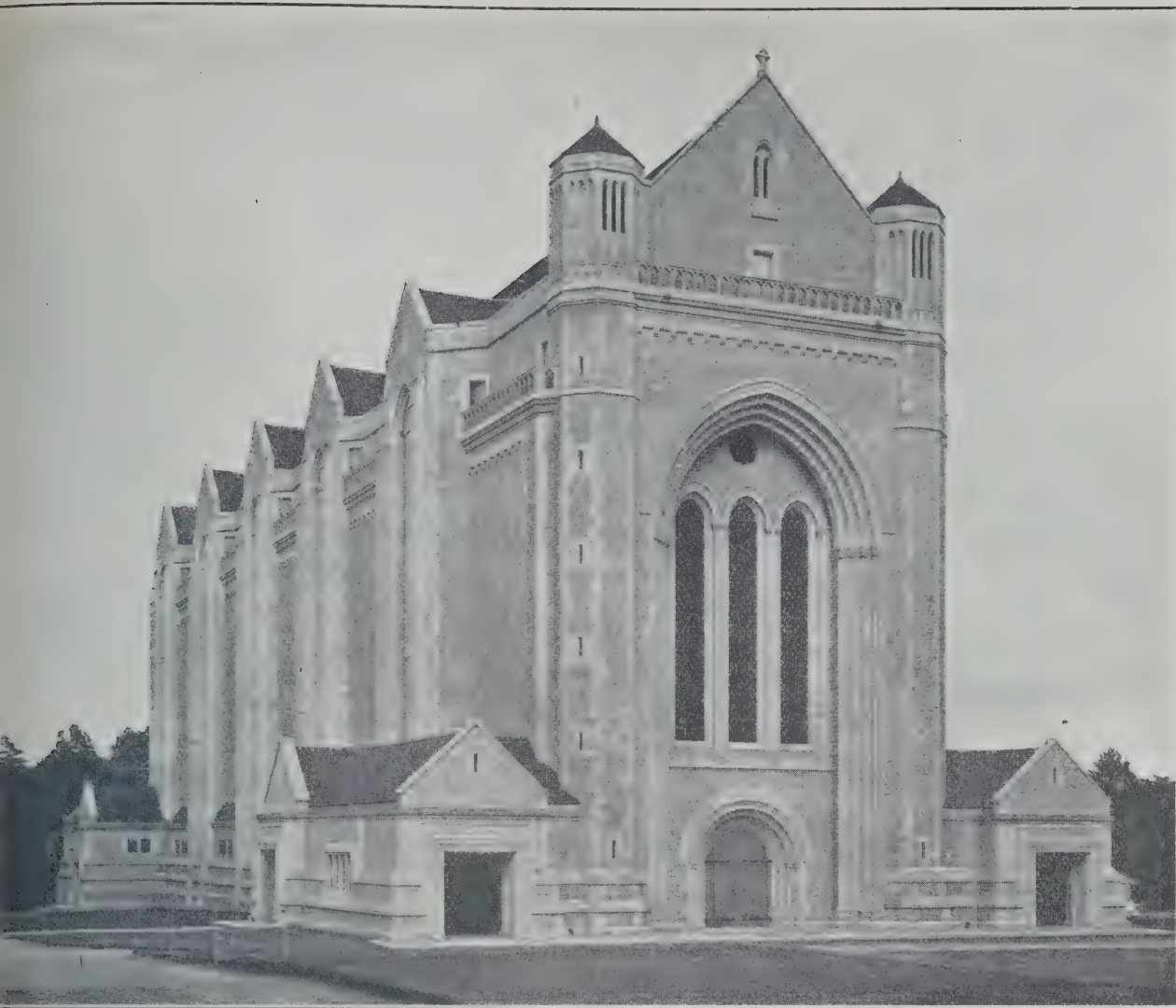
The Erechtheum

The appeal of M. Philadelphus for the return to the Erechtheum of a caryatid and column, now in the British Museum, and said by him to have been "wrenched" from their position at the behest of Lord Elgin, has drawn some interesting letters to the columns of *The Times*. We referred to this matter in our leader last week, and the Bishop of Worcester rather confirms our view that exposure of these beautiful relics "to the no longer pellucid air" of the Acropolis would be neither for their welfare or the world's gain. The "wrenching" story has perturbed some of our noted antiquarians, but we would rather await some proof of this alleged vandalism by Lord Elgin, which has drawn such fiery denunciation from Dr. Farnell, the Rector of Exeter College. The Lord Elgin, of the "Marbles" fame, is not here to defend himself, and the expression of M. Philadelphus, who has not first-hand evidence, may be merely picturesque

hyperbole. On the other hand, a correspondent testifies to having seen a drawing of the Erechtheum, with substitute supports in position, the date of which is prior to the acquisition of the relics by Lord Elgin. It is more probable that the "wrenching," if any, was done by the Turks, who were then in possession, and readily aware of the appeal such things had for the travelling connoisseurs of other countries. We should hesitate to condemn the donor of these national treasures on the present unsupported allegation before us.

Gilbert's "Eros"

There has been a revival in the last few weeks of the controversy about the most fitting position for re-erecting Alfred Gilbert's famous fountain and surmounting figure, now temporarily removed from Piccadilly Circus during the execution of the Underground station alterations. Remembering the public outcry when Eros was taken down, only relaxed when official pledges were given that he would again be set up to dominate the whirl of London life, it is a little astonishing to find good people still suggesting various sequestered nooks to which he might be consigned, and eventually forgotten. It is to the credit of Londoners that they have an affection for Eros, which is bestowed on few of London's statues; and for that reason, if no other, it were well to put him back where the public liked, and were accustomed, to see him. But in all this spate of suggestions, no one seems to have thought of getting the distinguished sculptor's opinion. He is with us, and his views on the matter would be more authoritative than those of other people. Presumably, when the site was selected for this memorial to the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury, the sculptor was aware of the environment, and although traffic is now much greater, the Circus was even then one of the busiest spots in London. It is not an evil, as some appear to think, to have statues in busy thoroughfares; Paris has many amid much worse traffic. Our trouble is that we have so few fine ones. "Peter Pan," by Frampton, is the only other London statue for which its inhabitants appear to have a sincere regard, but Barrie's Elfin hero has such indissoluble ties with his sylvan surroundings that he would be misplaced elsewhere. We look to the redemption of official pledges to see Eros once again in his accustomed place. It was not unpleasing that the flower girls should wire their buttonholes under his wings.



THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL.
SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., Architect.

THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CHARTERHOUSE

The new chapel of Charterhouse School, which is being opened by the King to-day, is one of the most original buildings Sir Giles Gilbert Scott has given us. It provides evidence of the continued vitality of the Gothic style, which it is likely we shall have with us in some form or another as long as the English race remains in possession of these islands.

THE JUSTIFICATION FOR GOTHIC

The truth is that the sum total of architectural achievement in this style is so great that to cease altogether to build in that manner would seem too complete a break with our national traditions. It must be said at once, however, that the reasons for continuing to design pointed arches are entirely of a sentimental character, for the constructional necessity to employ such features is no longer with us to-day. The pointed arch, it may be remembered, was the result of an attempt to provide the most economical solution of the problem of how to erect a fireproof building to the intersection of two aisles or an aisle and a transept of different widths at a time when the only material available was stone quarried in small pieces. It was found that while the junction of two barrel vaults of different widths provided a very awkward problem for the masons, it was comparatively easy to erect a vault over such an intersection, provided that a pointed arch was used, for the peculiarity of the pointed arch is that one can

have any number of such forms, all sharing the same height from impost to apex, and yet of various widths. The mediæval builders, having chosen the pointed arch for constructional reasons, soon found that the round-headed windows which for a time they continued to place on the external wall faces filling in the pointed framework of the vaults created a discord with the latter, and although there was not the slightest constructional justification for the windows being given pointed arches as well, it was yet found desirable on purely æsthetic grounds to make them conform to the pattern of the vaults. And not only the windows, but much of the wood-work; the screens and stalls inside the building were made to conform to the same convention, although, in this case, the material employed did not itself call for an arcuated treatment at all. Such was the origin of the Gothic arch, and the principal reason why it is employed to-day is either that the clients and patrons who employ architects are so much in love with mediæval traditions that they feel it incumbent upon them to have their buildings designed in the Gothic style whether or not this be economical or in accordance with the dominant ideas of the twentieth century; or else, recognising certain deficiencies in the style, they yet recommend its adoption on the ground that the new building is to take its place in juxtaposition to others belonging, perhaps, to the same institution as itself which have already set a fashion that it would be discourteous to ignore.

BUTTRESS AND BAY

It was, perhaps, this latter motive which influenced the Governors of Charterhouse School in their decision to have their Memorial Chapel designed in the Gothic style. In choosing Sir Giles Gilbert Scott as their architect, however, they made sure that the new building would be far removed in spirit and in form from those unintelligent transcripts of mediæval buildings which were erected in such large numbers during the latter half of the last century. The new Charterhouse Chapel is one of the most original buildings of modern times, and serves to show how an architect of genius can take an old stylistic medium and employ it for his own purposes in such a manner that it becomes a vehicle for the expression of a quite modern idea. A single glance at the exterior of this building is sufficient to make one realise how far we have travelled from the time-honoured forms of Gothic architecture. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that unless the window openings had been crowned with pointed arches we should have been at a loss to determine any precise appellation for the style. Let us first glance at either the north or south elevation, which gives us the longest flank to the building. On looking at this elevation obliquely we see a general conformation of architectural features which reminds us of a row of the traditional Gothic buttresses. But a closer inspection of the façade reveals the fact that the narrow projections which divide the main wall surface into bays perform an æsthetic function exactly the opposite of that which the ordinary buttress serves. In mediæval church buildings it is the function of the main wall surface to provide window space, while the projections are solid and are obviously there to strengthen the structure and give it the anatomical equivalents of a backbone, the skeleton, in this instance, being shown externally in crustacean fashion. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, however, with very great audacity, does just the opposite. His main wall surface is blank, whilst the narrow projections, so far from being emblems of solidity, themselves provide the framework for the only windows which are to be seen in this façade.

THE LANCET WINDOWS

The long single lancet windows also represent a departure from mediæval tradition, inasmuch as it is an entirely new treatment to have these windows isolated. The usual custom, of course, was for them to be grouped either in threes, as at the west end of the present building, or else in other patterns such as would prevent the total unit of fenestration seeming to resemble a tall and narrow slit of awkward proportions. It is noteworthy that the lancet window was originally the product of an age when glass was very expensive and not very easy to obtain, and when, moreover, the act of worship was associated with a certain artificial gloominess in the church building itself. It suggests, therefore, that the architect has perpetrated a piece of quite conscious archaism in thus reverting to a primitive form of window opening which the mediæval builders themselves gladly rejected as soon as they felt confidence in their capacity to glaze the larger areas of window aperture in which they took delight in the "Decorated" and "Perpendicular" periods. Provided, however, that these tall window slits, in conjunction with other openings, provide a sufficiency of light in the building, there appears no practical reason why they should not be employed. And it must be borne in mind that the new chapel at Charterhouse differs from the traditional type of Gothic church in that it has no aisles, and the main external walls are carried to a considerable height and are situated at no great distance from the centre of the building.

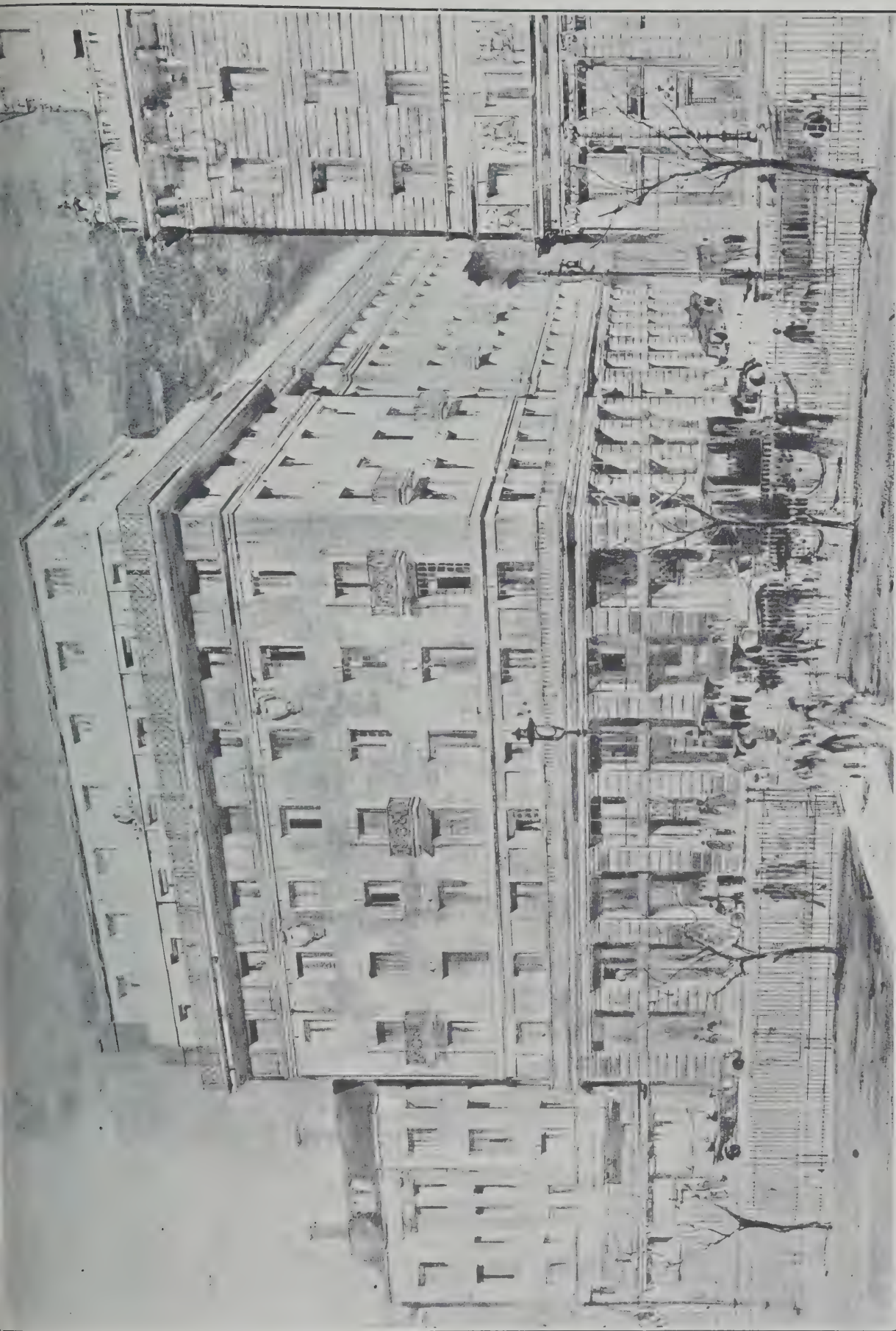
A REVOLUTIONARY TREATMENT

While, however, these tall lancet windows may be entirely justifiable from the utilitarian point of view, one may, perhaps, question whether they are, artistically, altogether satisfactory. In saying that these windows have an unusual proportion one is not, of course, condemning them, for what is unusual may still be beautiful. It is, perhaps, worth while to remember, however, that the art of architecture has been practised for many centuries, and that incomparable genius has been expended in the determination of its various forms. Window openings of an enormous variety have been invented to suit the different styles of architecture, and to conform to the practical requirements dictated by different climates and conditions of usage; but never before has there appeared in a building laying claim to artistic merit a window opening itself comprising a complete unit of fenestration which is of proportion of about twelve units in height to one unit in depth. Why not? one may ask. The answer to this question is not altogether easy to give. Yet it is quite clear that one is justified in subjecting these slits of windows to a candid criticism. The very fact that one can scarcely help calling them slits is, in a sense, their condemnation. The description indicates that the window openings have a certain quality which prevents them from possessing that unity and dignity which should characterise an important architectural feature. Now windows, which must ever be the principal symbols of the human usage of a building, are without exception the most important architectural feature in existence. There is no single element of building capable of expressing such a wealth of meaning as the window, and if the window has become a slit, has it not fallen upon evil days? For a slit has something in common with a crack, and a crack, although, of course, it may have a certain subsidiary unity of its own, chiefly appeals to us in its capacity of being a dividing member. It is something between two other things to which it is plainly subordinate. A slit also has this characteristic of being a dividing member; it has some of the attributes of a line which cuts across plain surfaces on either side of it, and as such one regards it as a thing of less importance as an object of contemplation than the larger units to which it is related. In the case of a Gothic façade of the traditional kind, such as King's College, Cambridge, for instance, one observes that the solid buttresses are here the dividing members, and they are clearly and rightly subordinate to the intervals between them, which are the bays containing the grand decorative windows—prime symbols, as has here been pointed out, of the human usage of the building.

The relative emphasis of the several features of the façade has there been expressed with the most perfect propriety. In King's College, Cambridge—a work which represents one of the topmost pinnacles of achievement in the art of architecture—we have genius superimposed upon common sense. In the new chapel at Charterhouse, however, the relative emphasis between window and wall surface is confused, and one might also say erroneous, for what do we find? The actual bays are blank walls, while the dividing members, which by all the laws of logic are subsidiary to the bays themselves, contain the supremely important architectural emblems, namely, the windows, which thus are relegated to a status of inferiority.

THE INTERIOR

The chapel is spanned at intervals by big transverse arches grouped in pairs, and is thus divided internally into alternate long and short bays. The longer bays have a pointed barrel vault executed in stucco, while the bays between the pairs of transverse



R.A., 1927.

NEW OFFICES AND FLATS, STRATTON STREET, LONDON, W.
W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., Architect.

arches are groined, the big lancet windows occurring here, as it were, in cracks between the main constructional members of the building. Here again, we have a certain lack of straightforwardness, as if the architect were playing a trick with his windows, partly concealing them as if he were almost ashamed of their existence. Provided, however, that one obtains an oblique view of the long interior walls, so that the actual window openings on the flanks are invisible, the resultant impression is highly dignified. The effect apparently aimed at is one of imposing height, and in this Sir Giles Gilbert Scott has been completely successful. Both the west and east windows are worthy of special study, the former being marked by a triple lancet window enclosed in a heavily moulded pointed arch with small orioles under its apex, while the latter has a two-light window with thick mullion in between and a large oriole entirely filling the upper part of the window enclosure. In both these cases the circular forms appear to be inadequately related to the lancet windows below them, but there can be no question of the novelty and interest of the designs.

The general shape and bulk of the building is extremely impressive, and it certainly has the distinction of entirely overbearing the other school buildings. It remains for these latter, however, to undergo a renovation such as might enable them to be in keeping with the new structure. This latter will certainly be regarded as one of the most remarkable examples of twentieth-century Gothic. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott has here made some very bold experiments in design which will be a subject of dispute among architectural students for many years to come.

It is noteworthy that direct labour has been employed in the building, which has been in charge of the school clerk of works. Charterhouse has reason to be very proud of its new chapel.

Competitions Open

Closing Date, June 30.

Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums, £300, £200 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

Closing Date, August 23.

University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums, £400, £300 and £200. Assessors, Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia. Particulars, Agent-General for Western Australia, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.

Professional Societies

The Architecture Club

The following new members have been elected: Mr. Joseph Armitage, Mr. W. Aumonier, Mr. P. G. Benham, Mr. Alan Clutton-Brock, Mr. Philip Connard, Mr. John Gloag, Mr. Victor Gollancz, General Sir Aylmer Haldane, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. H. de C. Hastings, Mr. William Haywood, the Rev. J. L. Fisher, Mr. Basil Ionides, Mr. C. Pughe Morgan, Mr. Basil Oliver, Mr. D. Godolphin Osborne, Mr. W. J. Palmer Jones, Prince George of Russia, Mr. Michael Sadleir, Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, Mr. Arthur Towle, Mr. Laurence A. Turner, Sir E. Owen Williams, and Mr. Edmund Wimperis.

Mr. James Bone, after five years' service, has retired from the Executive Committee and becomes a member of the Council, also remaining Chairman of the Press Committee. The vacancy thus created has been filled

by the election of Mr. A. S. le Maitre. Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, the other member of the Executive retiring under the rules, was re-elected at the annual general meeting.

The next dinner of the Club will take place at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, July 12, 1927.

A club visit has been arranged for Wednesday, June 29, at 2.30 p.m. to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.8 (Sir John Burnet, R.A., and Partners, architects), and at 4 p.m. to the Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Nutford Place, Edgware Road, W.1 (Mr. Oswald P. Milne, architect).

Royal Society of Arts

ALBERT MEDAL

The Albert Medal of the Society for the current year has been awarded by the Council, with the approval of the President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, to Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., P.R.A., 1919-24 P.R.I.B.A., 1902-4 F.S.A., LL.D., "for distinguished services to architecture."

Amongst his works may be mentioned the new façade to Buckingham Palace and the architectural surroundings of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria; the Admiralty Arch, Charing Cross; the completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth; the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington; and many other public and private buildings.

Notes in Brief

The Centenary celebrations of Regent Street, London, organised by the Regent Street Association, are to open on June 23, and it is hoped that the occasion will be marked by the King and Queen driving through the street to constitute an official opening of the rebuilt thoroughfare.

* * *

The Queen laid the foundation-stone of the new chapel at Stowe School on Monday last. The building, which is being erected on a site selected by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has been designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., R.S.A., in the Classic style, and will be about 150 ft. long, 40 ft. high, and have a clear span in the nave of 37 ft. The organ will stand on a gallery over the entrance vestibule at the west end. About £15,000 towards the estimated cost of £40,000 has already been subscribed, and the headmaster has made an appeal for further funds.

* * *

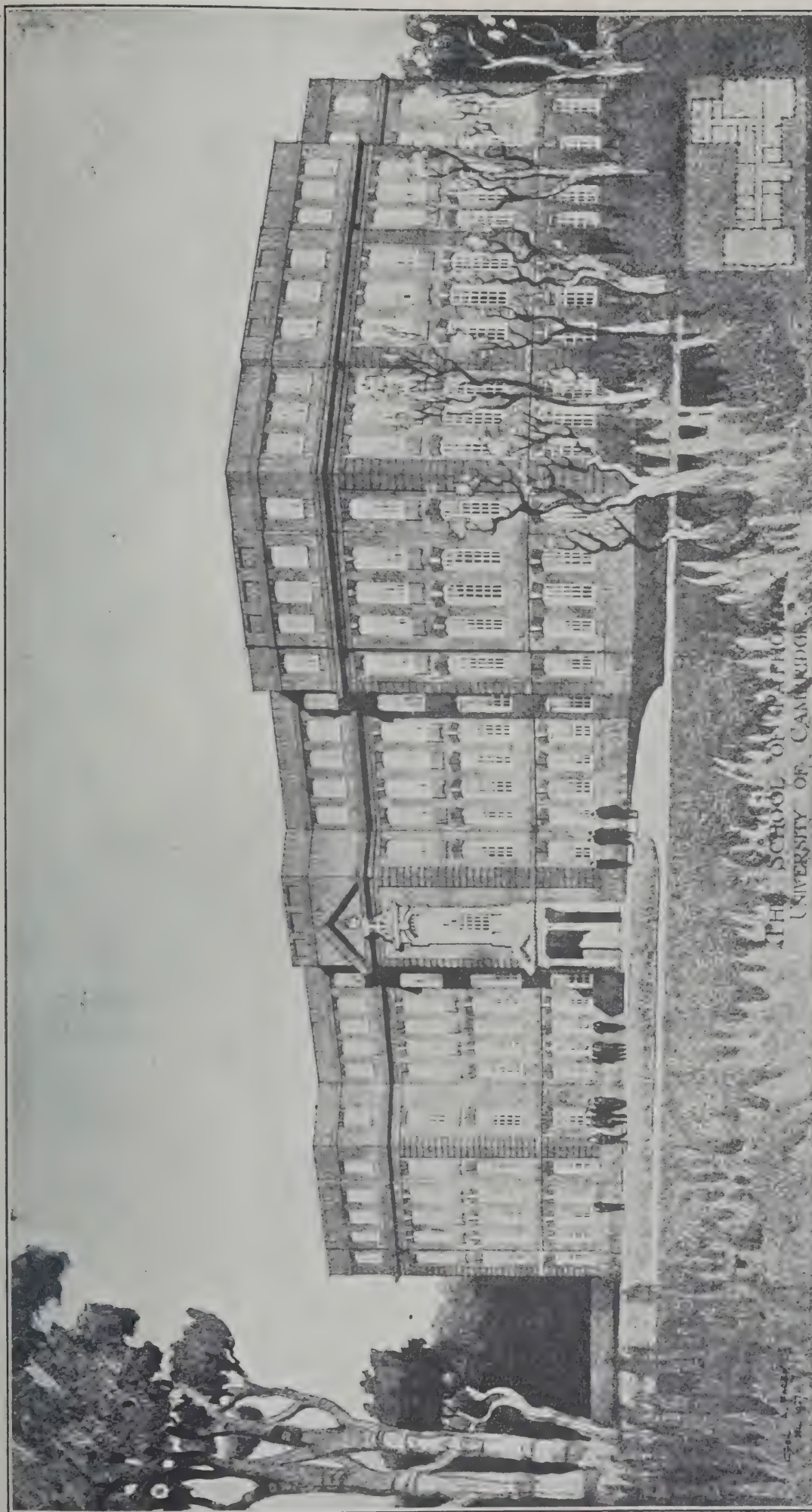
The Lord Mayor of London, on June 8, laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End at Stratford, the cost of which is estimated at £35,000, of which nearly half has yet to be raised.

* * *

The Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to Cornwall, inaugurated the new water supply for North Cornwall, which will supply the north Cornish coast area from Tintagel to Padstow. Capt. C. J. Jenkin was the engineer for the scheme.

Waterloo Bridge

The Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times* is responsible for a statement that the engineers, representing the Government, the L.C.C., and the Southern Railway Company, will not have finished their enquiry into the practicability of a double-decked bridge at Charing Cross for another six months, and until their report is received no decision as to the future of Waterloo Bridge is likely to be taken.



R.A., 1927.

THE SCHOOL OF PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.
EDWARD P. WARREN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

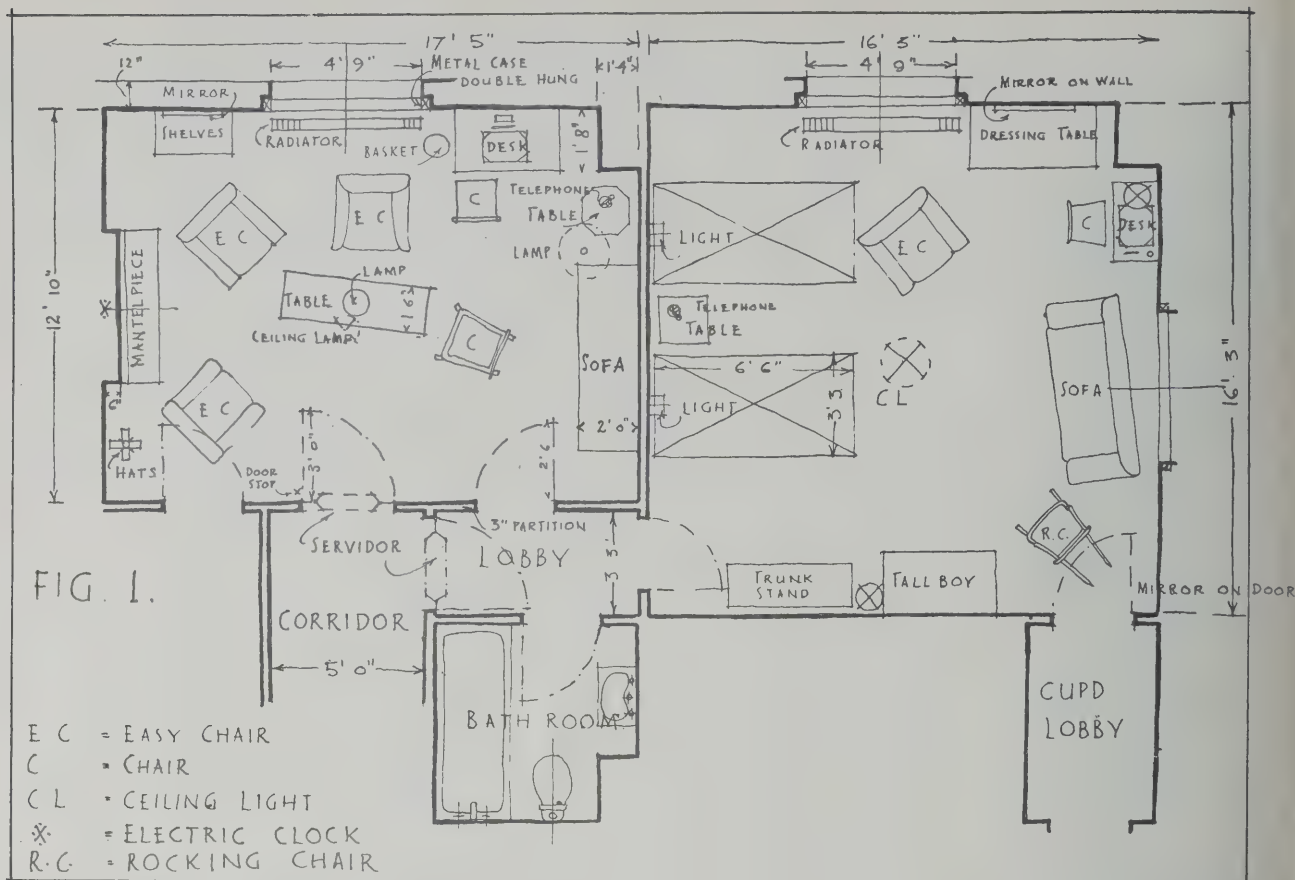


Fig. 1.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: A TYPICAL LAYOUT OF DOUBLE BEDROOM, SITTING-ROOM, LOBBY AND BATHROOM.

MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN'S HOTEL—III

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

(Concluded)

In considering the hotel plan, it is not, as might be imagined, the arrangement of the structural steel which should govern the general layout. Quite on the contrary, it is the bedroom and bathroom unit which dictates the scheme, for the hotel guest-floor plan consists in the main of an orderly arrangement of cell units, and unless the steelwork plan is organised in sympathy with this principle of units, innumerable difficulties arise in the layout and treatment of the rooms themselves.

The guest-room unit in America consists, in practically every case, of bed and bath and lobby, or combinations of this theme. The standard practice at present is to group two inside bathrooms around a common vertical ventilating shaft, for—at any rate in the commercial type of hotel—the well-ventilated inside bathroom has been found superior to that located in the outside wall. With the inside bathroom fresh air passes from the bedroom into the bathroom, and so into the extract shaft, but with the outside bathroom there is the reverse process, and bathroom odours tend to be drawn into the bedroom.

The hotel bedroom will consist of a unit of some such size as 9 ft. by 15 ft., 11 ft. by 17 ft., up to 15 ft. by 18 ft. in the case of double rooms, the smallest single room being about 8 ft. by 14 ft. The ceiling height to the under side of the floor slab will measure from 8 ft. 8 in. to 9 ft. 2 in.

The standard width for carpet weaning is 2 ft. 3 in., and where possible consideration is given to planning bedrooms in multiples of this width. The same thing applies to corridors. Both main and secondary corridors are usually planned with a marble or terrazzo

border, with a central carpet strip; main corridors are often 7 ft. 6 in. wide, and secondary corridors 6 ft., and as the widest commercial carpet strip is not made over 6 ft. wide, it is apparent that a great width of corridor would lead to expense in the ordering of special strips or the sewing on of borders.

The architectural appearance of the bedrooms is, of course, considerably affected by the planning of the steelwork, and if a stanchion spacing coinciding with the full length of a bedroom-plus-bathroom unit can be adhered to, say 22 or 24 ft., it is possible to run the main beams lengthwise over the partitions and down the centre of the room, a fairly neat arrangement. The suspended ceiling would naturally overcome all difficulties of a broken ceiling surface, but it is more expensive and there is loss of effective ceiling height, so that it is not always feasible.

Interior partitions in the bedrooms are usually of hollow tile or gypsum block, 3 in. thick, and plastered on both sides. There is also used a special partition of solid plaster only 2 in. thick, which saves space, but which requires specially reduced wall outlets and electrical fittings if they are to be countersunk for a flush finish.

The plan of the guest bedroom has become so standardised that there is little possibility of variation in the items of its furnishing. It may be of interest, however, to examine the equipment of a bed- and bathroom in the Pennsylvania Hotel, where everything essential has been included for the comfort of the traveller.

Doors and windows are of metal, as is also the "trim," including door frames, architraves and skirt-

FIG 2'

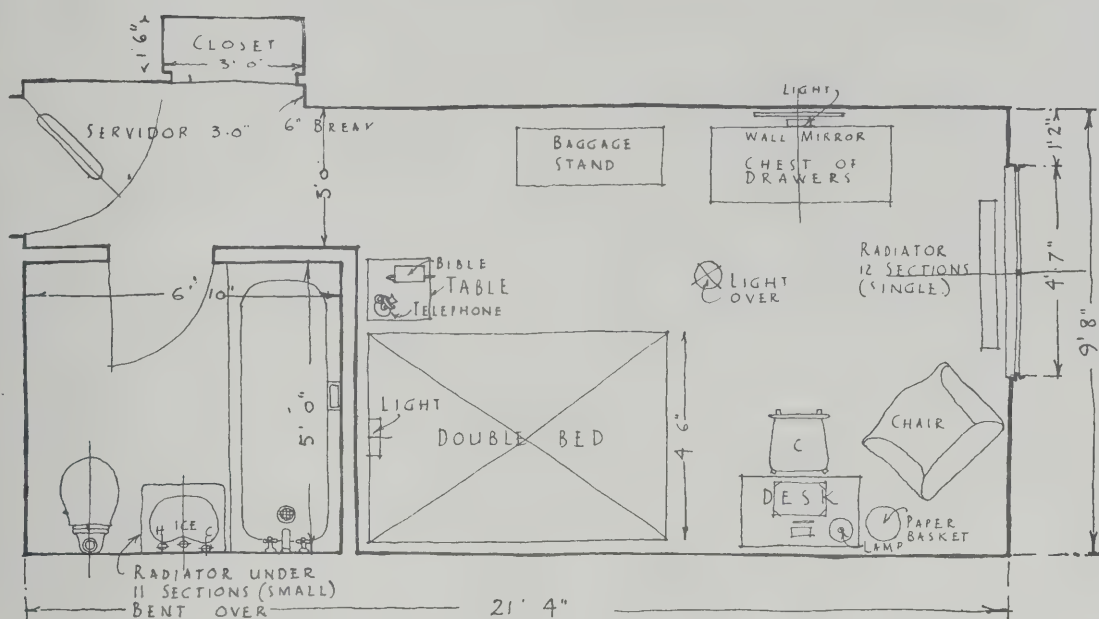


Fig. 2.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: LAYOUT OF THE FURNITURE IN A TYPICAL SINGLE BEDROOM AND BATH.

NOTE CEILING 8' 0"
3" GIRTH COVE

FIG. 3.

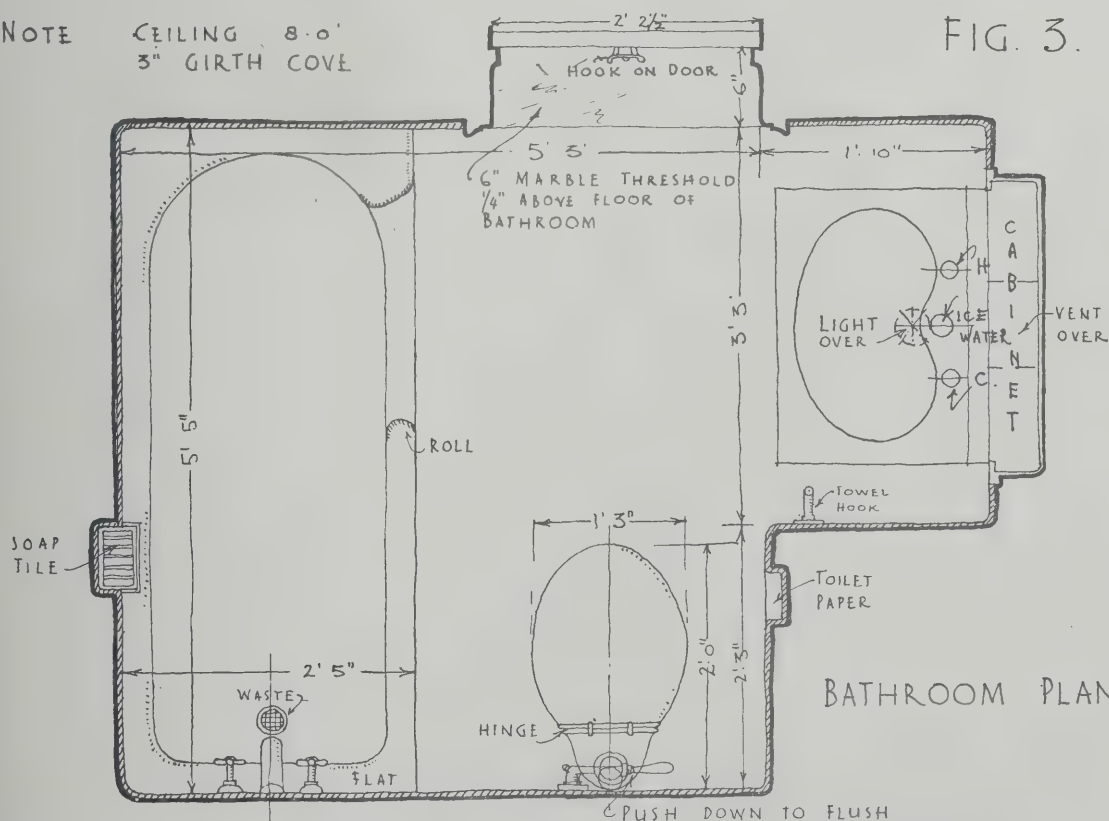


Fig. 3.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: LAYOUT OF A TYPICAL BATHROOM, SHOWING SIZES OF FIXTURES. MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

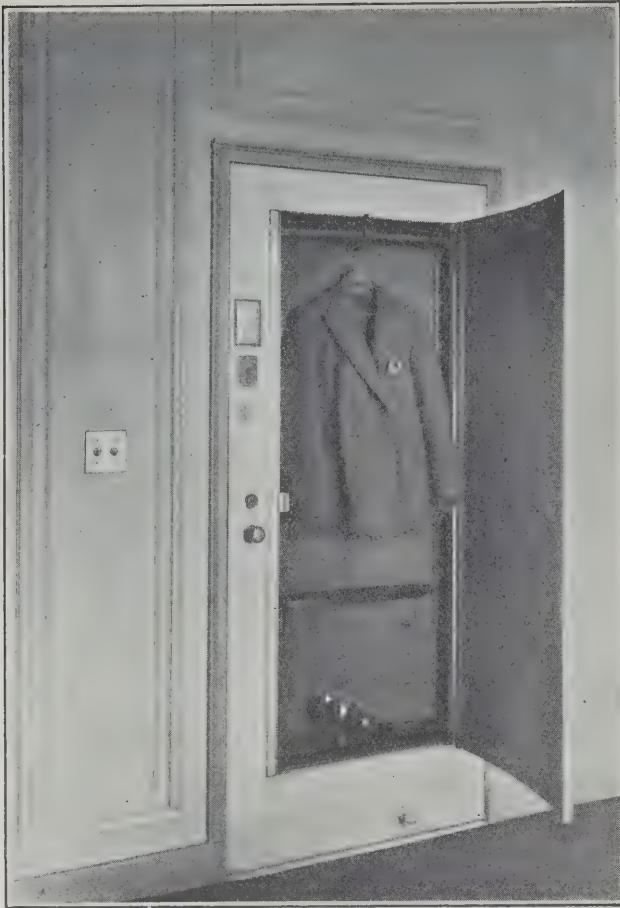


Fig. 4.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK:
INTERIOR VIEW OF A "SERVIDOR."

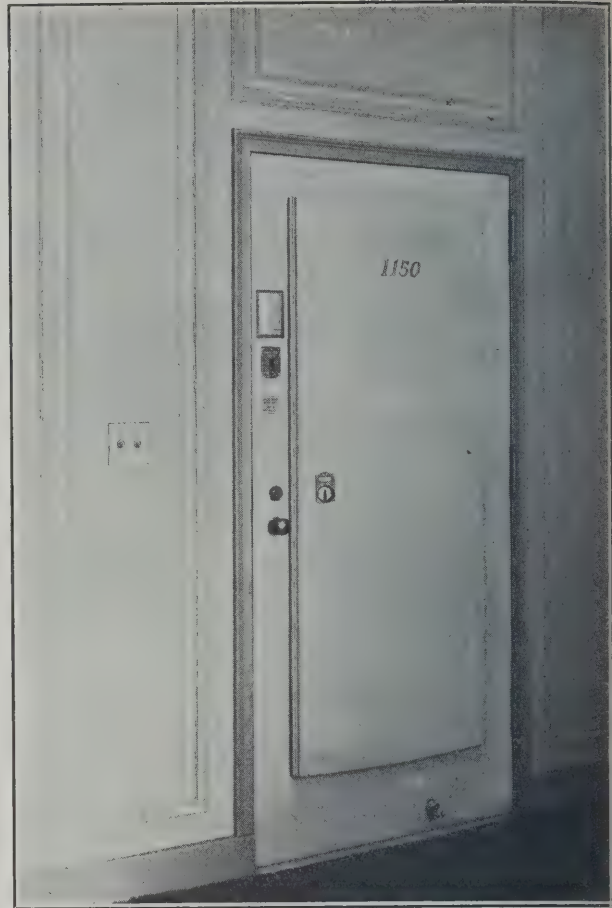


Fig. 5.—THE "SERVIDOR" COMPARTMENT WITH DOOR
CLOSED. CLOTHES CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE
CORRIDOR SIDE BY ATTENDANTS WITHOUT DISTURBING
THE GUEST.

ing. The latter is made with a curved bottom edge, over which laps the carpet, tacked to a wood fillet let into the concrete floor all round the room. By this system carpets can easily be taken up for cleaning, and there is no crack between the concrete floor and the bottom of the skirting.

The rooms have ample lighting, with an average of four points per room—a ceiling light, and lights at the dressing-table, the writing-desk and the bed head. All the lights are independent.

The furniture of the bedrooms in the Statler Hotel is of a very simple modern type, devoid of ornament, of a dull reddish brown finish; it is of a type which does not readily become shabby. All the tables have plate-glass tops, and beneath these are displayed notices which detail information regarding the hotel services, and which list the telephone numbers of the house directory.

Everything in these hotels is ordered by telephone, and it is very easy to make all one's arrangements and even purchases of tickets, etc., without leaving one's room. It is also possible to communicate with any other guest room, and it is the practice to "call" guests in the morning by telephone instead of knocking at their doors. The operator continues ringing until the 'phone is answered, and then greets the sleepy guest with an almost painfully bright "good morning."

The arrangements for the furniture of single and double bedrooms are very similar. We show in Figs. 1 and 2 plans of the arrangement of furniture in a single room and also in a suite of sitting-room and double bedroom at the Pennsylvania. In all of these rooms is placed a guest book, giving information about the hotel and New York in general, a catalogue of the hotel library, and a copy of the Bible, while to the room every morning is delivered without charge a copy of the New York *Times* and a copy of the

Pennsylvania Register. The *Register* is a small daily newspaper published by the hotel, the only one of its kind in the United States; it deals with matters of current interest, political and financial, and with travel news generally. It carries, of course, a good deal of advertising matter, and is actually revenue producing; it is printed on the premises in the hotel's printing works.

No small item of equipment is omitted from the hotel rooms; there is even a complete assortment of buttons and needle and thread attached to the pin-cushion of every dressing-table, while in the matter of writing material there is a supply of stationery of every shape and type. Supplies of this kind are replenished daily from a trolley which circulates from room to room, and which not only carries all the material for room cleaning, such as vacuum cleaner, dusters, soiled linen bag, etc., but contains replenishment of bed linen, matches, stationery and towels. By this system any material used is at once replaced, and the upkeep of the guest rooms maintained with efficiency and with a minimum of disturbance to the guest.

Privacy of the bedroom is assisted by the placing of the bathroom on the corridor side, as this necessitates a lobby which acts as a buffer between the bedroom and the noises and light of the public corridor.

In this lobby are placed the doors to the bathroom and the clothes cupboard, thus masking the entrance to the bathroom from the bedroom, and eliminating in the latter the necessity for a cumbersome wardrobe. This arrangement also permits any number of bedrooms to be placed *en suite*, and also results in economical construction, as there is a minimum amount of external wall space allotted to each bedroom unit.

The door into the lobby from the corridor is fitted in some cases with a "Servidor," a cabinet built into

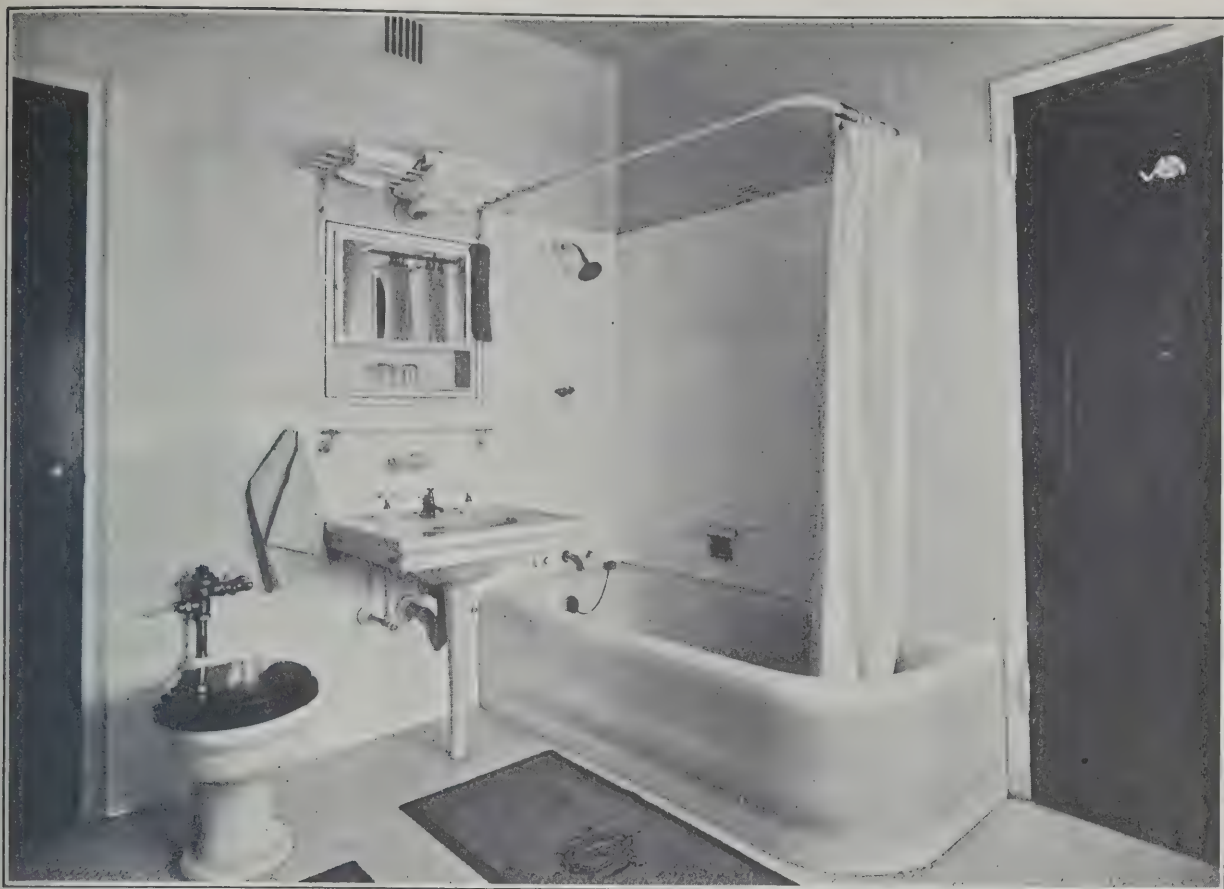


Fig. 6.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: A TYPICAL BATHROOM. NOTE THE CABINET OVER WASHSTAND, BEHIND WHICH IS THE VENTILATING AND DUCT SHAFT. NOTE ALSO THE NEATNESS OF THE PLUMBING CONNECTIONS.



Fig. 7.—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL, NEW YORK: A TYPICAL BEDROOM.
MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

the space usually occupied by door panels, and fitted with two doors, one of which opens into the corridor and the other into the bedroom. (Figs. 4 and 5).

In this cabinet can be deposited clothes to be cleaned or pressed, shoes, and soiled linen in the special paper bags which hang in the cupboards in every bedroom, and these articles are then removed from the corridor side after a 'phone request to the department concerned, without, of course, in any way disturbing the guest.

In a similar way deliveries to the room are made by "Servidor," a small indicator on the door indicating to the guest when delivery has been made. The cabinet is fitted with a patent interlock, which mechanically prevents both cabinet doors being opened at one time. In this way entrance, or even visibility, into the guest room through the "Servidor" cabinet is rendered impossible.

Automatic locks to guest-room doors are not in favour in American practice. The door is locked on leaving the room with a key, in addition to which there is an internal safety latch. The system also of automatic control of lights through the opening and closing of the room door is not in favour. Its first cost of installation is against it, and the mechanism very readily gets out of order.

Every room in a modern American hotel has a private bath, the higher-priced rooms having tubs and the remainder shower-baths. Bathrooms are grouped in units, usually consisting of two bathrooms which share a common vent and pipe shaft containing all the hot and cold-water services, the drainage, and the ice-water and other piping. These shafts also ventilate the bathrooms, being connected to a plenum system which provides the necessary circulation of air.

The bathroom fixtures are placed along the wall of the vent shaft, and as a general rule there is a hinged medicine cabinet or mirror which can be made to swing out and provide an access to the shaft and the piping which it contains.

The bathroom fittings are neat, and do not, as a rule, emulate the luxury of materials which is found in some of the great London hotels, such as the Savoy; but there is no lack of convenience, the details such as towel hooks, shelves, racks for clean towels, built-in soap and toilet receptacles being carefully considered and conveniently placed. The plumbing is neat, unobtrusive, and efficient. Showers, and a constant supply of ice-water, are, of course, found in practically every bathroom.

It is impossible to conclude this survey of rooms and their fittings without paying a tribute to the genius of Mr. E. K. Statler, who has been so largely responsible for setting a high standard in American hotel accommodation. The wonderful organisation and complete service in his hotels has been very largely built up through the suggestions made by his hotel guests on the suggestion pad which forms a part of the telephone in each guest room of the Pennsylvania. The result is experienced in the speed and completeness with which the needs of the guest are met, at a cost which is moderate considering the generally high prices prevailing in America. Hotels of this type rather spoil one for English and Continental accommodation on a similar basis; there is no doubt that America leads in catering for this particular class of business, though in respect of the de luxe hotel there is nothing in America which surpasses the best European examples.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A.) is confined to the house by illness, and will probably be unable to keep his public engagements during the next two or three weeks.

R.I.B.A. Notes

Bequests to the Royal Institute of British Architects

The Royal Institute of British Architects have recently received the following bequests for the purpose of founding scholarships or bursaries for architectural students:—

(1) THE LATE MR. A. C. HOUSTON, A.R.I.B.A.

Under the will of the late Alfred Charles Houston the residue of his estate is bequeathed to the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of providing educational and maintenance scholarships for the sons of architects and artists who may be or at the time of their death were in impecunious circumstances, such scholarships to be known as "The Houston Scholarships."

The amount to be received is not yet ascertainable.

(2) THE LATE MR. C. W. HUNT, A.R.I.B.A.

Under the will of the late Charles William Hunt, the sum of £500 is bequeathed to the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of forming a fund the income of which shall be applied annually in the purchase of book prizes, medals, or in such manner as the Institute shall think fit, for the person or persons of British nationality, and under the age of 30 years, who each year, in the opinion of the Institute, submit the best plans, drawings, or designs in connection with housing and town-planning or similar purposes.

The residue of the estate up to £2,000 is to be divided equally between the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Burwell and the R.I.B.A., for the same objects as the legacies before bequeathed.

The estimated residuary estate is stated to amount to £3,118.

(3) THE LATE MR. DELISSA JOSEPH, F.R.I.B.A.

Under the will of the late Mr. Delissa Joseph, subject to the payment of certain legacies, the Institute will receive, after the death of his wife, one-quarter of the residue of his estate for the purpose of founding an annual bursary, to be known as "The Delissa Joseph Bursary," to be awarded annually, subject to conditions to be from time to time laid down by the President for the time being, to an approved student, or students, who shall have passed the necessary qualifying examinations of the R.I.B.A., to enable him, or them, to visit the United States for the purpose of studying architecture. Each student to whom the bursary is awarded shall on his return furnish a written report on his visit, which shall be printed in the Journal.

Mr. Joseph, who died on January 10, left estate of the gross value of £32,606, with net personalty of £25,925.

Coming Events

The Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.—On June 18 the Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held, followed by a dinner at 7.30 p.m. at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On June 20, the Sixteenth General Meeting (Business) will be held.

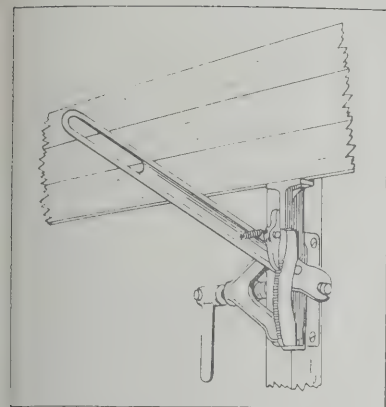
The Surveyors' Institution.—On June 22-25 the Annual Country Meeting of the Institution will be held at Harrogate. The dinner will be held at the Queen Hotel on June 23 at 7.30 p.m.

Institute of Welding Engineers.—On June 22, at The Engineers' Club, Coventry Street, London, W.1, at 8 p.m., a Paper, entitled "The Red Shortness of Weld Metal," will be read by A. H. Goodger, Esq., M.Sc. Tech.A.I.C.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—On June 24, the Annual Dinner of the Institute will be held in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, Strand, at 7.30 p.m.

New Ways and Means

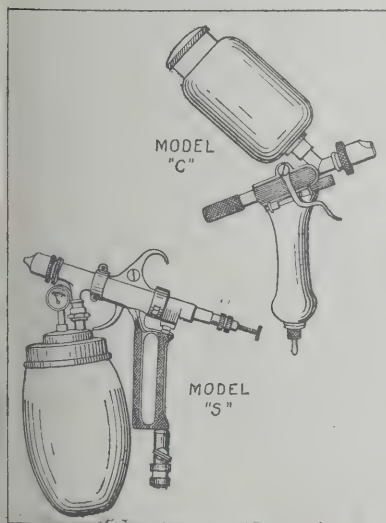
*The Editor will welcome early information of
New Plant, Materials and Fittings*



Patent Matchboarding Cramp: Vertical Position.
(S. A. Daniell, Ltd.).

A Patent Match-boarding Cramp

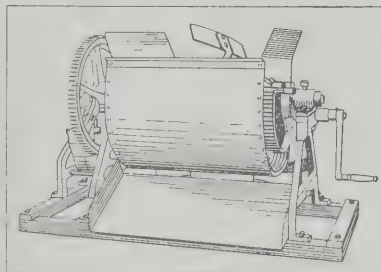
A matchboarding cramp, designed for cramping the boards in almost any position and at any angle to the rail, has been placed on the market by Messrs. S. A. Daniell, Ltd., of Lion Works, Edward Street Parade, Birmingham. The illustrations given show the cramp in use vertically and horizontally on matchboarding laid at right angles to the rail. The adjustment screw of this tool is fitted internally with a device for tightening the grip when the cramp is used in the vertical position. The cramping of the matchboarding is effected by a lever and rack actuating the plunger, and here again any tendency for the boards to slip before they are securely nailed has been overcome by fitting a pawl to the lever, which is kept in contact with the rack by means of a coiled spring. When used for cramping the boards obliquely to the rail, a plunger having a swivelled head is substituted for the one shown in our illustration. The framework and plunger of this tool are of malleable iron; the spindle and lever of steel.



Two New Spraying Pistols.
(Aerostyle, Ltd.).

A Concrete Mixer with Several New Features

A concrete mixer in which the main bearings are entirely independent of the mixing drum, and are protected from grit by special spring-loaded glands, thus increasing the life of the machine, has been added to the range of builder's plant made by Messrs. Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., of Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey. This machine, which is of the open drum type, is power driven, and can be arranged for either a right or left hand discharge at will, the change-over being made in a few minutes with the aid of a spanner. The main shaft carrying the shovels, or mixing blades, revolves at a speed of 22 r.p.m., and the shovels are arranged right and left handed so that the mix is passed from side to side of the drum about 44 times per minute, and is completely turned over twice during each revolution. These shovels are also adjustable, so that any wear can be taken up as it occurs, whilst the plates of

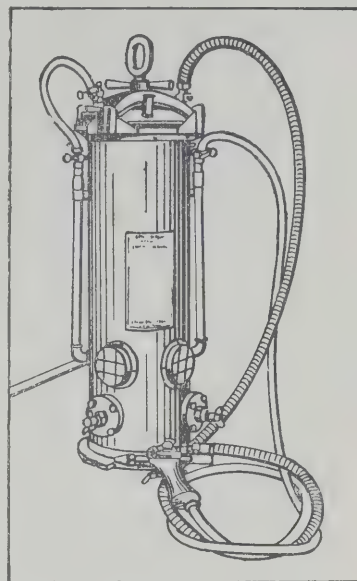


The "Trianco" Concrete Mixer.
(Triangular Construction Co., Ltd.).

the mixing drum itself are standardised and can be renewed when necessary. The capacity of this "Trianco" Concrete Mixer is five cubic feet, and under normal working conditions its output is approximately five cubic yards per hour.

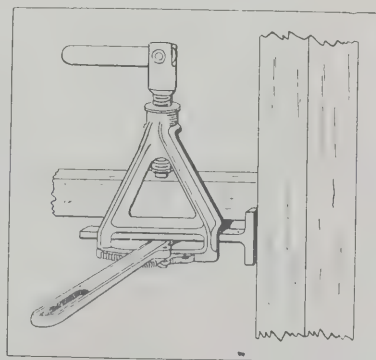
Some New Paint Spraying Equipment

The portable paint spraying plant which we illustrate has been introduced by Messrs. Aerostyle, Ltd., of 174-176 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. This new model has been specially designed to provide for a portable unit which does not exceed 60 lbs. in weight, so that it can be moved from place to place by one man. Compactness is also one of its salient features, the overall height and width, with a paint container of one gallon capacity, being 31 in. and 10 in. respectively. A paint filter and a paint agitator are provided as part of the equipment, and a locking device is fitted to the handle of the paint container to allow the set to be

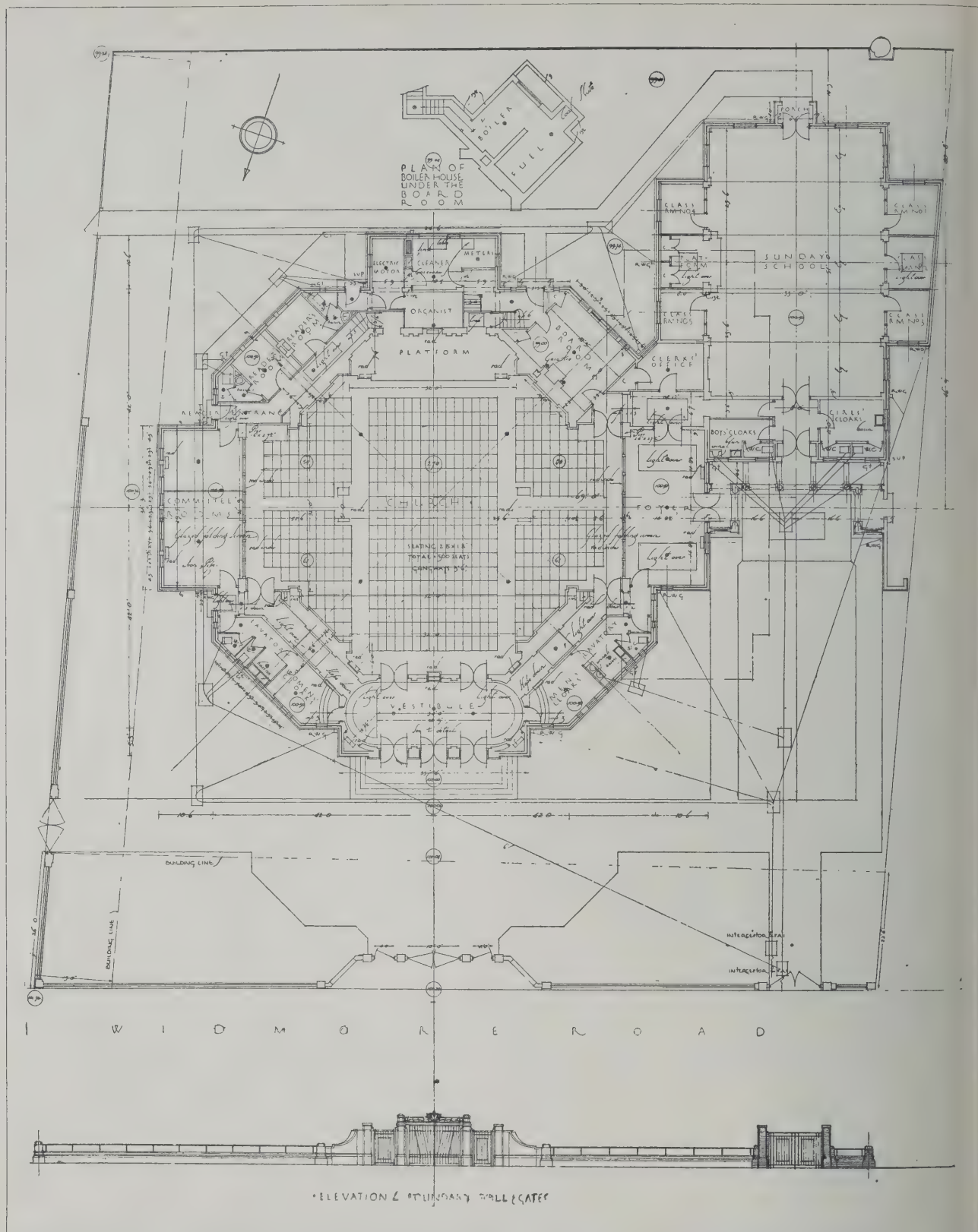


The "Aerostyle" Portable Paint Sprayer.
(Aerostyle, Ltd.).

slung or hoisted to any position on the job. The reducing valves incorporated permit the use of any compressed air supply from 50 lbs. to 150 lbs. per square inch; the consumption of air when painting continuously is 8 to 10 cubic feet per minute. This equipment can be used with any class of paint, enamel or varnish, as well as distemper and bituminous products, slight adjustments being made in the apparatus itself to avoid undue thinning of the material used. Our second illustration shows two new models in pistol sprayers, also introduced by the same firm. Model "S" is of an entirely new design, put out to appeal to those who prefer to have the bowl underneath, so that the paint spray is "pressure fed." It can, however, be adapted for gravity feed, by swivelling the bowl into the upper position. Model "C" is an improved pattern of their standard sprayer, with the addition of an adjustable head for giving either a concentric or a flat spray.



Patent Matchboarding Cramp: Horizontal Position.
(S. A. Daniell, Ltd.).



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BROMLEY, KENT.
W. BRAXTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Window-Dressing Competition

In our issue of March 4 last we drew attention to the prizes offered by Messrs. Robert Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. R. Gay and Co., Ltd., of West Ham Abbey, London, E.15, for the best window displays of their various paint and varnish specialties. The names of the prize-winners in this competition have been announced as follows:

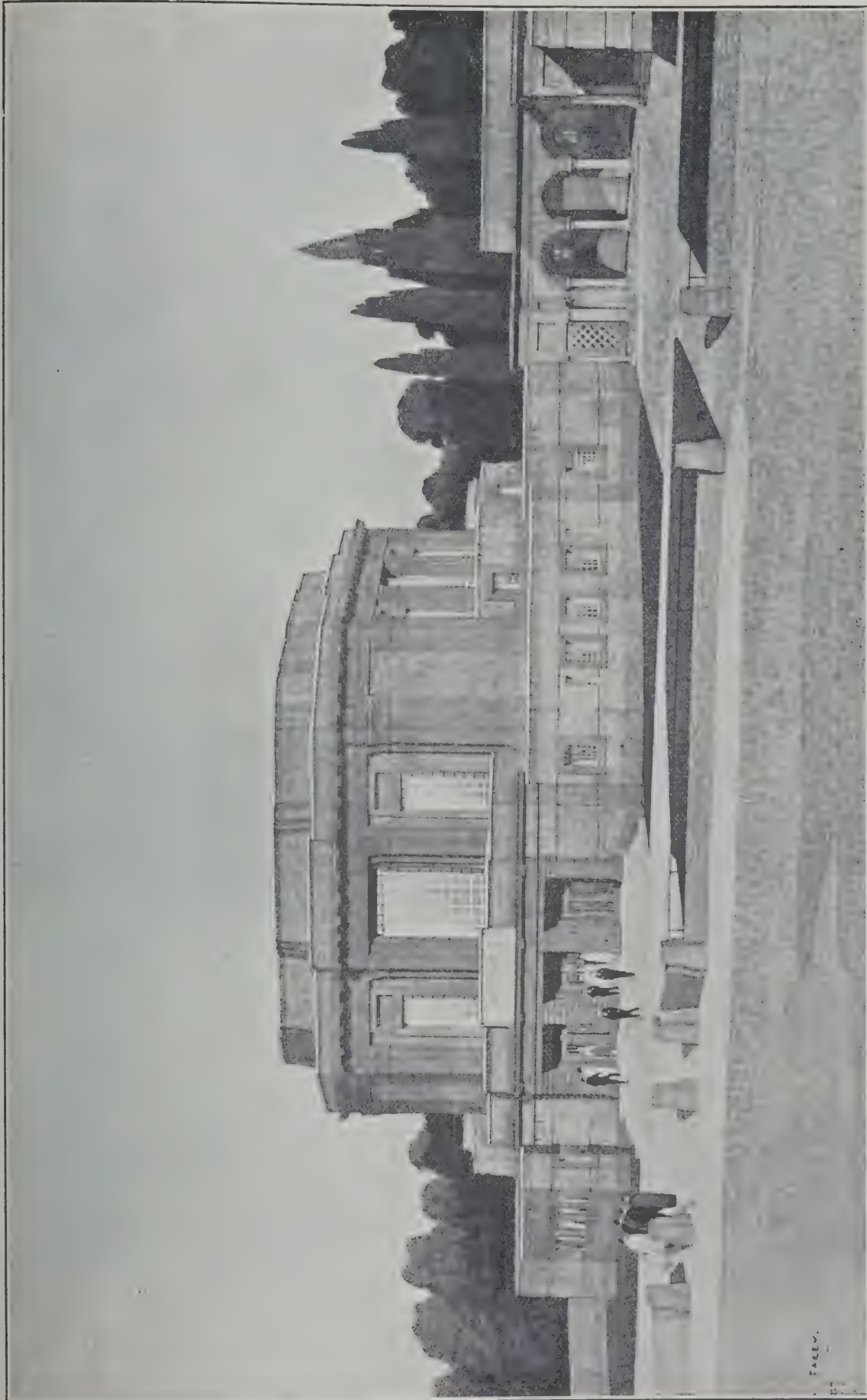
First Prize.—Thompsons (Portsmouth), Ltd., Somers Road North, Portsmouth.

Second Prize.—John Hadland, Ltd., 62-68 Plashet Road, Upton Park, E.15.

Third Prize.—Alfred Olby, Ltd., 25-29 King Street, Ramsgate.

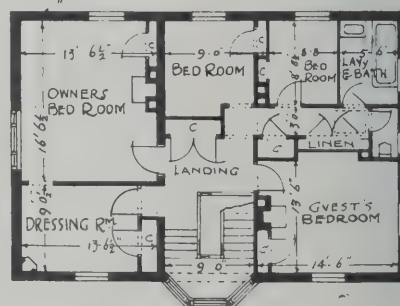
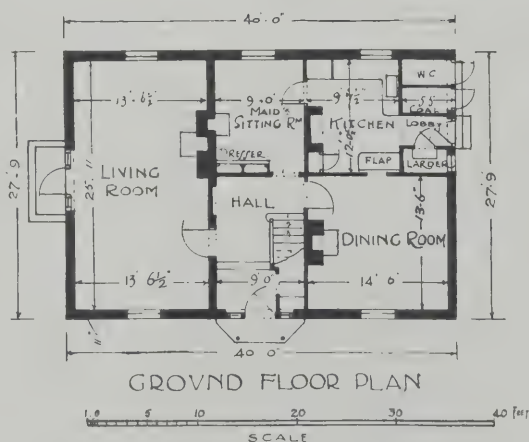
Highly Commended.—1, Anderson, Stanford & Ridgeway, 28, 29 Grafton Street, Dublin, Irish Free State; 2, Ashcrofts, Ltd., 21 Prospect Hill, Douglas, I.O.M.; 3, Ashworth, Armitage & Ellison, Ltd., 258-260, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

The Memorial Arch at Menin Gate, to commemorate the troops who fell in the Ypres salient, will be formally opened by F.M. Lord Plumer on Sunday, July 24. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., is the architect.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BROMLEY, KENT.
W. BRANTON SINCLAIR, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

R.A., 1927.



HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE, WIMBLEDON PARK.
H. E. Moss, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HOUSE ON THE QUEENSMERE ESTATE, WIMBLEDON PARK.
H. E. Moss, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This house was erected during 1925 at a cost of £2,143, inclusive of fencing, drainage and Quantity Surveyor's fees. The main walling is of London stocks with hand-made red dressings to the windows and quoins. The roof is tiled with pantiles at a pitch of 35°. The principal sitting room and hall have polished oak floors. Constant hot water is provided by a No. 2 Ideal Boiler, which also serves the radiator in the hall, the towel rail in the bathroom, and a coil in the linen cupboard. Mr. C. H. King, of New Malden, was the builder.



THE NEW NOTTINGHAM EXCHANGE BUILDINGS: THE EXCHANGE ROW.
T. CECIL HOWITT, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Let facts guide you . . .

Before forming an opinion of an article, thinking men summarise the available facts, and the more facts there are to consider, the clearer is their judgment.

Marseilles Roofing Tiles have been used on over 25,000 houses in England alone since 1921.

Of all tiles, these are the most easy to lay.

Once laid, they are locked on the roof, and cannot slip out of position.

Nevertheless, it is perfectly simple to replace a tile at any time should the necessity arise.

Their first cost is extremely low. Marseilles Tiles weather delightfully and quickly; they acquire a mottled appearance.

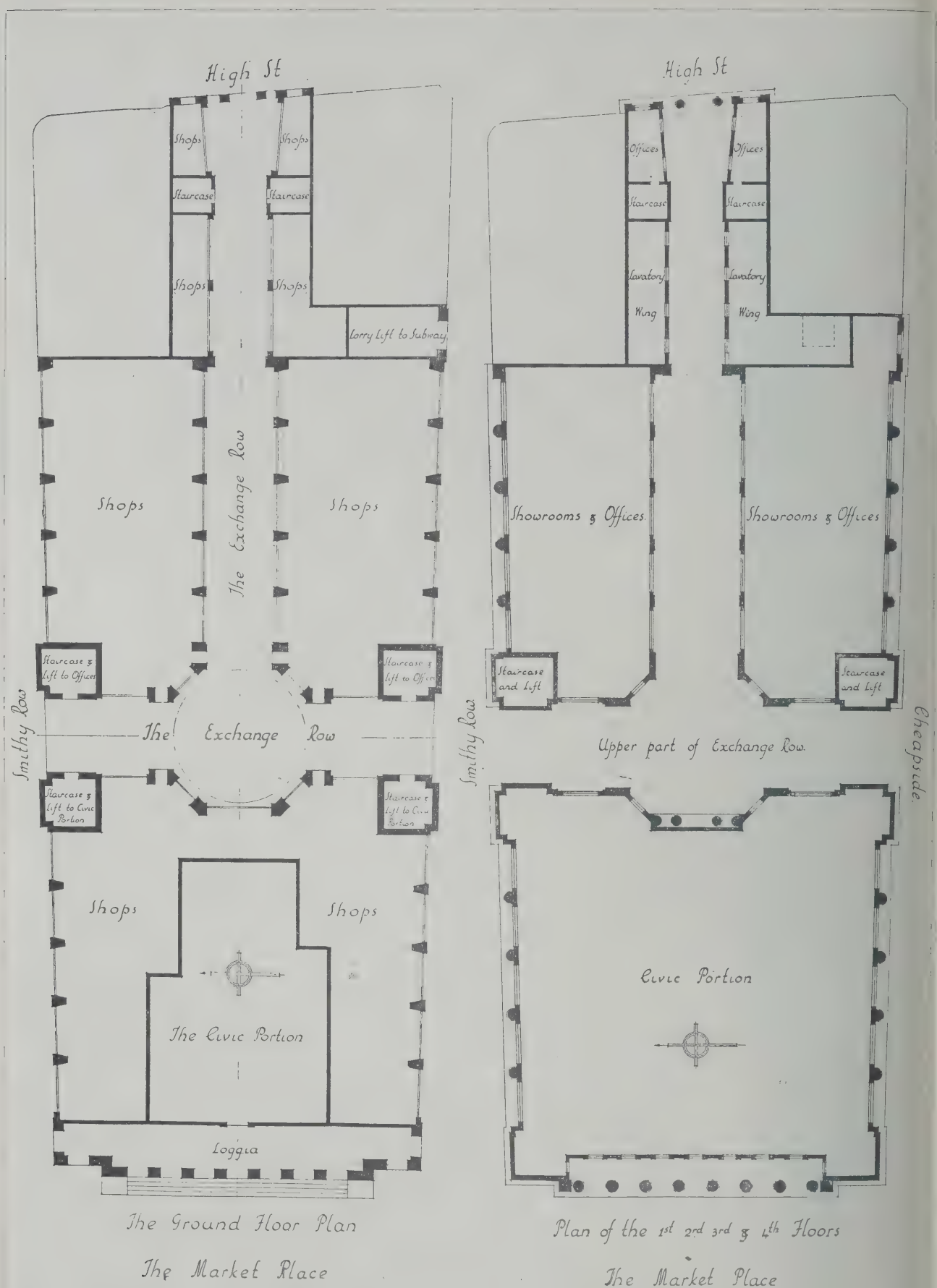
You will find it helpful to see and handle the actual tile.

We will gladly let you have a sample, together with Catalogue M.1.—just send us a postcard.

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THE NEW NOTTINGHAM EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.
T. CECIL HOWITT, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



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Dry Rot specify Ex-
terior Brown Solignum.*

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Major & Coy., Ltd., 205 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1*

London Building Notes

ALDWYCH.—It is proposed to build additional lecture and class rooms upon a portion of the site adjoining the London School of Economics. The property, in Houghton Street, W.C., forms part of a large site upon which will eventually be erected an extensive building, designed by Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, F.R.I.B.A., Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

CAMBERWELL.—Plans have been approved by Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., Ltd., Brick Lane, Whitechapel, E.1, for the complete reconstruction of their licensed premises in New Church Road, Camberwell, S.E., known as the "Admiral Codrington." The new public-house will include a large restaurant and clubroom, and has been designed by Messrs. Sedle & Myers, architects, 8 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.1.

EAST HAM.—A block of business premises, including shops with living accommodation, is to be erected upon a site in High Street South, the work to be shortly commenced. Arrangements are in the hands of Mr. V. C. Jackson, High Street South, East Ham.

EDGWARE.—Old property in the Edgware High Street is to be demolished, consequent upon a change of ownership of the frontage land. A row of shops, with flats above, is to be erected to the design of Mr. A. J. Butcher, A.R.I.B.A., 2 Premier Parade, Edgware.

FINCHLEY.—The public-house in Ballard's Lane, North Finchley, N., known as the "Moss Hall Tavern," is to be rebuilt. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Douglas Halse & Co., Ltd., 24 Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.18. The plans have been prepared by Mr. William G. Ingram, F.R.I.B.A., 4 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

FLEET STREET.—The present owners, Messrs. Marcus Estates, Ltd., have in contemplation the erection of a modern office building at No. 131 Fleet Street. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, F.R.I.B.A., Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2, and show a block of five floors, with basement.

GREAT WEST ROAD.—A local firm of brewers have acquired a site at the corner of the Great West Road and Sutton Lane, W., where it is proposed to build a new public-house, designed by Messrs. F. J. Fisher & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 38 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

GREENWICH.—A scheme is under consideration by the Admiralty for the conversion of the Queen's House at Greenwich, S.E., into a National Naval and Nautical Museum. The building is shortly to be vacated by the Royal Hospital School, and will then be available for conversion into a museum. The proposal is in the hands of the Office of Works, whose chief architect is Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

HAMPSTEAD.—Funds are being raised for the purpose of commencing

work upon the erection of a new church hall in connection with St. Luke's Church, in Fortune Green Road, Hampstead, N.W. The new building will accommodate about 300-400 persons, and will be erected to the designs prepared by Mr. Bernard J. Dicksee, F.R.I.B.A., 33 Templars' Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.11.

HENDON.—A new church is to be erected by the Christian Brethren upon a site at the corner of Woodcroft Avenue, on the Watling estate, at Burnt Oak, Hendon. The builders are Messrs. J. Laing & Co., Ltd., Lincoln House, High Holborn, W.C.2.

HENDON.—A row of shops, single and double fronted, is to be erected in the near future upon a site in close proximity to Hendon railway station, plans for the buildings having now been completed. The architects are Messrs. D. Morris & Sons, Ltd., Charing Cross, Westminster, S.W.1.

HOUNDSDITCH.—A telephone exchange is to be erected on the site of Phil's Buildings and the Old Clothes Market, Houndsditch.

HOUNSLOW.—The Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, have secured a site in the Hounslow High Street, where they propose to build a large building for use as branch showrooms. The new building will be in part brick and stone design involving extensive alterations to existing premises. The architect is Mr. Walter Tapper, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Melina Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.

LEYTONSTONE.—A further section of a housing scheme on the Nursery Park estate in Boundary Road, E.10, consisting of a block of 23 houses, is shortly to be commenced. Plans and layout have been prepared by Mr. J. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.

MUSWELL HILL.—A site in Creighton Avenue and Coppett's Road, Muswell Hill, N., is to be developed for residential purposes, and plans have been approved for 22 houses. The builders are Messrs. A. E. Bailey & Sons, Witherington Road, Highbury, N.

OXFORD STREET.—A firm of publishers have purchased premises at No. 449 Oxford Street, W.1, where it is proposed to open a model restaurant for the purpose of demonstrating good cooking, etc. Plans for the proposed alterations have been prepared by Messrs. Pitt & Prior-Hale, 3 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1, whilst the work will be carried out under Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.—Arrangements have now been completed by H.M. Office of Works for the disposal of the Abbey Lodge Estate at Hanover Gate, N.W., and the erection of a large block of residential flats. A building of 5 floors is to be erected, containing 56 suites, each self-contained. The architects are Messrs. Wills & Kaula, 22 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., acting for Mr. Ernest Yates, estate agent. The contractors are the General Building Company, 48 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

REGENT STREET.—New shop and showroom premises are being erected in Regent Street, Glasshouse Street, and Warwick Street, W.1, for the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Co., upon the site of their old headquarters. The builders are Messrs. Nox, Ltd., 44 Praed Street, Paddington, W., whilst steelwork has been supplied by Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

RIPPLE ROAD.—A large block of offices and showrooms is to be built in Ripple Road, to be used by the Barking Electricity Committee, the cost being estimated at £5,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Clock House Chambers, Barking, and the work will be carried out by Mr. H. Newall, 24 Wilson Street, Poplar, E.14.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—A large electricity station is to be erected upon a site in Prince's Square, St. George's-in-the-East, S.E., at a cost of £12,000, consisting of a brick-filled structure in a steel framework. The builder is Mr. W. Simms, 591 Commercial Road East, E., whilst plans have been prepared by Mr. Bernard J. Belsher, F.R.I.B.A., Raine Street, E.1.

WEST HAM.—Plans have been prepared for the complete reconstruction of the premises of Messrs. Dare & Co., in Sugar House Lane, E., and have been approved by the local authorities. The architects are Messrs. Murray, Delves & Murray, 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—In place of old property condemned by the City Council a large block of office premises, six storeys high, is to be erected in Great George Street. The site is now cleared, and building operations are to be put in hand by Messrs. Howell J. Williams, Ltd., Bermondsey Street, S.E.1. The new premises have been designed by Messrs. Arthur Blomfield & Driver, architects, Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, E.C.2.

WILLESDEN.—The Empire Kinema, Willesden, is now being considerably altered for Mr. S. L. Bernstein, to designs prepared by Mr. Cecil Masey, L.R.I.B.A. The general contractors are Messrs. Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., Atlas Works, Putney, S.W.15, and Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., Battersea, are doing the structural steelwork. A unique feature of the alteration is the fact that the existing roof is to be raised intact to the new level necessary for the new building.

WOOLWICH ROAD.—A new block of quarters for nurses, etc., is to be added to the Greenwich and Deptford Infirmary in Woolwich Road, S.E., at a cost of about £15,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. Roberts, architect, 92 London Street, Greenwich, S.E., and a contract has now been placed with Mr. T. D. Leng, Czar Street Works, Deptford, S.E.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

BIRMINGHAM.—A new public-house is to be erected at Chester Road, Erdington, for Messrs. Mitchells & Butlers, Cape Hill Brewery, Birmingham. The architects are Messrs. James and Lister Lea & Sons, Cannon Street, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans have been approved for 10 houses to be erected in Poulton Road for R. Lancaster & Sons, Ltd.; 14 houses in Surrey Bank Avenue, for J. Ridyard; 10 bungalows in Seattle Avenue, for T. Brierley. Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., Clifton Street, has prepared a layout plan of Nuttall's Farm estate for the erection of houses for Boardman & Beardshaw. The Corporation propose to erect a garage at the South Shore Police Station. Quantities are to be prepared for the erection of the second department at Tyldesley School.

BRADFORD.—Mr. Eric Morley, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for the erection of a new infirmary, in Duckworth Lane, for the Board of the Bradford Royal Infirmary, at an estimated cost of £300,000, and which will provide for 400 beds.

BRISTOL.—The Mental Deficiency Act Committee of the City Council has recommended the foundation of a new colony on 126 acres of land, already acquired, at Hortham Lane, Almondsbury, and the erection of buildings to accommodate 608 cases, at a cost of £231,676, including architects' fees.

BRISTOL.—Plans have been passed for the reconstruction of the Palace Picture Theatre, at a cost of about £40,000. The architect is Mr. Frank Verity, F.R.I.B.A., Sackville Street, London, W.

BOSTON.—Mr. S. Marjason, architect, has been engaged to prepare plans, etc., for additions and improvements to the children's nursery and boys' and women's blocks, etc., for the B.G.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation Housing Committee have decided that 300 additional houses be erected in the city, and that the surveyor be instructed to submit to the next meeting a scheme for the erection of such houses on the Botcherby, Raffles, and Blackwell Road estates.

CATTERICK.—The Catterick New Church Building Committee have accepted the design of Mr. Arthur Kellett, L.R.I.B.A., of Barnard Castle, for the new Wesleyan Church, to be erected at an estimated cost of £15,000.

CLACTON.—At an estimated cost of £27,000, new municipal buildings are to be erected for the T.C. to plans prepared by Sir Brumwell-Thomas.

COLCHESTER.—Messrs. Arthur Brocklehurst & Sons, of Manchester, have prepared plans for the proposed rebuilding of the Culver Street Wesleyan Church.

CROMPTON.—Plans have been approved for 10 houses at Ripponden Road, Grains Bar, for W. Longden.

CROYDON.—A row of shops, with

flats above, are to be built upon a site in South End, Croydon, for a coal company. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1, showing four large shops, surmounted by two upper floors. The builders are Messrs. Bridge & Co., 15 Brighton Road, Croydon.

DARWEN.—The Corporation have decided to build 66 additional houses to meet local requirements—41 at Marsh House, 18 in Cemetery Road, and 7 in Borough Road.

DUKINFIELD.—The Corporation have decided to build 200 houses in all on the Clarendon Fields, and Messrs. Gerrards, the contractors, have offered to erect the 13 extra houses at the same price as their original contract.

EARLSDON.—A new Roman Catholic School is to be erected in connection with All Souls' R.C. Church, Earlsdon, Warwickshire, to plans prepared by Mr. George Cave, architect, of Coventry.

EASTBOURNE.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for the development of the remaining portion of the Victoria Drive site by the erection of 96 non-parlour houses.

EASTBOURNE.—The Borough Engineer has been instructed to submit sketch plans for the development of a Redoubt site for the purpose of a music garden, with adequate shelter, and a bathing pool. Alternative plans are also to be prepared for the removal of the Redoubt building.

GREENFORD.—Plans are now being prepared by the Ealing Borough Surveyor for the erection of a new school at Greenford.

HARROW.—The Council proposes to erect 150 houses on a site which is to be purchased in South Harrow. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £90,000, the houses to cost £71,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Bennetts, the Borough Surveyor.

HASTINGS.—Messrs. Elgood & Hastie, architects, have prepared plans for additions at Fairlight Sanatorium, Old London Road, Hastings.

HASTINGS.—Plans passed by the Corporation: Class-rooms and dormitories, Summer Fields, for Mr. H. W. Coussens, A.R.I.B.A., architect; 4 houses, Downs Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, F.R.I.B.A., architect; 12 houses, St. Helen's Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; 8 houses, Magdalen Road, for Mr. Harold Burleigh, A.R.I.B.A., architect.

KINGSTON.—The Y.M.C.A. are to erect a building on a site in Eden Street, at an estimated cost of £6,000. The architect is Mr. John P. Blake, A.R.I.B.A.

KINGSTON.—The B.E. have now given approval to the plans submitted by the Surrey E.C. for the new buildings which are to be erected by the governors of the Tiffins Boys' School, Kingston. The architects, Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60

Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W., have been instructed to prepare detailed plans.

LEEDS.—Messrs. G. F. Bowman & Son, architects, are to erect a memorial hall in Adel Lane, Leeds.

LETCHWORTH.—Mr. John Ray is the builder, and Mr. Cecil H. Hignet, F.R.I.B.A., the architect, of a new Elihu Church.

LEWES.—The tender of the Ringmer Building Works has been accepted for the erection of a private residence in Gundecada Road, Lewes. The architect is Mr. E. H. Fuller.

LIVERPOOL.—The authorities of the Wallasey Victoria Central Hospital are preparing plans for a big extension and improvement scheme. The cost, it is estimated, will be about £20,000. Nearly the whole of one side of Croxeth Avenue, which is adjacent to the hospital, is to be absorbed by the institution, and modern central housing quarters are to be provided for the nursing staff. The architects are Messrs. Rees & Holt, of 64 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—The foundation stone for the new school chapel of St. Cuthbert's has been laid. The plans have been prepared by Mr. A. Gilbertson, architect, Tithebarn Street, and provide for buildings constructed of brick. The school will accommodate 400 children, and the top floor, 112 ft. long by 84 ft. wide, will serve as chapel accommodating 500 people. The presbytery has also to be provided. The whole scheme costing £15,000.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Sharrock & Baker, St. Leonard's Street, C.-o. M., are to erect new bakeries on Plumstead Grove, to the plan of Messrs. Butterworth & Andrews, architects, 11, Brasenose Street. Messrs. Bradshaw & Gass & Hope, architects, Silverdale Street, Bolton, are to prepare plans for the proposed works. Extensions, Caroline Street, Broughton, for Messrs. Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd. The Provincial Cinematograph Co., Ltd., Regent Street, London, have under consideration the acquisition of a site on which will be erected a super cinema, with a restaurant and dance hall. Plans have been approved for conversion of billiard hall into bar room at Oxford Street and St. James Street, for P. Frankenburg; alterations to "Unicorn Inn," Hyde Road, at Saw Street, for Boddington's Brewery Ltd.; additions to confectionery department, Grove Street, Ardwick, for Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society; addition to "Pack Horse Hotel," Stockport Road, Levenshulme, for Walker & Homfray, Ltd.; alterations and additions to premises, 1, Stockport Road, and The Green, Levenshulme, for B. Higham.

NORTHAMPTON.—On behalf of the Rector of Abington, Messrs. Laing & Harris & Croft, A. & L.R.I.B.A., are

(Continued on page 1036)

HY-RIB

The Combined Reinforcement and Centering



THE LOCARNO DANCE HALL, GLASGOW.

Architect: Robert J. Walker, I.A.

Contractor: Thomas Stevenson.

HY-RIB FLOORS HAVE BEEN LAID THROUGHOUT.

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Building Contracts Open

*** It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ARMTHORPE.—For the erection of a cinema at Armthorpe, near Doncaster. Particulars, Messrs. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., Ropergate, Pontefract.

BALDINGGLASS.—June 27.—For reconstruction of and additions to the Fever Hospital Building on the former workhouse ground at Baldinglass, for the Wicklow County Board of Health. Particulars, Mr. P. J. Foley, B.E., 102-103, Grafton Street, Dublin.

BALLYVARY.—June 28.—For the erection of a station (rly.). Particulars, T. Cassidy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

BEXLEY HEATH.—June 22.—For the erection of two pairs of all-electric houses in Highland Road. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Howse, surveyor, Council Offices, Bexley Heath. Deposit £2 2s.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—June 27.—For alterations and repairs to the Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

BLACKPOOL.—June 20.—For the completion of the S.E. wing and the new assembly hall at the Girls' Secondary School. Francis J. Wood, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Blackpool. Deposit £2 2s.

BOUGHTON, NOTTS.—June 21.—For the rebuilding of the "Carpenters' Arms." Particulars, Mr. T. H. Claybyn, surveyor, Tower Brewery, Grimsby. Deposit £2 2s.

CADOXTON, nr. NEATH.—June 20.—For the erection of a school. Particulars, County School Architect's Office, Midland Bank Chambers, Neath.

CASTLEREA.—June 28.—For the restoration of a building. Particulars, T. Cassidy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

CHELMSFORD.—June 20.—For the erection of a bungalow in Admirals Park, for the T.C. Apply E. J. Miles, Rainsford House, Chelmsford.

COVENTRY.—June 20.—For the erection of a boiler-house and chimney stack at the London Road Institution, Coventry, for the B.G. Particulars, Mr. C. Redgrave, L.R.I.B.A., Barbican Chambers, Earl Street, Coventry. Deposit £2 2s.

CHAWLEIGH.—For the erection of a vestry and alterations to the Parish Church. Particulars, Messrs. Jermain and Radford, architects, 1 Bedford Circus, Exeter.

DORCHESTER.—June 24.—For the erection of eight non-parlour type houses on the Puddleton housing site for the Dorchester R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. F. T. Maltby, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., chartered architect, Dorchester.

DUNDEE.—For the erection of 432 tenement houses at Arklay Street. Offers are required for alternative materials: stone, artificial stone, and brick. Particulars from Mr. George Baxter, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, 91 Commercial Street, Dundee.

DURHAM.—June 30.—For alterations and additions to schools at Dunston Hill, Hetton-le-Hole, and Witton Park. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EDINBURGH.—June 20.—The Town Council of Edinburgh invites tenders for (1) mason, concrete and joiner work, and (2) structural steel and plumber work of the carpenter's shop which it is proposed to erect at the Dewar Place Electricity Station. Particulars from Mr. E. J. MacRae, architect, City Chambers.

FARNHAM.—For the erection of 36 houses on a site at the rear of East Street, Farnham. Mr. R. M. Sargeant, Council Offices, Farnham. Deposit £2 2s.

GUILDFORD.—June 27.—For the erection of six non-parlour type cottages at Albury, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. W. Wilton, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Market Chambers, Onslow Street, Guildford. Deposit £2.

HALIFAX.—June 25.—For the erection of 118 houses in Albert Road for the C.B.C. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Crossley Street, Halifax. Deposit £2 2s.

HOLSWORTHY.—June 24.—For the erection of a new Council school at Holsworthy, for the Devon E.C. Particulars, Mr. Percy Morris, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 97 Heaviside Road, Exeter. Deposit £1 1s.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—For the erection of 16 houses, in blocks of four, on a site at Colliery Row. Particulars, Mr. J. A. Emery, M.I.M., C.T.Y.E., Council Offices, Houghton-le-Spring. Deposit £2 2s.

IPSWICH.—For the erection of additional offices at the County Hall for the East Suffolk C.C. Apply Mr. H. Munro Cautley, A.R.I.B.A., The Thorofare, Ipswich.

JEDBURGH.—June 28.—For the erection of a residence and outbuildings at the Telephone Repeater Station, Jedburgh. Particulars, the Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

KIRKSTALL.—For the erection of new pavilion and dressing-rooms. Particulars for all trades, apply to W. F. Dawson, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 129 Albion Street, Leeds.

LEATHERHEAD.—June 22.—For the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Oxshott, Leatherhead. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LEEDS.—For the erection of additions to Dewsbury Road Congrega-

tional Church. Applications to made to F. W. Rhodes & Son, architects, 131 Upper Wortley Road, Leeds.

LEEDS.—June 23.—For the erection of the new Weights and Measures Department building in George Street and Millgarth Street, for the Corporation. All or separate trades. Particulars from the architects, Messrs. G. Fredk. Bowman & Son, 181 The Row, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.—July 13.—For the erection of 260 tenement dwellings and six shops on the Melrose Road estate. Particulars, Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

LIVERPOOL.—June 25.—Erection of the cenotaph on St. George's Hill Plateau, Liverpool. Particulars, Mr. Lionel B. Budden, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

MALDON.—For the erection of houses for the R.D.C. as follows: Southminster, 12; Cold Norton, 1; Althorne, 6; Purleigh, 6; and Maldon, 1. Apply W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

MANCHESTER.—June 20.—For the erection of 60 houses at Partington Gasworks. Particulars, City Architect, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

NEW SEAHAM.—June 25.—For the erection of a Council school at New Seaham, for the Durham E.C. to accommodate 880 children. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., Old Elvet, Durham.

PEMBERTON.—June 27.—For the erection of a school for 456 scholars in Church Street, Pemberton, for John's C. of E. Schools. Particulars, Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, L.R.I.B.A., Leader's Buildings, King Street, Wigan. Deposit £1 1s.

PRESTON.—June 20.—For the erection of a workshop and mortuary at Chesnuts House Sanatorium, Ribblesdale. Mr. W. Platt, M.S.A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Preston.

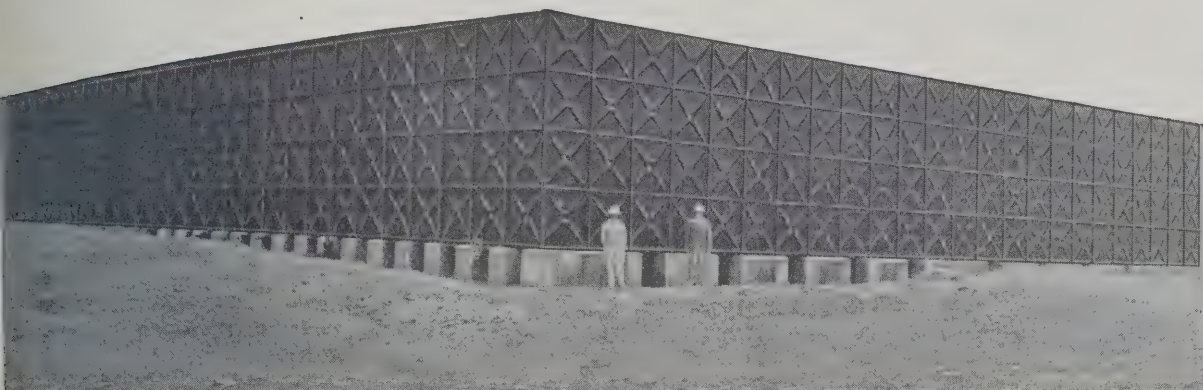
ROCHDALE.—June 22.—For the erection of 188 houses on the Castleton estate. Particulars, Mr. S. Morgan, M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale. Deposit £2 2s.

SOUTHAMPTON.—June 21.—For alterations, redecoration, and adaptation of the mansion at Coldeast Metal Deficiency Colony, Sarisbury, Southampton. Particulars, Mr. A. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Deposits of £1 1s. may be made by cheque, payable to the Hants County Council, and crossed to Lloyds Bank, Winchester, or particulars will not be sent.

SOUTH MIMMS.—June 22.—Tenders are invited by the R.D.C. for the erection of 18 houses, in pairs (2 parlour and 4 non-parlour type). Particulars from the Surveyor, Coope Lane, Potters Bar.

STAFFORD.—June 24.—For extensions to the St. John's Market for the Corporation. Particulars, Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Deposit £2 2s.

THE LARGEST PRESSED STEEL TANK in the WORLD



This tank, supplied to the Nairobi Municipality, Kenya Colony, holds *One Million Gallons* of water, and is built from standard plates 4 feet square to a depth of 16 feet.

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A large stock of component parts is always available, and careful marking for erection ensures successful installation, skilled labour being unnecessary.

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Registered Offices: 10 BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Phone: Victoria 8573 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Bromkirk, Sowest, London."

TORQUAY.—June 23.—For the erection of a messroom and flat at the Devon Laundry, Newton Road, Torquay. Particulars, Messrs. Bridgman & Bridgman, F. & A.R.I.B.A., chartered architects, 1 Palace Avenue, Paignton. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTTENHAM.—June 27.—For the erection of extension of schools at Devonshire Hill, White Hart Lane. Mr. C. E. Blackburn, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Deposit £3 3s.

TWICKENHAM.—For the Twickenham E.C. of the Borough Council: (1) alterations to the classrooms in the boys' and girls' departments of the Trafalgar Schools, Third Cross Road; (2) extension of infants' school on site at Nelson Road, Whitton. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Twickenham. Deposit £2 2s.

WELLFIELD.—June 25.—For the erection of a Council school at Wellfield for the Durham E.C., to accommodate 420 children. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

WEST RIDING.—June 21.—Whole or separate tenders for the erection of a new school for the West Riding E.C. at Bramley and Wickersley, to accommodate 450 children. Details from Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield. No deposit.

WOKING.—June 20.—For the erection of six pairs of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for the Lunatic Asylums Visiting Committee of the Surrey C.C. Apply Mr. F. J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 201 High Street, Guildford. Deposit £1 1s.

Tenders Accepted

BIRKENHEAD.—The tender of Messrs. Selwood Lloyd & Co., £8,100 11s., has been accepted by the Watch Committee for the erection of the District Fire Station, drill tower and 8 firemen's dwellings in Laird Street. The architect is Mr. Chas. Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor.

BURY.—For the erection of a new vicarage for St. Mark's Church. Architect, Mr. R. Martin, 90 Deansgate, Manchester. John Tinline, Ltd., Bury.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, £18,932, of Messrs. James Laver & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, for the erection of 50 houses on the St. Augustine's estate.

DUKINFIELD.—For the erection of an additional 13 houses on the on Dewsnap Lane for the Corporation, and for the erection of 26 houses on Dewsnap Lane for the Corporation. Plans by the Surveyor, Mr. S. Hague, Town Hall, Dukinfield. Clarendon Fields (13 houses), J. Gerard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton; Dewsnap Lane, Dean & Co. (18 houses), Ashton; Mark Warrington, Ltd. (8 houses), Hyde.

EVESHAM.—For the erection of houses for the R.D.C.: Messrs. F. Cockerill, eight houses at Badsey; Taylor, four houses; and Stewart,

Broadway, four houses, the cost being between £443 and £444 per house.

FRIMLEY.—For the erection of 30 pairs of houses of smaller type, with two bedrooms, in Bristow Road and Bristow Crescent, for the U.D.C., the tender of Mr. G. D. Hodges, at £18,702, has been accepted.

LEICESTER.—The tender of Mr. J. W. Wilson has been accepted for alterations to the Leicester Railwaymen's Club and Institute, East Park Road, Leicester, at a cost of £559. The architect is Mr. A. J. Jones, and the quantity surveyors are Messrs. Robey E. Carpenter & Son, Palace Chambers, Leicester.

MANCHESTER.—The E.C. have accepted the tender, £30,234, of Messrs. Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., for the erection of an elementary school at Boyle Street.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. T. Lumsden, of Newcastle and Jarrow, has obtained the contract for the erection of a children's sanatorium at Abergele from the Manchester Corporation. The total cost of the scheme will be £225,000, and the contract placed with Mr. Lumsden is for a building to accommodate 210 beds, at a cost of about £150,000.

OLDHAM.—The Corporation Electricity Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Whitworth, Whitaker & Co. for building work in connection with the new power station at Chadderton, to cost £150,000.

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £2,127, of Messrs. Wakeham Bros., Ltd., for the construction of a convenience in Market Place.

ROTHERHAM.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £5,360, of Messrs. Thomas Wilkinson & Sons, of Sheffield, for the erection of pump-house buildings, etc., at Rawmarch Road sewage works.

ROWLEY REGIS.—The Rowley Regis U.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Butler Bros., of Erdington, for the erection of 68 parlour-type houses at High Harcourt, Old Hill, at £34,980, and that of Messrs. J. Harper & Sons, of Black Heath, for the erection of 80 houses at Black Heath, at £31,073.

ST. ALBANS.—The tender of Messrs. Arthur Carter, Ltd., of Luton, amounting to £4,578 10s., has been accepted by the R.D.C. for the erection of 12 Council houses on the Beaumont Hall site, near Redbourn.

STOCKPORT.—Messrs. Hibbert & Penn, builders, of Princes Road, Stockport, are the contractors for the erection of a presbytery at Crumpsall, Manchester. Electrician—Messrs. McClure & Whitfield, Range Road, Adswold, Stockport; wood and cork block flooring—A. M. Macdougall & Son, 20 Renfrew Street, Glasgow; steel—Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., St. Peter's Gate, Stockport; asphalt—Thos. Faldo & Co., Ltd., 2 Sebastopol Street, Ancoats, Manchester; heating—Saunders & Taylor, Ltd., 43 Lower Mosley Street, Manchester. Messrs. B. Waterhouse & H. Waters, architects, 170 Edgeley Road, Stockport, are the architects.

STREATHAM.—The L.C.C. have accepted the tender, £18,762, of Messrs. F. & F. Thorne, of Manchester Road, Isle of Dogs, for the erection of a new elementary school at Streatham.

TORQUAY.—A tender has been accepted for the reconstruction of the Union Street Wesleyan Methodist Church. The successful contractors are Messrs. R. F. Yeo & Sons, builders and contractors, of Rock Road, Torquay, Devon. The tender price is £23,160. The architects are Messrs. Brocklehurst & Co., of 10 Norfolk Buildings, Manchester.

TRAWDEN.—For the erection of 24 houses on the Skipton Road site for the U.D.C. Plans by Messrs. Hoggate & Spivey, architects, Colne Bricklayers, J. W. Morphet & Son, Earby, £4,078; joiners, E. J. Cadd, Colne, £1,761; slating, W. Schofield & Sons, Burnley, £744; plastering, J. & J. Laycock, Colne, £1,560; painting, Colne Co-operative Society, £32; plumbing, W. Varley & Sons, Colne, £1,316; steel windows, Williams Watson, Liverpool, £173.

TURTON.—For the proposed improvements of Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross, for the U.D.C. Plans by Mr. Laithwaite, surveyor. V. Pollitt & Co., Bolton, £5,118.

WARRINGTON.—For the restoration and decoration of St. Mary Church, Buttermarket Street, for Rev. Fr. Hind. Hesketh & Son, Springfield Street, Warrington.

WARWICK.—The Works Committee of the Warwick Board of Guardians have accepted tenders for the new children's block and addition to the nurses' home at this hospital. The following are the successful firms: Buildings—Messrs. W. T. Nicolls, Ltd., of 10 St. Paul's Road, Gloucester, £8,278; electric lighting—Messrs. Ellis & Ward, Ltd., of 149 Edmund Street, Birmingham, £242; and heating—Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., 111 New Street, Birmingham, £92. The total cost of the scheme is about £9,440.

WEDNESFIELD.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Eadie, Towers & Co., of Wolverhampton, for the erection of 24 houses at Lichfield Road, at £350 per house, and 24 houses at March End Road, at £38 per house.

WIGAN.—Messrs. Cunningham Brewery, of Warrington, have placed a contract for extensions to the Adelphi Inn, Harrogate Street, Wigan, with Mr. W. J. Bickerstaff, builder and contractor, Seven Stars Buildings, Wigan. Plans prepared by Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Sons, architects and surveyors, King Street, Wigan.

WOOLWICH.—For the erection of 360 concrete houses on the "Easiform" system of construction, the B.C. have provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., at £113,710 for 290 of the non-parlour type, and £30,582 for 70 of the parlour type, subject to sanction by the M.H. and the L.C.C. The Borough Engineer has been appointed architect for the scheme.

CABLES with a CERTIFICATE

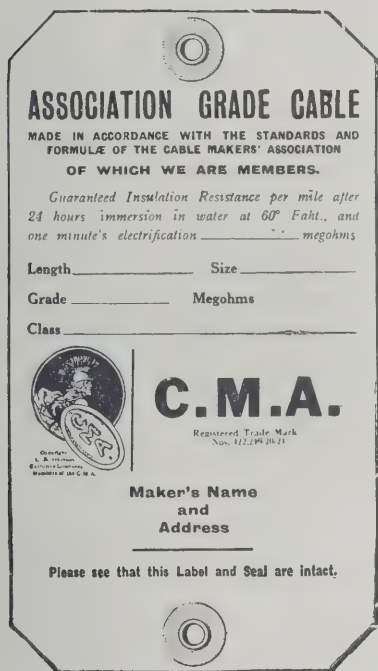
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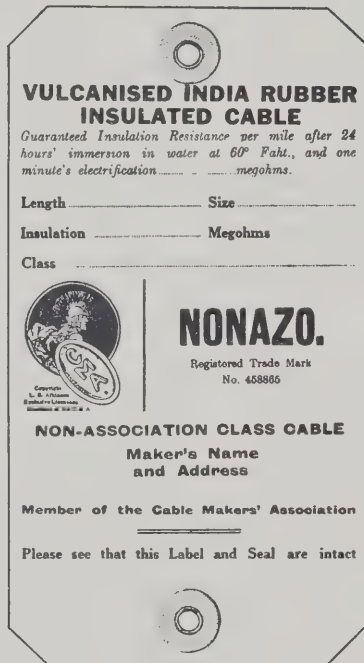
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MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS AND FORMULAE OF THE CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF WHICH WE ARE MEMBERS.
Guaranteed Insulation Resistance per mile after 24 hours immersion in water at 60° Fahr., and one minute's electrification megohms.
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Grade _____ Megohms _____
Class _____

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Registered Trade Mark
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Insulation _____ Megohms _____
Class _____

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Registered Trade Mark
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The India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.
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The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.

The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd.
Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd.
St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd.
Union Cable Co., Ltd.

Advt. of the Cable Makers' Association, Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, London, W.C.2

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
3-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Van Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station]
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Pe 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station]
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arleyse bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9 in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes 10d. 1/3	2/3	per foot	
Ditto bends 2/6	3/9	6/9 each	
Ditto sanitary junctions..	3/4	5/- 9/- each	
Gullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern 6/10 11/3	20/-	each	
Add for Black Iron Grid 1/3	2/6	5/5 ditto	
do. for galvanized grid 2/1	4/4 1/2	9/7 ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6 1/6 ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets 2/3	2/3	2/3 ditto	
Interceptor .. 16/3	21/3	36/3 111/3 ditto	
Ditto locking or screw stopper } 3/4	5/- 10/-	— ditto	

	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4 per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6 each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/- each
Ditto gully and grating.. ..	20/-	— each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	— each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	48/- each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 x 18 in.	24 x 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	36 x 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	46/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or	24 x 14 in. ..	£37 7 11	18 x 9 in. ..	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24 x 12 in. ..	32 18 4	16 x 12 in. ..	18 4 7
slates	22 x 12 in. ..	29 17 11	16 x 10 in. ..	16 12 6
F.O.R.	22 x 11 in. ..	27 14 2	16 x 9 in. ..	13 10 10
London	20 x 12 in. ..	26 5 0	16 x 8 in. ..	12 3 9
	20 x 10 in. ..	22 10 0	14 x 12 in. ..	14 13 3
	18 x 12 in. ..	22 7 11	14 x 10 in. ..	12 3 9
	18 x 10 in. ..	18 12 11	14 x 8 in. ..	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size				
24 x 12 in. ..	£42 11 3	£45 1 0		Per 1,200 delivered
20 x 10 in. ..	31 4 3	33 0 6		Ditto
16 x 10 in. ..	20 18 0	22 4 9		Ditto
14 x 8 in. ..	12 1 0	12 16 3		Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9		Per ton delivered
Grey green ditto		7 3 9		Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9		Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—		
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Same sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper Sheetting	8 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—						
Per standard delivered						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—						
4 x 11 in. 4 x 9 in. 4 x 7 in. 3 x 9 in. 3 x 7 in. 2 x 7 in. 2 x 4 in.	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£45

BOARDINGS—per square						
Plain edge flooring delivered						
Tongued and grooved ditto						
Matchboarding ditto						
	16/6	19/-	24/-			

SUNDRIES—						
Cut clasp nails						19/6 cwt
Scotch glue						60/- cwt

HARDWOODS—						
Oak, Austrian				17/-		
Ditto Japanese				15/-		
Ditto American				14/-		
Ditto English				12/-		
Mahogany, Honduras				17/-		
Ditto Cuban				26/-		
Teak, Eng.				10/-		
Ditto Moulinein				14/-		

PLYWOOD—						
Thicknesses						
Qualities						
Birch						
Alder						
Croton Pine						
Gaboon Mahogany						
Figured Oak (1 side)						
Plain Oak (1 side)						

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists						
Compound girders						
Stanchions						
Angles and Tees						
Bars						
Mild Steel Rods						
Bolts and Nuts						

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	4 1/2 in.	5 in.
Tubes (per foot)	1/10 1/2	2/1	2/6	2/11 1/2	3/5	3/5	1/10 1/2	1/10 1/2	1/10 1/2
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3	4/3	4/3
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3	4/3	4/3
Tees each	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1	5/1	5/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	10/6	10/6
Socket diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1/4	3/-	3/-	3/-

Discounts off above—	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37 1/2%	—28 1/2%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	4 1/2 in.	5 in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/10 1/2	2/1	2/6	2/11 1/2	3/5	3/5	1/10 1/2
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/0 1/2	2/3 1/2	2/8 1/2	3/2	3/7 1/2	4/10	5/10
Shoes (each)	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10 1/2	2/3	2/8	4/1	4/1
Heads (each)	1/10 1/2	2/1 1/2	2/6	3/1	3/4 1/2	6/1	6/1
Offsets, 4 1/2 in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/3 1/2	1 1/4	1 5/8	1 10/8	1 10/8
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/8	1 8	1 9 1/2	2 4 1/2	2 4 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7 1/2	1/7 1/2
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/8	2/8
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/8 1/2	2/8 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6 x 6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.



BY APPOINTMENT.

EARLE'S CEMENT

FOR EARLY HARDENING

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

Lead delivered ..	Unit	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		33/-	33/-	33/6	33/6	36/6	36/6
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		3/1	3/7	4/3½	4/8½	5/2½	
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	Ditto	3/3½	3/9½	4/6	4/11	5/5	
Bends ..	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Junctions .. ditto	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-	

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—		25	50	100	150	200	250
		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
14 gauge ..		26/9	36/7	56/-	87/3	80/12	102/6
12 do. ..		30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-
1 in. plate ..		33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6
Hot Water tanks—		20	30	40	50	60	70
½ in. plate ..		40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—		25	31	40	45	52	60
½ in. plate ..		57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number		1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK

(first quality)—	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks ..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves ..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions ..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws ..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
Caps and screws ..	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	—

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—

(7 lb.)	Each					
	1½	1½	2	3½	4	—
Lead P traps with cleansing eye	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-	—
Ditto do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	18/6	—
Rubber cones ..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—	—
Brass sleeves ..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9	—
Ditto thimbles ..	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6	—
Plumber's solder ..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.	—
Tinman's solder ..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.	—
Copper nails ..	—	—	—	2/-	Do.	—

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered							
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15	8½d.	11½d.	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	1/1	7d.	9d.	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super.							
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish							
Rolled plate glass	..	..	..	..	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
Rough cast glass	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Wired rolled	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Wired cast	..	..	..	..	—	—	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super						
	1	2	6	12	20	45	100
Ordinary substance polished	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8	4/2½
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto silvered plates all as last	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embossing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.		Unit.
Aluminium Paint	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English	2/9	Book.
Gold size	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint	71/-	Cwt.
Putty	16/-	Cwt.
Size	3/6	Firkin.
Tar	1/-	Gallon.
Terebentine	9/-	Gallon.
Turpentine	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	Gallon.
Varnish, copal	17/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat	16/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gilders	3/-	Cwt.

The Week's Building News

(Continued from page 1028)

to develop the Abington Glebe estate, near Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON.—Plans passed by the Corporation: 8 houses, The Drive, for Messrs. Walker & Perrett, L.R.I.B.A.; 14 houses, Balfour Road, for Mr. A. E. Thompson.

NOTTINGHAM.—Messrs. Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., have acquired a site of about 200 acres at Beeston for the erection of a new building to house their soap and toilets departments.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Wesleyan authorities are to erect a new central hall, estimated to cost £30,000, at Fratton Road, to the plans of Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects, Norfolk Street, Manchester.

ROCHDALE.—The Rochdale Amusements, Ltd., are to erect a super cinema and café at Drake Street. Messrs. Butterworth & Duncan, architects, 2 Baillie Street, are to prepare the plans. The scheme is estimated to cost £30,000. The E.C. are to provide an extension to the open air school, which will accommodate 30 children.

ROMFORD.—The Essex County architect is to prepare plans for the construction of a swimming bath at the Royal Liberty School.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—Costing £20,000, a new convent is to be built, the architect and builder of which will be Mr. T. Ennion, of Reading. The whole structure will be of hand-made red bricks.

SALFORD.—The E.C. propose to erect a three-department school at Kersal, with accommodation for 1,100 children. Plans have been approved

for the layout of land and erection of 15 dwelling-houses at Verdum Avenue, for J. Hill & Son. Additions to Broughton Assembly Rooms, Gt. Cheetham Street, for A. Casel & Sons.

STACKSTEADS.—The foundation stone for the proposed new church of St. Joseph's has been laid. The architect for the scheme is Mr. R. Byom, A.R.I.B.A., of Bury.

ST. ALBANS.—The architect is Mr. Percival P. Blow, and the builders are Messrs. J. T. Bushell & Son, of a new wing to the High School.

STANDISH.—The local council has approved of plans for the erection of two new cinemas.

STOCKPORT.—The Stockport Industrial Co-operative Society proposes to make alterations to their Wood Street branch. Mr. Norman Jones, architect, Lord Street, Southport, has prepared plans for the erection of a new office block, estimated to cost £37,000.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The Corporation Housing Committee have made arrangements for the erection of 150 houses for the employees of the Michelin Company. The architect is Mr. A. Burton, M.I.C.E., F.S.I., City Surveyor, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.

STOWE.—The Queen recently laid the foundation stone of the large memorial chapel to be built at Stowe School. This building, which will complete the building programme of the school governors, will cost £40,000, providing seating accommodation for 600. The plans have been prepared by Sir Robert Lorimer, R.A., 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh.

TORQUAY.—Messrs. F. E. Laarer &

Son are to erect new premises at No 24-26 Victoria Parade, Torquay. The architects are Messrs. Watson & Watson, Torwood Street, Torquay.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have obtained sanction for a loan of £6,600 for the construction of a pavilion at the bathing pool. Plans have been prepared by John F. Smillie, borough surveyor, Tynemouth.

UTTOXETER.—The B.G. are to proceed with the erection of a mortuary, and Mr. S. S. Proud, surveyor, Uttoxeter, is to prepare plans and specifications.

WANTAGE.—Princess Helena Victor is to open a new hospital at Wantage on June 30. Costing £16,000, it has been designed by Messrs. A. T. Webb & Son, The Knowle, Abingdon, Berks.

WARRINGTON.—A new church is to be erected on a site at Padgate, near Warrington, for the Rev. Father J. J. Hind, of St. Mary's, Buttermarket Street, Warrington. The architects are Messrs. Wright & Hamlyn, Winmalley Street, Warrington. The contract has been let to Messrs. John Dolan & Sons, Napier Street, Warrington.

WATFORD.—Messrs. Kempster Williams, F. & L.R.I.B.A., are to erect 50 houses on the Leggatts Rise estate, Watford.

WELSHPOOL.—Montgomery C.C. have decided to erect offices in Welshpool at a cost of £10,000, including furnishing. A site for the new building situated near the railway station, has been offered free of cost by the Welshpool T.C. The architects are Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool.

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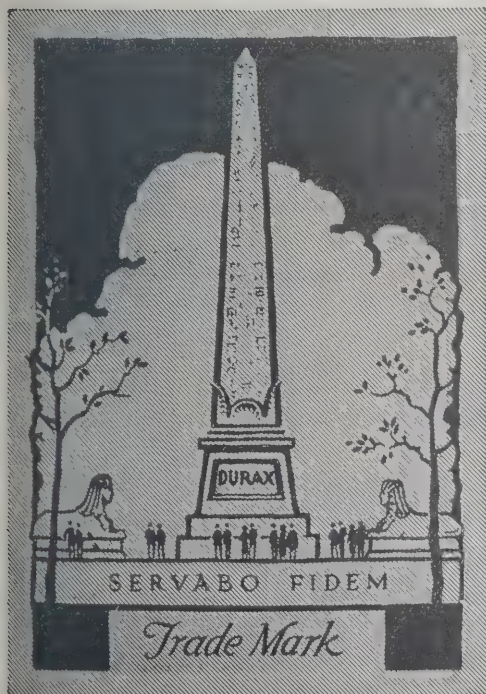
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CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract ..	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	$\frac{1}{3}$ th of the above fees or £1 ls.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearding complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

Full down brickwork	Per Ft. Super reduced in small quantities 6d.	In considerable quantities 2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. Add for filling baskets with debris and running same out to carts	3d.	1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep 9/6	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep 11/-	Add if in trench 9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6 29/6	1. 2. 4. 36/6	Hoisting 2/6
Concrete in foundations			
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run ..	1/11	2/10	3/- 4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6 20/-
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/8	19/- 35/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/- 50/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	Per Rod Reduced Flettons 620/-	Stocks 830/-	Blues 1080/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course			
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.		1/3
1-in. asphalt	9d.		1/-
Facings			
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1d.		1d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)			Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement			2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening ..			1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Queens, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks ..	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1d. plus 10%
Double-file creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/3

PAVING.

	Per Yard Super
Cement and sand	1 in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
Granolithic	3/5 3/10 4/8 5/4
Asphalte	4/2 4/9 5/3 6/4
Tarmac	7/- 8/- 9/- 10/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-
			To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character .. .. .	..	..	19/6
Bath stone ditto .. .. .	..	..	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	
	Counters	Ladies
ROOFING.		
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/8	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/8	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails		
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails		125/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..		41/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		80/-
Add for vertical work		70/-
Add for circular on face in elevation		2/6
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		25%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		40%
		66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24×12 in.	90/-	98/-
20×10 in.	95/-	100/-
16×10 in.	86/-	91/-
14×8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2		115/-
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6
		Ditto

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super				5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super				7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super				3/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/-	Floor 6/-	Roofs 5/10	Trusses 3/9
At per square	1 in. 1 in. 1½ in.			
Deal close boarding	31/-	38/-	46/-	
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-	
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 20/-			
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super				1/-

JOINER.

Per square	1 in. 1 in. 1½ in.			
Deal plain-edged flooring	31/-	38/-	46/-	
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	56/-	
Deal matching	36/-	48/-	58/-	
Sashes, per foot super			1½ in. 2 in.	
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares			1/10	3/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-
Doors, per foot super	2 in. 2 in. 2 in.			
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/8	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.				
Staircase				
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super				2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super				3/-
Housing steps to strings each				9d.

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—Continued.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
	1/3	1/3	1/3
Deal newels, per foot run ..	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
	1/2	1/6	1/9
Deal Super, Sundries ..	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions ..	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued ..	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4		1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5		1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Section Area			
Fillets, rails and frames ..	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.
Per foot run ..	2d.	3d.	4d.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2d.	3d.	4d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2½d.	3½d.	5d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..	6d.	8d.	10d.
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.			
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.			
Staff			
	Greave or Bead	Bead or Nosing	Moulding
	1d.	1d.	1d.
Labour only to ..	1d.	1d.	2d.
Labour and Screws only Fixing			
Barrel Flush ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Sash ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Belts ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Belts Fasteners ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Rim Mortice ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Cupboard ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Stays ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Fasteners ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Handles ..	1/-	2/-	3/-
Catches ..	1/-	2/-	3/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Roller steel joists ..	15/6	17/6
Compound girders ..	18/6	20/6
Stanchions ..	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns ..	16/6	18/6
Steel roof trusses ..	32/6	30/-
Chimney bars ..	36/-	34/-
Tie rods and ring bolts ..	47/6	45/-
Bolts and nuts ..	45/-	40/-
Handrail and balusters ..	55/-	50/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed ..	22/-	21/6
Rain water Goods		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails ..	2 in.	3 in.
Bends or shoes, each ..	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each ..	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets ..	4 in.	5 in.
Outlets and angles ..	1/4	1/8
Stop ends ..	2/1	2/9
	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flashes and Gutter
Milled lead and laying ..	45/-	57/-
Per Foot Run		
Copper ..	2/-	2/-
Nailing ..	2/-	2/-
Lead service ..	1/8	2/3
Lead waste ..	1/1½	1/7
Lead soil ..	—	—
	5/8	6/8
Each		
Egg joints ..	2/3	2/9
Branch joints ..	2/6	2/9
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—
Stop ends ..	9d.	1/-
Bends ..	—	—
Beaded ends ..	—	—
Single tacks ..	—	—
Double tacks ..	—	—
Brass sleeves ..	—	—
Lead traps ..	—	—
Boiler screw ..	3/2	3/9
Bib cocks ..	7/-	9/6
Stop cocks ..	9/6	12/3
Ball cocks ..	8/-	10/-
Wire ballcock ..	—	—

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.G.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/4
caulked joints ..	7/5	11/3
Extra for bends ..	8/-	13/-
Extra for junctions ..	—	—

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run					
	Gas	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3

PLASTERER.

	Per Foot Run	
	On Walls and Ceilings	On Walls and Ceilings
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½
Sawn lathing ..	1/5	0/3
Metal lathing ..	1/10	0/3½
Screeding in Portland ..	2/1	0/4½
Partitions		
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	2 in.	2½ in.
	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super		
	Up to 10 ft.	From 10 ft. to 50 ft.	From 50 ft. to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed ..	4/4	4/9	5/1
Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.			
Sheet Glass ..	0/3½	0/3	0/3
Figured ..	0/11½	0/9	0/10
Cast Glass ..	0/10	0/10½	1/1
Wired ..	0/10	0/10½	1/1
Metal bar ..	2/2	—	—

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super	
	Wash and Once	Wash and Twice
Washable Distemper ..	0/3½	0/5
In common colours ..	0/3½	0/5
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3½	0/5½
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7
Add per Yard Super for the following		
If on Enriched Work ..	0/3	0/2
If on Enriched Work ..	0/3	0/2
Small Panels ..	0/3	0/2
Medium Panels ..	0/3	0/2
Large Panels ..	0/3	0/2
Narrow Widths ..	0/3	0/2

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	
	1	2
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The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are:—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d.; painters 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius, all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABBRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Aberdare	A	Cheltenham	B	*Gloucester (West of the Severn)	B2	Leigh-on-Sea	B1	*Plymouth	A	Stoke-on-Trent	A
Abingdon	B1	Chepstow	A2	Godalming	B2	Leighton Buzzard	B3	Pontefract	A	Stoney Stratford	B3
Accrington	A	Chertsey	A3	Goole	A2	Letchworth	B1	Pontypridd	A	Stourport	A2
Aldershot	B3	Chester	A	Gosport	B1	Leyland	A	Pool	B	Stowmarket	B3
Alton	C1	*Chichester	B3	Grantham	A3	Lewes	B3	Portsmouth	A	Stratford-on-Avon	A3
Altrincham	A	*Chipping Norton	B3	Gravesend	A1	Lichfield	A3	Portsmouth	B	*Stroud	B1
Andover	B3	*Clarendon	B2	Great Yarmouth	B1	Lincoln	A	Port Talbot	A	Sunderland	A
Anglesey	B2	Cleethorpes	A	Grimby	A	Lingfield	B3	Preston	A	*Sutton Coldfield	A
Arundel	B3	Claon	B1	Guildford	B1	Liskeard	B3	Preswich	A	Swansea Valley	A
Ascot	B	Coalville	A	Gullsborough	B2	Liss	C1	Princetown	B1	Swanwick	A
Ashford (Kent)	B3	Cobham	A3	Hadleigh	C1	Littlehampton	B2	Fudsey	A	Swansea	A
Ashstead	A3	Cockermouth	B2	Hallam	B3	Llandudno	B1	Fulborough	B3	*Swindon	B
Ashton-under-Lyne	A	Colchester	B1	Hallifax	A	Llanelli	A	Queensferry	A	Tamworth	A1
Ashton-in-Makerfield	A3	Colne Valley	A	Haltwhistle	B3	Loughborough	A	Ramsgate	B3	Taunton	B1
Aylesbury	B3	Colwyn Bay	B1	Haltwhistle	B3	Louth	A3	Raunds	B1	*Tavistock (Town)	C
Bagshot	B3	Conway	B1	Hanley	A	Lowestoft	B1	Rawtenstall	A	Teesdale District	B2
Banbury	B3	Coventry	A	Harpender	B1	Luton	B	Reading	B	Tenterden	B1
Bangor	B2	Crabrook	C1	Harrogate	A	Macclesfield	A1	Redcar	B	Thame	B1
Barnsley	A	Crawley	B3	Hartlepool	A	Maidstone	B1	Redditch	A2	Thetford	B3
Barnstaple	B1	Crewe	A3	Hartley Wintney	C1	Malvern	A3	Redhill	B1	Thornhill	A
Barrow-in-Furness	A	Cromer	B3	Harwich	B2	Manchester	A	Redruth and Cam-borne	B3	Tonbridge	B1
Barry	A	Crowborough	B2	Hastings	B3	Mansfield	A	Reigate	B1	Torquay	A2
Basingstoke	B3	Darlington	A	Hatfield	B1	Margate	B3	Rhonda Valley	A	*Totnes	B2
Bath	B	*Dartmouth	A2	Havant	C1	Market Harborough	A3	Rhyl	B1	Towcester	B2
Beaconsfield	B	Daventry	B3	Hawthurst	C1	*Marlborough	B3	Rhymer Valley	A	Tring	B2
Beebles	B3	Deal	B3	Haywards Heath	B3	Matlock	A3	Ripon	A3	*Trowbridge	B2
Bedford	B	Denbigh	B1	Heathfield	A3	Melton Constable	C1	Rochdale	A	Tunbridge Wells	B1
Berkhamsted	B3	*Derby	B3	Hemel Hempstead	A3	Merionethshire	B2	Rochester	A	Uckfield	B3
Berwick	A2	*Devizes	B3	Henley	B1	Merthyr Tydfil	A	Romney	C1	Uttoxeter	B1
Bettws-y-Coed	B1	Dewsbury	A	*Hereford	B3	Middlesbrough	A	*Ross-on-Wye	B	Wakefield	A
Bexhill	B2	Didcot	B	Herne Bay	B3	Middlewich	A3	Rotherham	A	Wallsend-on-Tyne	A
Bideford	B1	Doncaster	A	Hertford	B1	Midhurst	B3	Rugby	A1	Walmers	B3
Birmingham	A	*Dorchester	B3	Hewwood	A	Milford Haven	B	Rugeley	A3	Walsall	A
Bishops Auckland	A	Dorking	B1	Hitchin	C1	Milton-under Wyche-wood	B3	Runcorn	A	Wantage	B1
Bishops Stortford	B3	Dover	B3	*Hoiniton (Honiton)	C	Minehead	C	Rushden	B1	Ware	B1
Blackburn	A	Dovercourt	A3	Holyhead	B1	Monmouth	B2	Saffron Walden	C1	Warrington	A
Blackheath	A	Droghda	A1	Horley (Kent)	B3	Morecambe	A1	St. Albans	A3	Watton	C
Blackpool	A	Dunstable	B3	Horsea	A3	Morpeth	A	St. Anne	A	Warwick	A3
Bognor	B3	Durham	A	Horsham	B2	Nantwich	A3	St. Helena	A	Wednesbury	A1
Bolton	A	Eastbourne	B	Huddersfield	A	Newark	A3	St. Ives (Cornwall)	B3	Wellington	B
Bordon	C1	East Dereham	C	Hull	A	Newbury-on-Tyne	A3	Salford	A	Wells (Somerset)	C
Boston	A3	East Glam and Mon Valley	B2	Hunstanton	B3	Newbury	B3	Saltburn	A	Welwyn	B1
Bournemouth	B	East Grinstead	B2	Huntingdon	B2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	A	Sandgate	B3	Welwyn Garden City	A3
Boxford	C1	Eastwood	A	Hythe (Kent)	B3	Lyne	A	Seaford	C1	West Bromwich	B3
Bradford	A	Ebbw Vale	A	Ilfracombe	B2	New Forest	B2	Seaham Harbour	A	Westcliffe-on-Sea	B1
*Bradford-on-Avon	B3	Eccles	A	Ilkeston	A	Newmarket	B2	Selby	A	Westgate	B3
Brantree	B1	Edenbridge	B3	Immingham	A	Newport (Mon.)	A3	Sevenoaks	B1	Westham	B2
Brecon	B	Egremont	A3	Ipswich	B	Newport Pagnell	B3	Sheerness	B3	West Hartlepool	A
Brentwood	A3	Ely	B3	Isle of Wight	C	Normanton	A	Sheffield	A	Weston-super-Mare	B
Bridnorth	B2	Evesham	B2	Ivy Bridge	A	Northallerton	B3	Sheringham Mallett	C	Weybridge	A3
Bridgwater	B	*Exeter	B2	Jarrow	A	Northampton	A2	Shirley	A	*Weymouth	B2
Brighton	B2	Exmouth	B2	Jeasmond	A	Northfleet	A1	Shrewsbury	A3	Whitby	A2
Bristol	A	Fairford (Glos)	C	Keighley	A	North Shields	A3	Sirhowy Valley	A	Whitechurch	A3
Broadstairs	B3	Falmouth	B2	Kendal	B2	Northwich	A	Sittingbourne	B3	Whitehaven	A3
Bromsgrove	A2	Fareham	B2	Kenilworth	A	Norwich	B	Skene	A	Whitstable	A3
Buckingham	B3	Farnborough	C1	Kewick	B	Nottingham	A	Slough	A2	Widnes	A
*Budeleigh Salterton	B2	Farnham	B3	Kettering	B	Nuneaton	A	Soham	C1	Wigan	A
Burgess Hill	B3	Faversham	B3	Kidderminster	A2	Oakham	B1	Southampton	B	Wimborne	B2
Burnley	A	Felixstowe	B	Kings Lynn	B2	Oldbury	A	Southend-on-Sea	B1	Windsor	B
Burslem	A	Flint	A3	Kirkby Stephen	B3	Oldham	A	Southport	A	Wisbech	B3
Burton	B3	Flintstone	B3	Knutsford	A3	Ongar	B	South Shields	A	Witney	B3
Burton-on-Trent	A	Frinton and Walton	B1	Lambourne	B3	Ormskirk	A	Southwell	A3	Woking	B1
Bury	A	Frodsham	A	Lancaster	A	Oswestry	A3	Sowerby Bridge	A	Wolverhampton	A
Bury St. Edmunds	B3	Frome	B3	Langport	C	Oundle	B1	Spalding	B2	Woodstock	B3
Buxton	A1	Gainsborough	A3	Lancaster Park	A	Oxford	B	Spaulding	A	Worcester	A3
Byfleet	B1	Gateshead	A	Laverstock	B3	Painthorn	A2	Stafford	A2	Workshop	A3
Calder Valley	A	Gerrards Cross	B	Leamington	A3	Pangbourne	B3	*Stalbridge	C	Worthing	B
Cambridge	B	Gillingham	B1	Leatherhead	A3	Penrith	B2	Staines	B	Wycombe	B
Canterbury	B3	Gillingham	B1	Leeds	A	Penzance	B3	Stamford	A3	Yeadon	A
Cardiff	A	Glastonbury and Street	B3	Leek	A	Peterborough	A3	Stockbridge	C1	*Yeovil	B
Carlisle	A	*Gloucester	B	Leicester	A	Petersfield	C1	Stockport	A	York	A
Carmarthen	B			Leigh (Lancs)	A	Petworth	B3	Stockton-on-Tees	A		

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Cheddar	1 3½	Dorchester	1 3½	Hereford	1 5	Ross-on-Wye	1 5	Tavistock	1 3½	Weymouth	1 4
Chippingham	1 3½	Exeter	1 6½	Honiton	1 3	Stroud	1 5	Totnes	1 4½	Yeovil	1 4
Clarendon	1 4										

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Abernethy	A2	Borthwell	A	Dairymple	A	Forfar	A2	Killiecrankie	A2	Peables	A2
Annan	A	Brechin	A2	Douglas	A	Glasgashiel	A2	Kilmarnock	A	Perth and District	A
Anstruther	B	Bridge of Allan	A	Dumblow	A	Glasgow	A2	Kilpatrick	A	Peterhead	A
Arbroath	A2	Calder	A	Dumbarton	A	Glasgow and Dis-trict	A	Kirkcaldy	A	Port Glasgow	A
Ayr	A	Caldwell	A	Dumfries	A2	Greenlaw	A2	Kirkpatrick	A2		
Ayton	A2	Carnoustie	A2	Dumblane and Dis-trict	A	Greenock	A	Lanark	A	St. Andrews	A2
Ballafrane	A	Carronbridge	A2	Dundee	A	Lockerbie	A2	Leith	A	Selkirk	A2
Balmore	A	Carronvale	A	Dunfermline	A	Melrose	A2	Melrose	A2	Stirling	A
Bankhead	A	Castletown	A2	Dunoon and Dis-trict	A	Midlothian	A	Montrose	A2	Strathaven	A
Banknock	A	Clydebank	A			Muirkirk	A	Muirkirk	A	Troon	A
Bannockburn	A	Coatbridge	A							West Lothian	A
Barrhead	A	Coldstream	A2								
Berwick	A2	Craighes	A2	East Lothian	A						
Bilberram	A	Craighes	A2	Ecclefechan	A2						
Blair Athol	A2	Culross	A	Edinburgh and Dis-trict	A						

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NOTE:—Our Readers may be interested to know that this issue of "The Architect and Building News" will be seen by practically every practising Architect in the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, and will, it is hoped, be regarded by our confrères Over-Seas as a modest epitome of every-day British practice in solving problems of design and construction that are common to the English-speaking peoples.

Control of Building Design

Mr. E. J. Elford, the Borough Engineer of Wandsworth, makes a pertinent reply to Mr. Guy Dawber on the subject of controlling the design of new buildings, to which we referred in a leader last week. Mr. Elford points out that local building committees have no power whatever, in passing, criticising or condemning drawings submitted for their approval, to take cognisance of "what the building may look like in execution," and that their duties are strictly confined to enforcing the provisions of by-laws dealing with certain structural and sanitary matters. This, no doubt, is strictly true on paper, but we have in mind more than one instance in which an enlightened local building committee, by tactful suggestions, brought about considerable improvements in designs for buildings submitted for their approval. Mr. Dawber had in mind, no doubt, the power of controlling design that may be acquired by local authorities under the Town Planning Acts. Mr. Elford has a parting shot, that "among architects, there is not always agreement as to what constitutes a beautiful design." He would find, however, a fairly general agreement of what constitutes a thoroughly bad design. Nor can it be said that the Institution, of which Mr. Elford is a distinguished member, by opposing the Architects' Registration Bill, has helped to promote the better æsthetic education of those who are called upon to design buildings.

Another correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Francis Bacon, reproaches the "eminent architects" for

being too nervous about their reputations to run the risk of giving a trial to the cheaper and more efficient building materials that are being evolved, with the result that the uneducated jerry-builder "rushes in where angels fear to tread." Mr. Bacon points his moral by a reference to the pink asbestos tile, but he has evidently heard only half the story. "Eminent architects" had every opportunity of judging the effect of pink asbestos tiles on the jerry-builders' erections, and disliked it. Some eminent architects, acting in a temporary capacity as advisors of a Government Department which was responsible for supervising a large amount of housing work, put an absolute veto on the use of the pink asbestos tile, and were upheld by their Department. That veto became known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the manufacturers of asbestos roofing material very wisely set about meeting the opposition in the best possible way. They produced the not unpleasant brown tile, to which Mr. Bacon refers, also some black tiles, some good pantiles, and large corrugated tiles and corrugated sheets in the natural colour of their material, which, also, is by no means unpleasant. So that the ban of that particular Department was lifted in regard to these new forms of asbestos roofing, which were, subsequently, largely used on buildings with which the Department had to deal. Can Mr. Bacon give any satisfactory reason, therefore, for urging that eminent architects should experiments with the forms which they were convinced did not give satisfactory results from the æsthetic point of view?

Houghton House, Beds.

Under the heading of "Bunyan's House Beautiful," *The Times* has given publicity to an appeal, put forward by Professor A. E. Richardson in conjunction with the Bedford Arts Club, for funds required to purchase and preserve the remains of Houghton House, Ampthill, Beds., which is said to have been the inspiration for the "very stately palace . . . the name of which was Beautiful," in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." That it may well have been so will be apparent to architects, since it was designed in 1615 by John Thorpe for Mary Countess of Pembroke, the sister of Sir Philip Sidney. The completion of the building appears, however, to have been carried out by Inigo Jones, and the considerable remnant standing to-day exhibits work characteristic of both these masters. After the Countess of Pembroke's death the house was granted to the Bruce family, was purchased in 1675 by the Earl of Aylesbury, and in 1738 by John, Duke of Bedford. In 1765 Sir William Chambers was commissioned to carry out repairs and alterations for the Marquis of Tavistock, but the latter was killed in the hunting-

field before he had occupied the place. The house then became the residence of Lord Ossory for some years, but in 1794 the 5th Duke of Bedford decided to dismantle it. The great staircase was sent away to the Swan Inn, Bedford, the chimney-pieces were taken out and the roof removed; and the fabric has since been left to its fate. The amount required to secure the remains, which it is intended to present to the Town of Ampthill as a public monument, is not large. A number of donations have already been received, but an appeal, which is supported by *Country Life* and the Architecture Club, is made for the £100 required to complete the purchase price and for the additional monies which will be needed to secure the fabric against further disintegration, to form a caretaker's room within the walls, etc., and towards maintenance. A building that was the handiwork of the fathers of modern English architecture and is so rich in literary and historical association can be confidently recommended to the generosity of readers. Subscriptions, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged by Professor A. E. Richardson, the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London.

Notes and Comments

Litter

One of the increasing evils of the present age is litter. The care-free custom of our populace in leaving the remains of *al fresco* meals to decorate the landscape has long exercised the minds and pens of newspaper correspondents, and has now earned the special distinction of broadcast admonitions. For while the visitors to beauty spots eat bananas and throw the skins about, they do not, like Kipling's tidy pachyderm of the great, grey, greasy Limpopo River, pick them up again. Perhaps it is because they have no trunk! That last word suggests a receptacle, and the want of a suitable receptacle is the primary cause for much of the litter one sees lying about. As one correspondent of the Press states, it is useless complaining about street litter so long as the authorities provide no receptacles for its disposal. And he complains that he has frequently carried waste-paper half a mile without finding any suitable place in which to deposit it. Yet there are numerous places in city thoroughfares, such as tram and omnibus stopping-places, where a box for the reception of used tickets might well be fixed. And that all people are not indifferent on the subject is evident to us from seeing the number of people who carefully drop empty match-boxes, cigarette cartons and other waste in such dust-bins as they find along the pavements of our London streets in the early morning. But the trouble is not confined to towns, for complaints are now becoming rife about the unsightly deposits of old cans, broken pottery and other refuse lying in ditches and corners about our villages. In such places the periodical call of the dustman is unknown, and with so much nowadays of their foodstuffs coming to them in tins, the inhabitants are hard put to it to dispose of the containers. But if the dust-cart system of the city is an economic impossibility in rural areas, there is point in the suggestion that each village should have an appointed "tip," such as a disused quarry, sand-pit or chalk pit, or some specially constructed enclosure, which the sanitary authority of the district might attend to, say, three or four times a year.

Steel-Framed Construction

The Institution of Structural Engineers have issued Part I of the Report of their Science Sectional Committee on Steelwork for Buildings, this dealing with loads and stresses in steel-framed multiple-storey structures. This sets out in practical form the methods and formulæ for calculations required in modern work. The price, 3s. 6d., strikes one as rather high for this modest pamphlet, but it must be remembered that it presents much practical knowledge in a condensed form, and will be reckoned a cheap investment by those who have to design this class of building.

The Foundling Hospital Site

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson takes advantage of the increasing and insistent call all over the country for open spaces, playgrounds and the preservation of beauty spots, to draw attention to the open space of the Foundling Hospital, now advertised for sale, and likely to be lost to London for ever unless immediate steps are taken to ensure its preservation. Several proposals for the utilisation of the site, without trenching on the open space or cutting down the trees have been put forward. A hostel for students from overseas at London University is one of them. The real difficulty is the need of money, and our millionaires have not, so far, shown themselves very helpful in the matter. We, therefore, make a perfectly practicable—and impracticable—suggestion. In addition to the Foundling Hospital open space, there is the Million Pound Fund for Playing Fields just inaugurated. And while our rich men do not appear very interested in either, they may be susceptible to other influences. Honours, for instance. Honours are conferred on men for doing their duty faithfully for supporting a political party, for being very successful in business; but less often for entirely disinterested gifts for the public weal. Why not, then, confer distinctions for large donations for the purchase of open spaces, the honour to be commensurate with the amount given. A Dukedom would not be too high an honour for the man who preserved the open space of the Foundling Hospital. How say you Mr. Prime Minister?



RANGOON: PROPOSED EASTERN EXTENSION DAWBON DOCKS RAILWAY DEPOT AND INDUSTRIAL AREA.
H. V. LANCHESTER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

REGIONAL AND TOWN PLANNING IN THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

By H. V. LANCHESTER, F.R.I.B.A.

A general review of Regional and Town Planning in the Dominions and Colonies is, for many reasons, difficult to treat on a comparative basis. Not only does progress depend to a large extent on the urgency of the need, but it can be measured only in relation to a given starting point. Now in all the Dominions, owing to differences in the original type of settlement and in subsequent growth, there is a marked variation in the lines on which the more recent developments demanded formulation.

A comprehensive treatment of the subject on general lines being impracticable, the alternative remains of giving a very condensed resumé of the course that has been taken by the more important Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates in regard to town planning and the allied activities. We may begin our tour by crossing the Atlantic, continuing westward to complete the circuit of the "red patches" on our world map.

CANADA.

Canada took the most logical course in its preparation for regional planning by appointing a Commission to study its national resources. Unluckily its labours were brought to an end before completion, perhaps, indeed, owing to the fact that it became obvious that no competition was possible, but that such studies, to be of value, should be continuous. The work actually done was mainly directed towards agricultural and mineral developments, but these had definite bearing on the distribution of the population and the growth and character of communities.

Subsequently a number of ambitious schemes were prepared for the principal western cities by T. H. Lawson and others, which exhibit some very fine features based on the best standards of our time, but which have only materialised to a limited extent. Several new towns have been laid out on good lines, but in general, owing to too hurried operations, the town plans follow the rather primitive type of those

in the United States. The defects of these "checker-board" plans are now fully realised, and Canada is concerning itself with methods for ameliorating them, much of the activity among its experts being devoted to this aspect as well as to the improvement and more systematic treatment of the older cities.

As might be expected, the technique adopted in regard to zoning and other factors is more akin to that of the U.S.A. than of Europe, though Canadian architects and engineers are keeping themselves well informed as to modern practice generally, and making their own contributions towards it, so that we may confidently anticipate a high standard of practice.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia was somewhat more fortunate than Canada in the early planning of her larger cities. The site of Sydney suggested variety in the lay-out, and the original plan was on intelligent and liberal lines. True, this plan suffered from lapses in controls and supervision during the later half of the nineteenth century, but the defects are not irretrievable, and the great possibilities of its fine location are now being studied in a way that gives good hope for the future.

The planning of Melbourne was more mechanical, and though appropriate to the conditions of the moment, has not offered the same opportunities for development on effective lines. The alternation of 66-ft. and 33-ft. streets, suitable for a comparatively small area, needs special consideration from the traffic aspect when this first section has become the commercial centre, while most of the later extensions show but few instances of considered design.

Adelaide is the best designed, and Brisbane the worst, of the Australian capitals. The former started well with its encircling open belt and detached suburbs, and has maintained its good traditions by the preparation of a carefully considered and com-

prehensive scheme for the development and utilisation of the surrounding areas, extending to a distance of some 20 miles from the centre of the city. Of Brisbane the less said the better, but even here a movement is starting with the intention of remedying past mistakes and securing good development in the future.

A few words must be given to Australia's new Federal capital at Canberra. Political considerations limited the area within which a site was to be found, and although that selected is not a striking one, it has its good points from the point of view of the city planner. It was regrettable that the conditions of the competition for this plan were such as precluded British (including Australian) architects from taking part, but the fine plan submitted by W. B. Griffin, of Chicago, has met with general approval, and if its spacious extent becomes occupied by good buildings proportionate in scale, an impressive city should be the result.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government here is actively pushing forward towards the efficient regulation of future developments, and last year brought in a Town Planning Bill more or less on the lines of the British Acts.

None of the New Zealand cities was originally laid out on very distinctive lines, but a number of them had a "town belt," or reserved open space, all round the area designed to be built on. In most cases this open space has been alienated and lost, but a few remnants remain, and these are now being worked into the new city schemes, which naturally demand adequate provision of this nature.

It may be opportune here to question the validity of this type of reservation; it looks attractive, but has the defect of interfering with the normal form of town growth, and as the ultimate size of any city can rarely be predicted accurately, it might be safer to allocate alternating radial areas to open space, rather than an encircling ring, as was done in the case of Adelaide, Dunedin, Christchurch and other towns.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Town planning here has been for several years in the capable hands of Mr. C. C. Reade, who has, in addition to other work, prepared a comprehensive plan for the improvement and development of Kuala Lumpur, the official capital. Despite a certain amount of opposition, this plan is on the way towards realisation, and some of the works involved in course of construction.

Singapore, the largest city in this district, founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, and at first well laid out under his direction, has since suffered much from unregulated growth, and is now in urgent need of the attentions of the town planner. Steps are being taken to remedy this deficiency, but nothing has so far been done that can adequately meet the requirements of a city with 400,000 inhabitants.

BURMA.

Rangoon possesses an efficient development committee, and its extensions are being carefully studied. The low-lying area near the river was laid out on rectangular lines, but as the town is now extending into the undulating ground to the northward, the new extensions no longer follow these lines, but those dictated by the contours and the direction of the main roads. The native Burmese tradition was a rectangular alignment with fairly wide roads, so that the older cities, such as Mandalay, make but little demand in the direction of replanning. Schemes of minor importance have been prepared for Maymyo, the Government hill station, and one or two other places.

INDIA.

In India the earlier efforts towards improvement were mainly due to the civilian officers in charge of the various districts, and originated out of the demands for improved sanitary conditions in order to cope with plague and other epidemic diseases. Subsequently Town Planning Acts were passed, often for specified towns, but Bombay Presidency has a general Act on English lines, and other provinces have passed Acts of various types.

Calcutta, Bombay, and a number of other cities possess active Improvement or Development Trusts financed by the Provincial Governments, but many of these have been seriously limited in their efforts during recent years by the difficulty in providing even small grants in aid, owing to the financial crisis through which India has lately been passing.

Municipal improvement has always been difficult in India owing to the disproportion between the standard of living and the cost of the ordinary civic amenities. The old rulers used frankly to make the agriculturalist pay for everything, but we, having abandoned this practice, find it difficult to provide for the maintenance of the city, let alone its improvement.

EAST AFRICA.

In East Africa, Kenya Colony has been coquetting with the problems of town planning for some years, but owing to financial stringency has hesitated to adopt any programme likely to be effective. A non-technical committee has been watching over Mombasa for the past six or seven years, but has done very little, while it is only more recently that at Nairobi a start has been made towards rectifying the confusion due to unregulated development.

In the group of islands comprised in the Zanzibar Protectorate there is only one city of substantial importance, that of Zanzibar, which has a population of some 40,000 and occupies an area rather more than a mile square, excluding the outlying villages. The original Arab city is closely built, with narrow and tortuous streets, while the adjacent Swahili quarter has grown up without regulation or order. The Government has been for some years alive to the need of improvement, and the officer in charge of the department, Mr. R. Crofton, has been very active in pushing on the more urgent items of a comprehensive improvement and development scheme which has been prepared for the city.

SOUTH AFRICA.

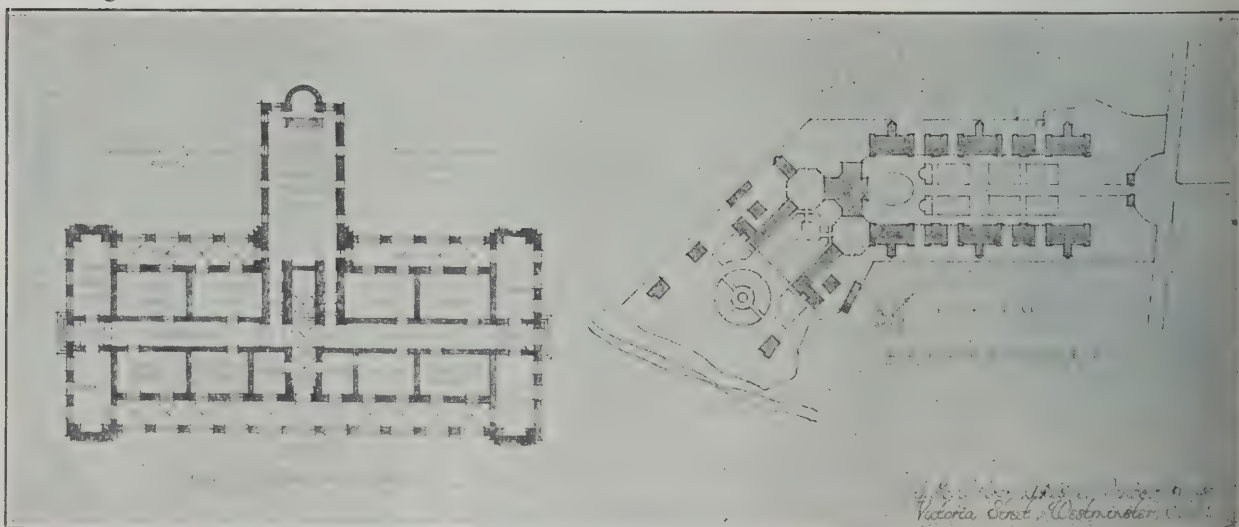
In the systematic regulation of regional and town planning South Africa lags behind the other Dominions. Probably its difficult racial problems have in a measure diverted attention from this as a national demand, for efforts have been made in Cape Town, Durban and elsewhere to improve the existing conditions and the lines of future development. Cape Town has at least one garden suburb, and in Durban some very handsome drives have been laid out. There is, however, an increasing body of opinion, both among technicians and the public, in favour of more study being given to the future development of the towns and their surroundings, so that this will probably make itself felt before long.

Throughout all the Dominions, owing to the more rapid development than in the Home Countries especially in commercial activities, there is an urgent need of co-ordination between the operations of various bodies, such as the Port and Railway Authorities and the Civic Councils. Desirable as this is in all cases, it is especially so in rapidly growing communities, a fact that hardly seems to have yet secured due recognition.



Palace for H.H. The Durbar of Jodhpur

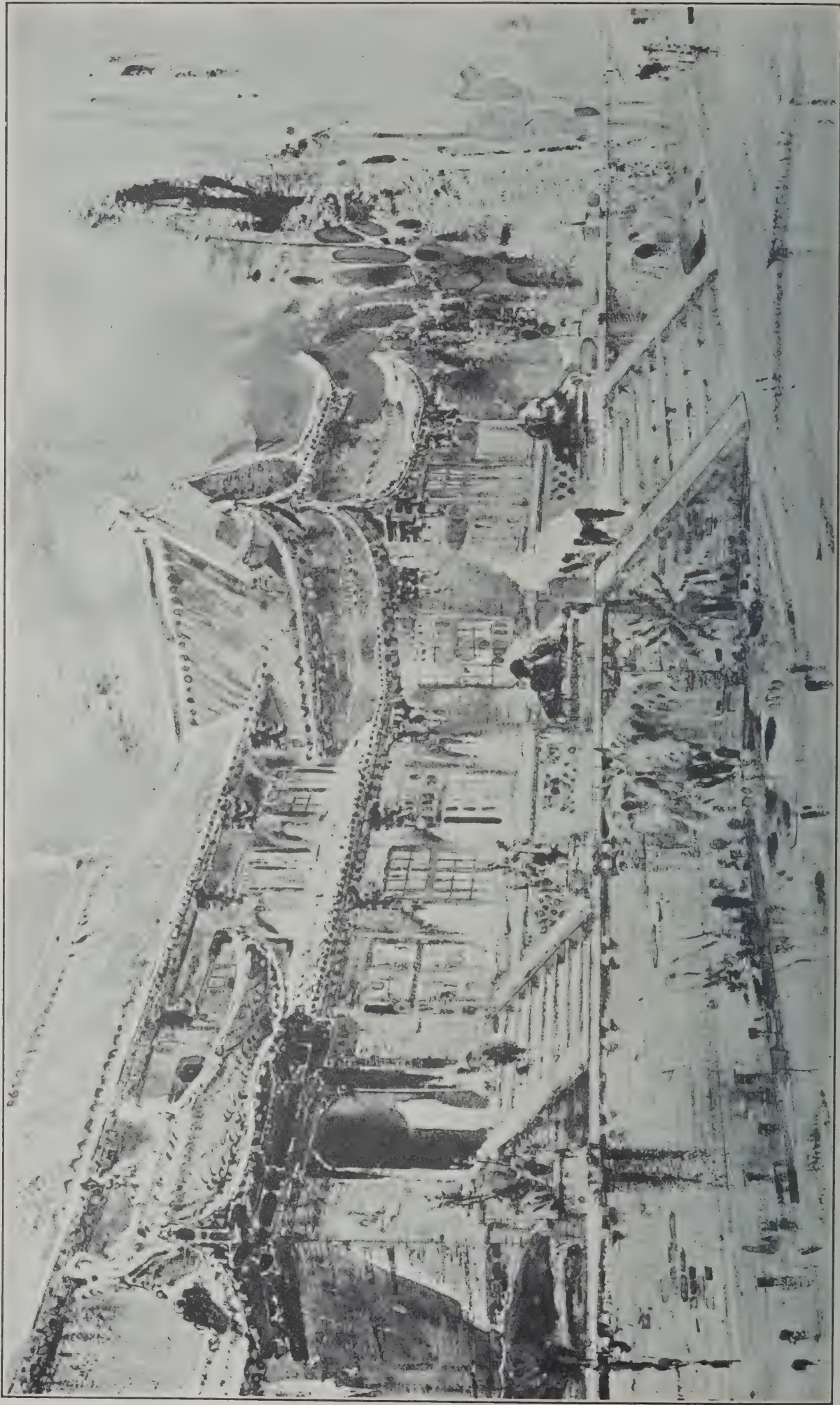
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS AND LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.
 Drawn by T. A. LODGE.



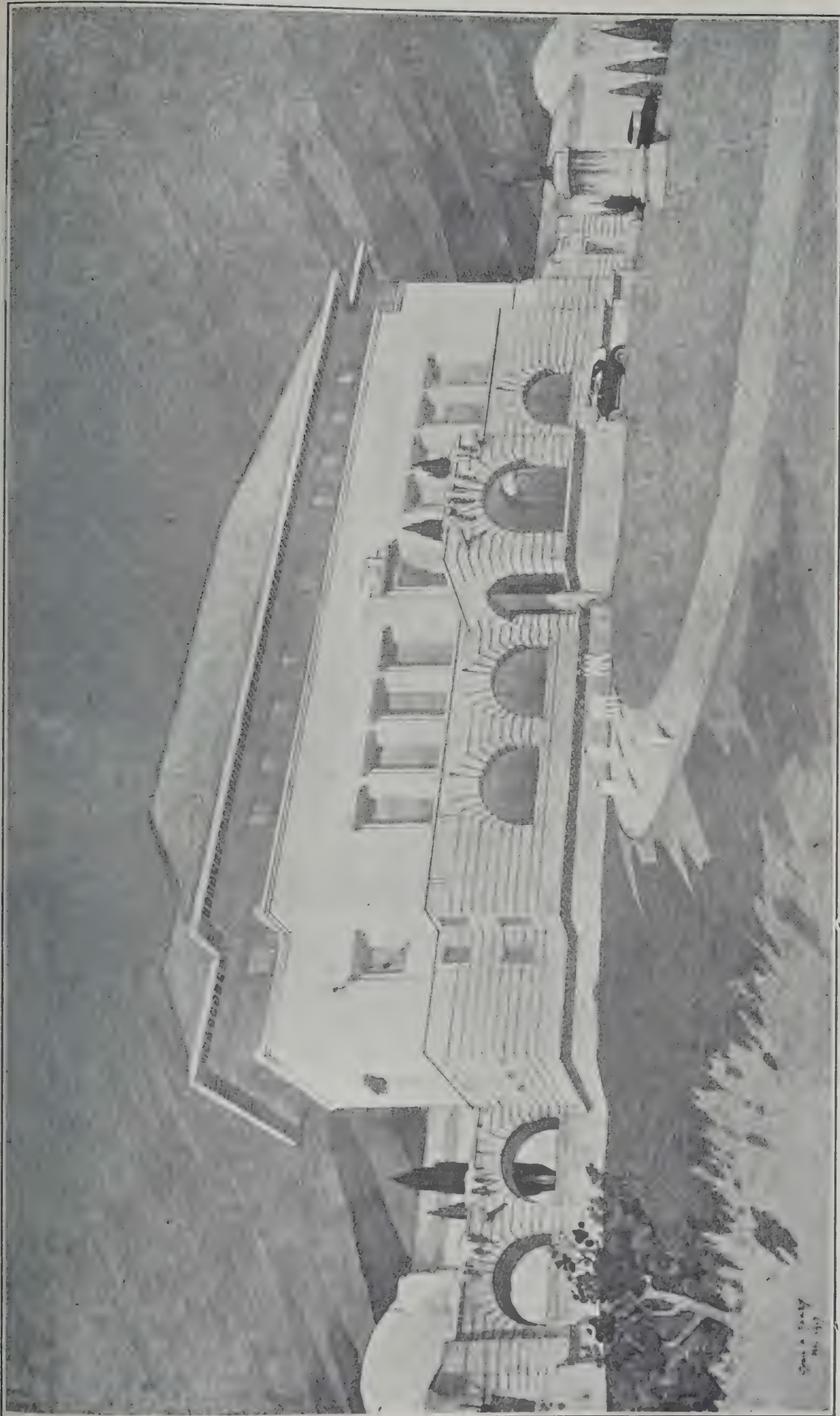
THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF AL IL BEIT, BAGHDAD, IRAQ.
J. M. WILSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF AL IL BEIT, BAGHDAD, IRAQ.
J. M. WILSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



FRIENDS COLLEGE, CHENG TU UNIVERSITY, WEST CHINA.
ARNOLD SILCOCK, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE: THE ADMINISTRATION BLOCK.
CYRIL A. FAREY & GRAHAM R. DAWBAEN, A.A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



SKETCH DESIGN FOR FLATS AT MONTREAL, CANADA.
G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, COLOMBO.
S. J. EDWARDS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

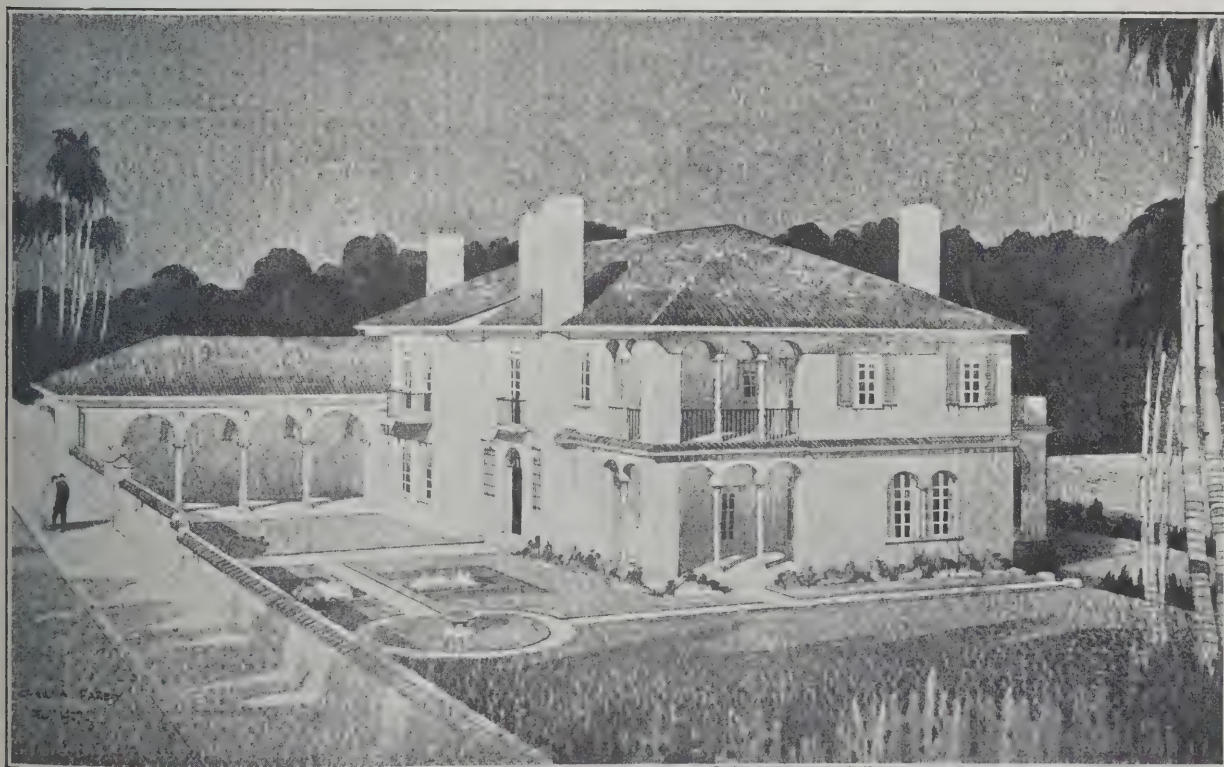


HOUSE IN TOORAK, MELBOURNE.
RODNEY H. ALSOP, F.R.I.B.A. Architect. Drawing by CYRIL A. FAREY.

The Perils of the Parson

Our recent note on "Care of Cathedrals," contrasting, in building matters, the liberty allowed to Deans and Chapters with the severe restrictions imposed upon parochial incumbents, has received apt illustration. For even as the issue reached the hands of readers, the Ely Consistory Court was hearing an application by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Ickleton for a faculty to recast six of the church bells, an application that was in the nature of an indemnifi-

cation, since the recasting had already been done. In the event, the Vicar was severely censured and reported to his Bishop, and the churchwardens were suspended from office. One must admit that the action of the Vicar and his coadjutors was "most irregular and improper," and that it was rank unwisdom to have eighteenth-century bells recast on the mere *ipse dixit* of a firm of bell founders. But the severity of the Chancellor's reproof and judgment could hardly have been greater if the Vicar had carried out the most vandalistic alterations to the fabric in his charge.



HOUSE IN TOORAK, MELBOURNE.
RODNEY H. ALSOP, F.R.I.B.A. Architect. Drawing by CYRIL A. FAREY.

MEMORANDA

I.—White Portland Cement

Although white Portland cement has now been on the market for several years, the full range of its uses has still to be appreciated. It is not only in the production of white decorative effects that this material is employed, for a pure white finish is rarely in demand. Its function is rather to provide for a cement, with all the good qualities of Portland cement, which can be used where pure shades of colour are desired, more especially those shades imparted to a cement finish by the use of coloured aggregates such as sand and spar. A certain amount of colouring can, of course, be obtained by using ordinary Portland cement, but that greyiness with which we are familiar in masses of concrete is considerably "heavier" than is apparent to the eye. Where the delicate shades of coloured aggregates are in question, the attendant disadvantages of this greyiness cannot be disregarded, for even where the aggregate has been exposed by scrubbing off the outer skin of cement its true colour may be "tinged" by the actual particles of cement which bind the aggregate together.

"WHITE" CEMENT AND "GREY" CEMENT

White Portland cement and ordinary grey Portland cement are identical except for their difference in colour. This difference is obtained by the use of a refined process of manufacture in which special attention is given to the selection of the raw materials. The clays used, for example, are selected for their freedom from iron, whilst the coal used in firing the cement kilns is chosen for its low carbon contents, iron oxide and carbonaceous matter being the chief cause of the greyiness of ordinary Portland cement. Actually, white Portland cement is also a little more finely ground than the ordinary grey product, and in practice it gives a somewhat higher tensile strength.

At present there are no cement works in this country actually producing the white product. It is from the United States that the bulk of the world's supply is derived, two brands ("Atlas White" and "Medusa") being available to the English market. In contrast to ordinary Portland cement, these "white" grades are packed in barrels instead of bags, each containing 4 cubic ft., or approximately 376 lbs. net weight.

In general use white Portland cement serves as a "finish." It is a Portland cement which complies with the requirements of the British Standard Specification, and has the added advantage of being white and non-staining. On account of this whiteness it can be tinted by selected aggregates and by the use of mineral oxides, and can therefore be used wherever "colour" is desired in surface renderings, as a pointing where pure white cement mortar is required to contrast with the colour of brick or terra-cotta, or in the setting of fine textured stone. It is in the latter case that its non-staining qualities are a matter of importance, for mortar made with ordinary grey Portland cement will invariably produce discoloration in many of our building stones.

Applied as a rendering or "stucco," white Portland cement need only be used in the finishing coats. Here it serves in the rôle of a neutral colour base from which all shades of colour are possible.

APPLICATION AS A RENDERING.

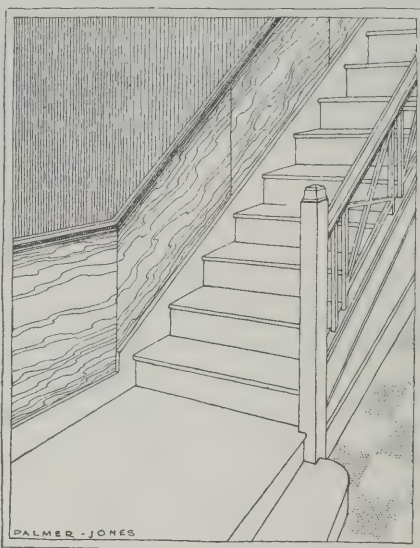
With three-coat work each coat, of course, has its own particular function. Recapitulating our present-day practice, the first coat, made with a mixture of one part of ordinary grey Portland cement to three parts of sharp, washed building sand, is applied to form a bond between the wall surfaces and the body of the stucco. The thickness of this "base" coat should average $\frac{1}{4}$ in. The second coat, also of grey cement and washed sand, merely serves to "even up" the surface for the finish coat. Forming the body of the stucco, it fills the hollows and flattens out the humps of the first coat, and for this reason an average thickness of $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. is necessary. Upon this is applied the third, or "finish" coat, made with white cement, and containing not less than three parts of fine aggregate to one part of cement. The second coat is usually applied 24 hours after the base coat, but an interval of at least seven or eight days is allowed to elapse between the application of the second coat and the finish coat, this delay being necessary to enable the body of the stucco to obtain its initial shrinkage. Prior to the application of the finish coat, however, the wall surface must be thoroughly saturated with water from a hose, otherwise there will be a tendency for the second coat to absorb water from the finish coat, which should retain its full plasticity for half-an-hour.

The mixture of cement and aggregate used should be an

intimate one, in which the individual particles of the aggregate are bound together by the cement, but unless clean sharp aggregates are used this will be almost impossible to attain. Even so, the finished surface can be ruined by excessive trowelling, in that this tends to pull the cement to the surface away from the coarser aggregate, producing a surface which will map-crack and craze like "neat" cement.

THE SELECTION OF THE AGGREGATE.

The aggregate used should be of a hard, silicious nature, free from loam (in the case of sand) or fine flour-like dust (in the case of crushed stone). Each grain and particle should, moreover, be sharp; the bulk having a resemblance to granulated sugar. Silver sands and Portland stone dust make bad aggregates. Dusty grades of crushed marble should also be avoided, for they are generally the cause of unsightly cracking or of non-coherence between the cement and the aggregate. A good aggregate will always allow the use of a 1 to 3 mix for the finish coat, which should never be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and never more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness. The thickness most suitable for the production of texture can be taken as $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. At a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. one barrel of white cement (using a 1 to 3 mix) will cover 50 square yards of wall surface; at $\frac{3}{8}$ in., one barrel will cover 40 sq. yds.



A Dado of Three-ply faced with Oregon Pine, laid with Butt Joints and nailed to Rough Plaster, to Breeze or to Grounds.



BERWICK BRIDGE: GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING UP-STREAM TAKEN FROM NORTH SIDE OF RIVER, SHOWING THE OLD BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND.

The New Border Bridge

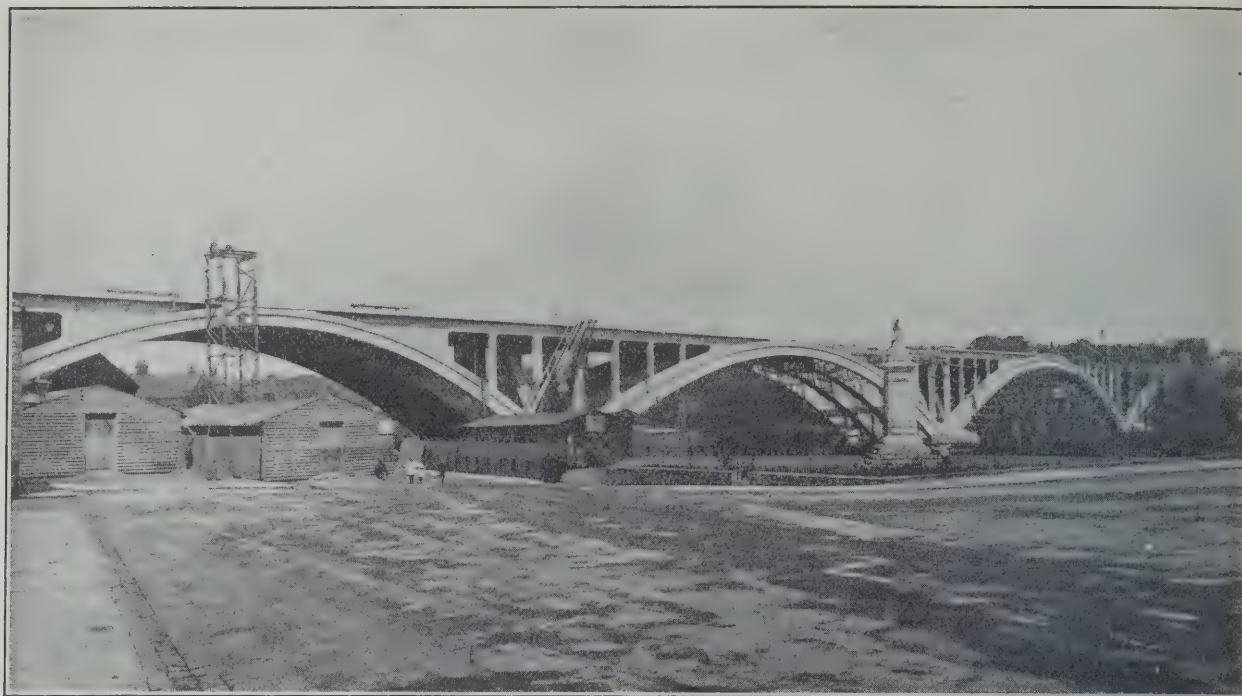
As the accompanying illustrations show, very considerable progress has been made with the third link, between England and Scotland, over the Tweed at Berwick. The new Border Bridge, which it is hoped to complete by the end of this year, lies between the two existing bridges, the high viaduct, built by Robert Stephenson to carry the North-Eastern Railway, on the west, and the 17th century masonry bridge, which lies to the east. The latter interesting example of the work of the old bridge builders, with its 15 arches, total length of 924 feet and width of only 17 feet, has carried the main highway to the North since 1634; but will be superseded in this duty by the new bridge, when completed, and will then serve as a purely local traffic link between the towns of Berwick and Tweedmouth.

The new structure, which is being erected for the Northumberland County Council, has a total length of 1,405 ft., of which the southern and northern approaches take up 199 ft. and 144 ft. 6 in. respectively. The bridge proper, 1,061 ft. 6 in. long, has four arches, the spans increasing progressively from the southern to the northern shore, these being 167 ft., 248 ft., 285 ft., and 361 ft. 6 in., measured centre to centre of the piers. The width is 46 ft. between parapets, or nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ times the width of the old bridge, and will provide generously for the increasing road traffic to which the narrowness of the existing road bridge has proved a serious hindrance in recent years. The erection of the new bridge will also serve to get rid of the present steep ascent from the old bridge into the town of Berwick, the existing Newcastle Road being diverted along a new approach road and leading by a slight incline on to the new bridge, over which a gradient of 1 in 51 is maintained. It continues, then, straight into Mary Gate, the principal street of Berwick, an arrangement that involves the demolition of a good deal of slum property in the town.

From the constructional point of view, the new bridge is of particular interest as being constructed entirely in reinforced concrete, and including the largest span carried out in that material in this country. It is this span of 361 ft., on the Berwick side, providing a clear fairway under of 47 ft. at high water, which is now in progress. The arch ribs of all the spans are hollow, so as to secure maximum strength with a minimum amount of material, also saving dead weight and effecting considerable economies. The gracefulness of the lines of the bridge will be apparent from the photographic views, and it should prove a worthy addition to the many achievements in bridge building for which the Briton has a long-standing reputation.

The engineers are Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, acting in consultation with the Chief Road Engineer of the Ministry of Transport (which has made a considerable grant towards the cost, estimated at £122,900), and with Mr. J. A. Bean, the County Surveyor of Northumberland. The contractors are Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., who started the preliminary works in December, 1924, and the actual excavation work early in the following year.

The Surrey County Council approved, last week, the second of three schemes prepared for improved bridge facilities over the Thames at Hampton Court. Under this scheme, a new bridge would be built lower down the river, with an entirely new road to connect up with the Kingston by-pass road where it joins the Portsmouth Road. This will give an improved approach to Hampton Court Station, be more convenient for traffic from the north desiring to pass through East Molesey, and for traffic from Hurst Park Racecourse wishing to use the Kingston by-pass road. It would avoid high and ugly embankments, and would not interfere with the grounds of Hampton Court Palace. The estimated cost of the scheme is £400,000.



BERWICK BRIDGE: GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING UP-STREAM, FROM EAST SIDE.
TAKEN FROM SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER.

Coming Events

June 25.—Free lecture, in connection with the Centenary celebrations at University College, London, on "The Development of Bloomsbury," by Professor Adshead.

The Foord Almshouses at Rochester, designed by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., are to be formally opened by Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught on June 28.

June 28-July 1.—Annual Conference and Second Exhibition of Quarrying Plant, Machinery, etc., at Harrogate.

June 30.—Laying of commemoration stone of the new Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Broad

Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

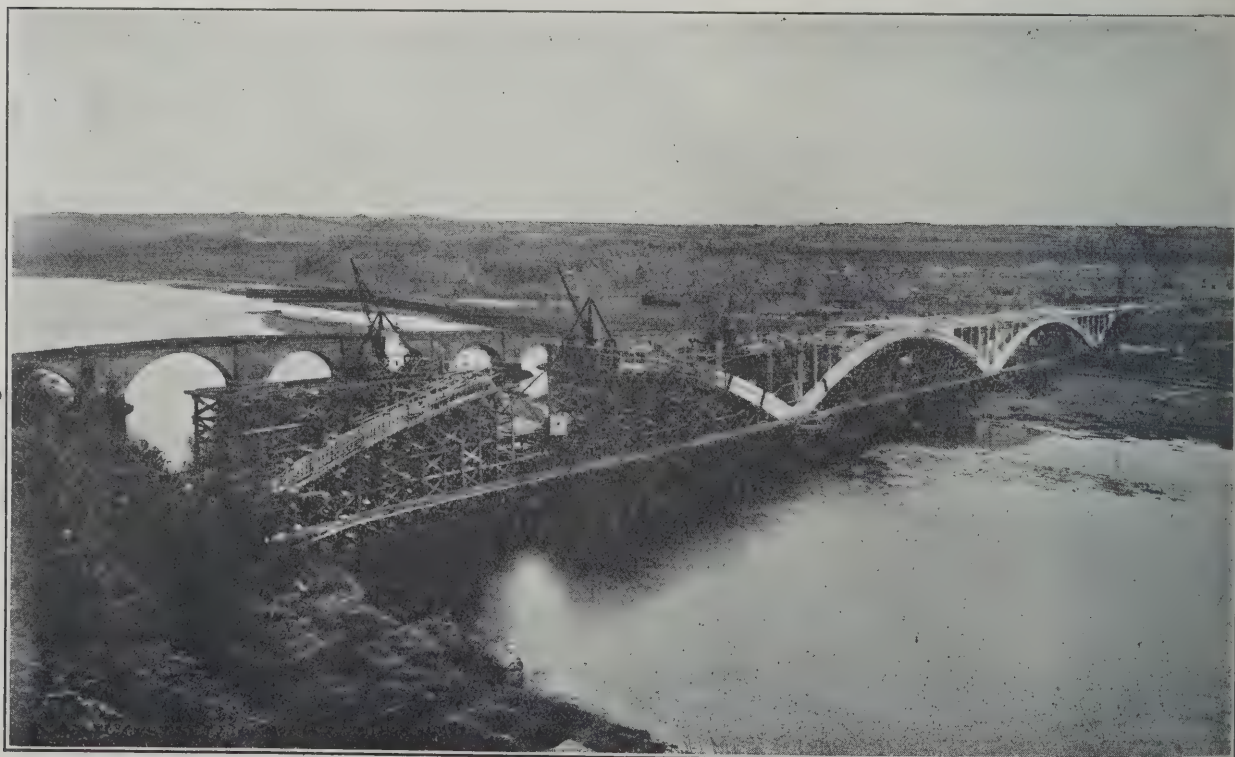
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (Yorkshire District), and the Town Planning Institute (North of England Division).—July 1.—Joint Meeting at Doncaster.

July 11 to 16.—The Royal Sanitary Institute. 38th Congress and Health Exhibition will be held at Hastings.

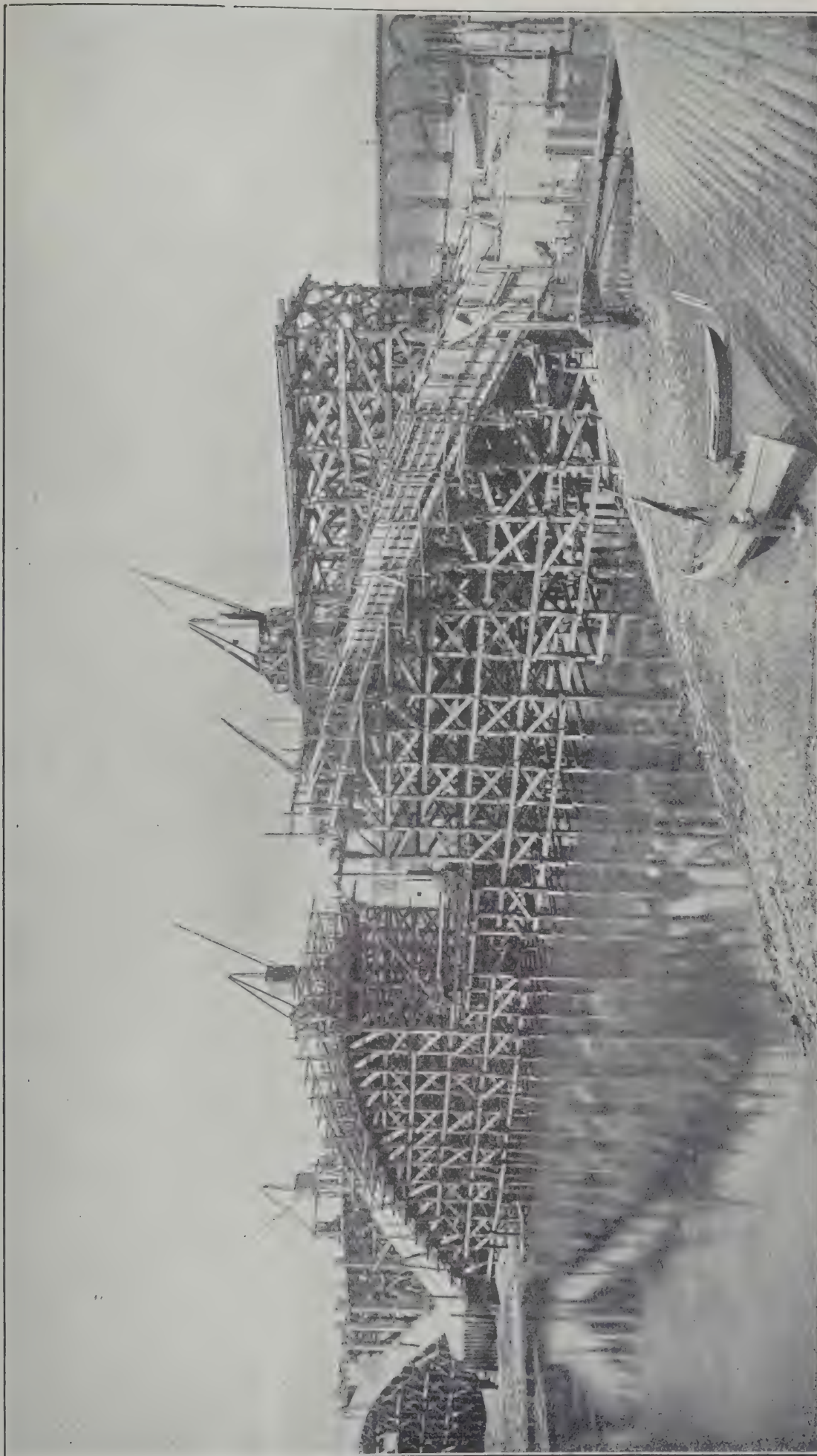
July 14.—Unveiling of the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle by the Prince of Wales.

July 16.—Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Eastern District Meeting at Cambridge.

The King and Queen will visit Liverpool next month to open the Gladstone Dock.



BERWICK BRIDGE: GENERAL VIEW, TAKEN FROM NORTH SIDE OF RIVER LOOKING DOWN-STREAM.



BERWICK BRIDGE: VIEW SHOWING TEMPORARY STAGING, 361' 6" ARCH, LOOKING UP-STREAM.

Professional Societies

The New R.I.B.A. Council

The result of the election for the Council was announced at the meeting held on Monday last.

COUNCIL.

President: Walter John Tapper, A.R.A.

Vice-Presidents: Henry Philip Burke Downing, Henry Vaughan Lanchester, Percy Edward Thomas (Cardiff), Maurice Everett Webb.

Honorary Secretary: Edwin Stanley Hall.

Members of Council: Henry Victor Ashley, Robert Atkinson, Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Walter Cave, Major Hubert Christian Corlette, Arthur Keen.

Associate Members of Council: Harold Chalton Bradshaw, Charles Cowles-Voysey, Michael Theodore Waterhouse.

Licentiate Members of Council: Arthur Baldwin Hayward, Captain Augustus Seymour Reeves.

Past Presidents: Edward Guy Dawber, A.R.A., John Alfred Gotch (Kettering).

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES.

Northern Province of England: J. M. Dossor (York and East Yorks Architectural Society), F. E. P. Edwards (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors), H. S. Fairhurst (Manchester Society of Architects), E. B. Kirby (Liverpool Architectural Society), T. B. Wilson (Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society). One representative to be appointed by the Northern Architectural Association.

Midland Province of England: E. T. Allecock (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects), E. C. Bewlay (Birmingham Architectural Association), E. T. Boardman (Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects), J. W. Fisher (Northamptonshire Association of Architects), J. Woollatt (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society).

Southern Province of England: A. C. A. Norman (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society), T. Overbury (Wessex Society of Architects), J. A. Smith (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association). One representative to be appointed by the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.

Allied Societies in Scotland: T. M. Cappon (Dundee), J. K. Hunter (Glasgow), D. F. MacLennan (Edinburgh), G. P. K. Young (Perth).

South Wales Institute of Architects: C. S. Thomas (Swansea).

Allied Societies in Ireland: Professor R. M. Butler (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland), E. R. Kennedy (Ulster Society of Architects).

Architectural Association: G. H. Jenkins.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants: W. H. Hamlyn.

The Northern Architectural Association

The Northern Architectural Association, at its annual meeting at Higham Place, Newcastle, was able to report a successful year.

For the first time, the membership had reached 300.

By the terms of the will of Mr. William Glover, the Association benefits by the receipt of a further sum of £1,000 in Consols.

The election of officers resulted:—

President, Mr. J. H. Martindale (Carlisle); hon. secretary, Mr. R. N. H. McKellar (Newcastle); hon. treasurer, Mr. J. T. Cackett (Newcastle); hon. librarian, Mr. G. E. Charlewood (Newcastle); Council, Messrs. G. T. Brown (Sunderland), Geo. H. Gray (North Shields), T. Harrison (Newcastle), J. W. Hays (Wingate), P. C. Newcombe (Newcastle), F. N. Weightman (Newcastle). Associate members: Messrs. J. F. H. Checkley (North Shields), J. R. A. Macdonald (Jarrow), and S. C. Punchard (Newcastle). "Glover" trustees, Messrs. A. K. Tasker and R. N. H. MacKellar.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday, June 22.

It was disclosed by the Minister of Agriculture, in his capacity of Crown Land Commissioner, that the amount received by the Crown in the financial year ended March 31 (1927, in respect of ground rents in Regent Street, reserved under the new leases, was £345,405. He was asked by Sir R. Thomas whether the buildings erected on these lands had increased in rental value 1,700 per cent. since the war, and whether he considered that to be due to the increase in the ground rents. The Minister refused to be drawn into discussion, and merely stated that the increase was due to the market value of the land, a fact in which he saw no cause for regret, as the public were getting the sum mentioned out of it.

An effort is now being made by the Minister of Health to stimulate local authorities to adopt the Act which was passed last year to bring about the reconditioning of rural houses occupied by agricultural workers. Already some forty county authorities have adopted the Act in areas as far apart as Westmorland and Wiltshire, Cumberland and Cornwall. Special interest appears to have been aroused in the movement in Devon and Dorset. The Act has been adopted also in the greater part of rural Yorkshire, in several Welsh counties, in Gloucester, Hereford and Kent, Essex, Sussex and Surrey.

Special provision was made in the Act for the protection of rural cottages which have unique architectural or antiquarian features. The houses in all cases will be brought into line with modern sanitary requirements and conceptions of comfort, while preserving the structures substantially. The inducement held out to landlords to make the requisite improvements take the form of local and national grants of moderate amount, and the Minister of Health has more than once expressed his confidence that the Act will effect, at very little cost, a substantial measure of improvement in rural housing.

The Minister of Health was asked whether it would not be possible to supplement the information which is supplied in the "Labour Gazette" as to building plans approved in certain areas, by an annual statement of the total value of plans passed by local authorities in the whole of England and Wales. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, pointed out that, in the interests of economy, he could not ask the local authorities to incur the expense necessary in collecting that information, and he must be content with the large and representative samples provided by the present collection of returns from 146 of the principal towns, covering over two-fifths of Great Britain, outside London.

New Reptile House, Zoological Gardens

The new Reptile House at the Zoological Gardens, London, was opened last week. The exterior of the building was designed by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., the entrance door being enriched by sculptures of snakes and other reptiles, studied from life, and executed by Mr. George Alexander. The whole of the interior arrangements have been devised by Miss Joan B. Proctor, the Curator of the Reptiles. By the use of glass admitting ultra-violet rays, the installation of powerful electric lights to simulate sunlight where required, special heating arrangements, and the building up of scenic surroundings, including actual rock-work, pools, and the introduction of tropical plants and vegetation, pieced out by painted backgrounds, every endeavour has been made to create the atmosphere of natural habitats both for the spectators and the creatures themselves. In regard to the latter, the results are reported to be so satisfactory that they are displaying a certain liveliness, very different to the torpid lethargy which was their characteristic in their old quarters.

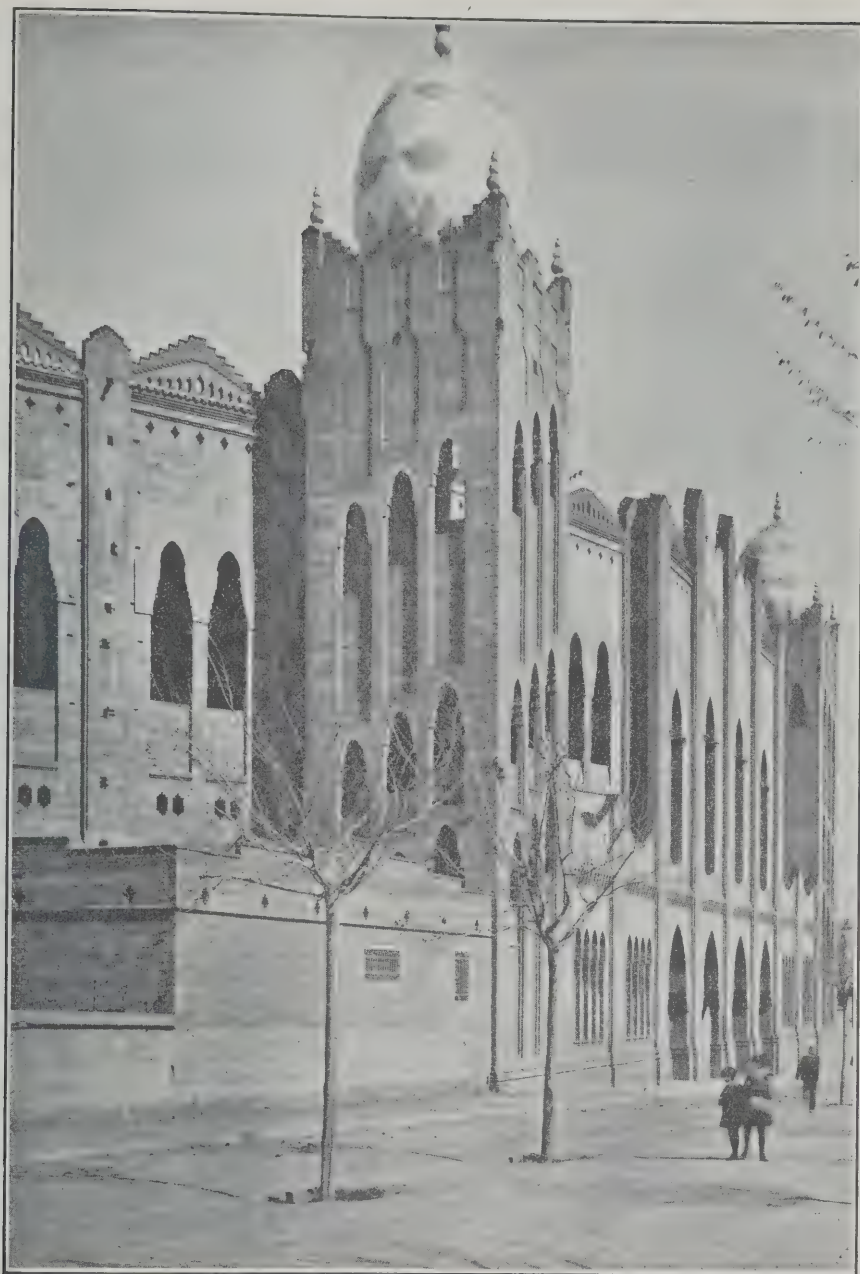


Fig. 1.—THE BULL-RING, BARCELONA: THE TOWERS WITH THEIR BLUE AND WHITE TILED CUPOLAS.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF A SPANISH BULL-RING

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

Whatever feelings we may have with regards to bull-fights as a national sport, there can be no doubt that the design of the bull-ring offers a magnificent architectural opportunity. Any arena or amphitheatre on a similar scale would, of course, do the same; but it is rare to find the opportunity for a building which has something of the magnificence of a huge stadium yet which has not altogether lost the intimacy of the open-air theatre. In addition, the prestige of the bull-fight as a spectacle makes legitimate a high degree of pomp and festivity in the design of the building, and the architect finds himself in the happy position of creating a piece of architecture which will always be looked upon by the public when it is in vogue, and in day humour, ready to applaud everything spectacular, and encouraged by that infinitely precious sensation of being-about-to-have-a-good-time. As a national institution in Spain, the bull-fight occupies a place of importance similar to that of our football finals, only more so. It is true that on Cup Finals in London one may notice a certain activity in

the direction of charrs-à-bancs and rosettes, and perhaps there is congestion in Twickenham or Wembley. But this only lasts for a few hours, or at most a day; whereas in Spain, when an important bull fight is on hand, everything seems to stop functioning for about three days, business is disorganised, and the traveller who is trying to forget that such a sport exists has no refuge but to try—if he can find a means of getting to the station—to escape over the border into France.

Bull fights were originally a pastime of the Spanish aristocracy, and were truly sporting in that the bull fighter was on horseback and armed only with a lance. On the whole, the chances of the bull were fairly good and the "caballero" was frequently unhorsed and injured. But since the seventeenth century the present system of conducting the fight has been in vogue, and there is very little chance that any bull will leave the establishment in the form of anything but potential butchers' meat.

The first public arena for bull fighting was built in Madrid in 1750, and it whetted the Spanish appetite

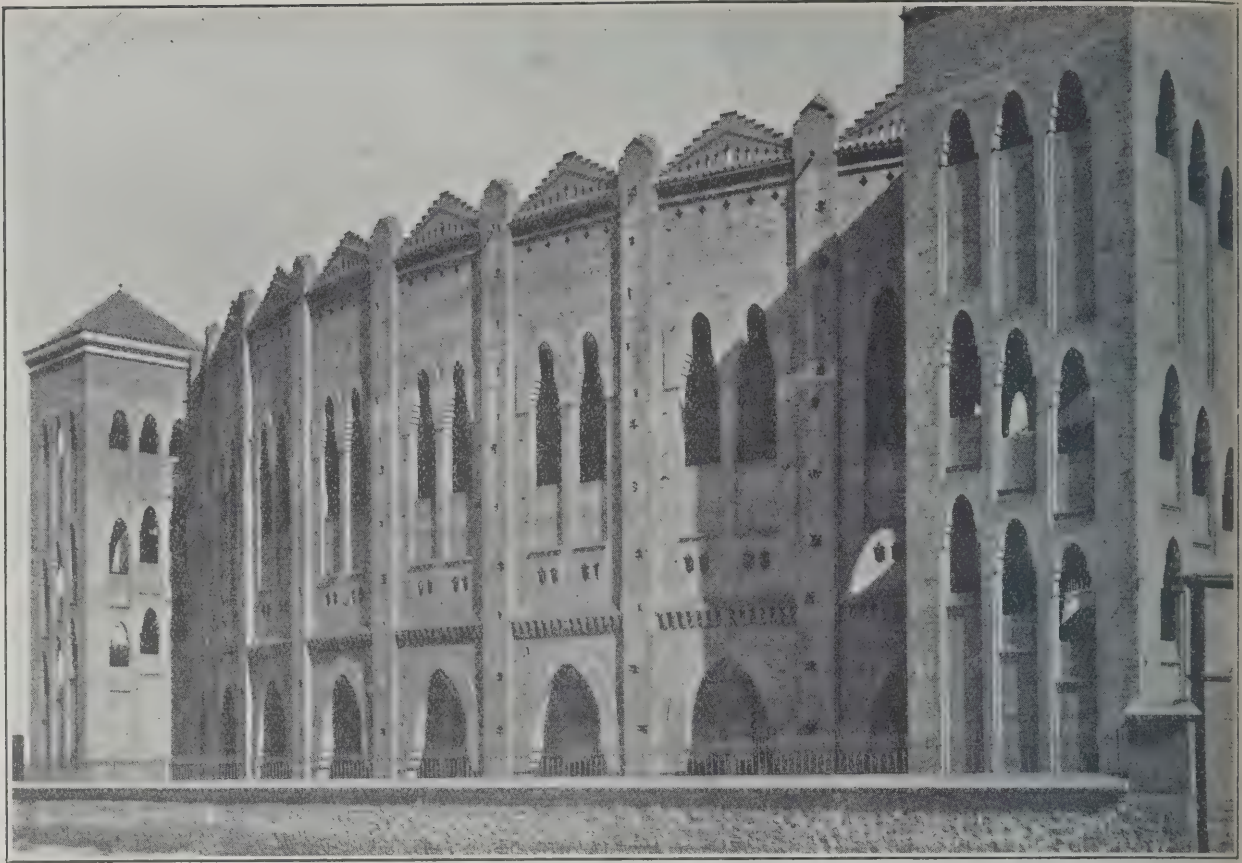


Fig. 2.—THE BULL-RING, BARCELONA: THE REAR ELEVATION, A SPLENDID MASS OF BRICKWORK.

to such an extent that at least 200 public "Plazas de Toros" have been built since. The fights generally take place on feast days and public holidays; in Barcelona there is a fight on practically every Sunday and holiday during the six summer months.

The bull-ring in Barcelona is one of the newest and most interesting in Spain. It was completed in 1916 to replace an older structure, and it has seating accommodation for over 20,000 spectators.

The general form, like most of the bull-rings, is that of a Roman amphitheatre. The plan is nearly always of the same type, and provides a central arena, which is surrounded by a wooden barrier about 5 ft. high, behind which runs a narrow passage; the idea of this is to provide a means of escape for the "banderilleros" (who's job it is to excite the bull by sticking him with darts) when the attentions of the infuriated animal become too pressing. If anyone cares to study methods of clearing a 5-ft. fence at speed while carrying a parcel in the right hand, he cannot do better than attend a bull fight patronised by a really snorty bull.

Beyond this service passage are open seats, and further beyond these are covered seats and sometimes boxes, which are occupied by the rank and fashion. Theoretically, the plan of the seating accommodation should be asymmetrical, as by far the greater bulk of the spectators prefer to sit on the shady side.

The Barcelona ring follows the accepted convention in its planning arrangements. It is circular in form, and the amphitheatre seating is surrounded by gallery circulations, from which access is had by staircases and "vomitories" to various parts of the house. The staircases certainly do not conform to L.C.C. restrictions, but the architect has managed to conceive some of them with dramatic and spectacular effect, as our illustrations show.

An appreciation of dramatic possibilities is, in fact, an outstanding impression of the Barcelona bull-ring, from the inside and outside alike. The exterior is by no means fantastic; indeed, judged by the standards

of some of the modern work in Barcelona, it represents the high-water mark of sobriety; but it is certainly gay in colouring, and its massing is bold and assertive, with an obvious enjoyment of movement and rhythm in the handling of the main masses and the fenestration. The whole of the exterior, in particular, has a fine full-blooded vigour; one feels that the architect has put himself into holiday mood in this design, and is himself a keen judge of the sort of spirit which the architecture of a bull-ring should try to induce in a spectator who is stopping work for three days in honour of a "corrida."

There is a fine sense of scale in the great vertical bays and buttresses which rise unbroken from base to parapet, and the fenestration is well contrasted, with small points of void which increase the apparent vastness of the main arcading. The entrance, too, is dramatic, placed on the corner at the junction of two main boulevards, flanked by two great towers whose cupolas are gaudy with a pattern of blue and white mosaic. The same material is used as insets in fields of plaster on the entrance front, but this decoration is a trifle overdone, with the result, so common in buildings all over the world, that the finest effect of all is obtained in the rear elevation, which is really in its own characteristic way a very fine piece of architectural design.

There is originality and power in a good deal of the detail, which is stark and simple as befits a great arena which is framed in such strong, plain materials as brick and steel and concrete. Particularly fine are the great wooden gates, with their rhythmical lines of lattice framing, set on the inside face of deep reveals, which lose nothing through the intense southern sunlight and shadow. There is a modern feeling running through the handling of these gates, as well as in the modelling of the brick base and the corbelled impost to the pointed arches, while the ironwork to the staircase balustrades have the broad richness of Spanish metalwork without being too tricky or over-designed for the material.

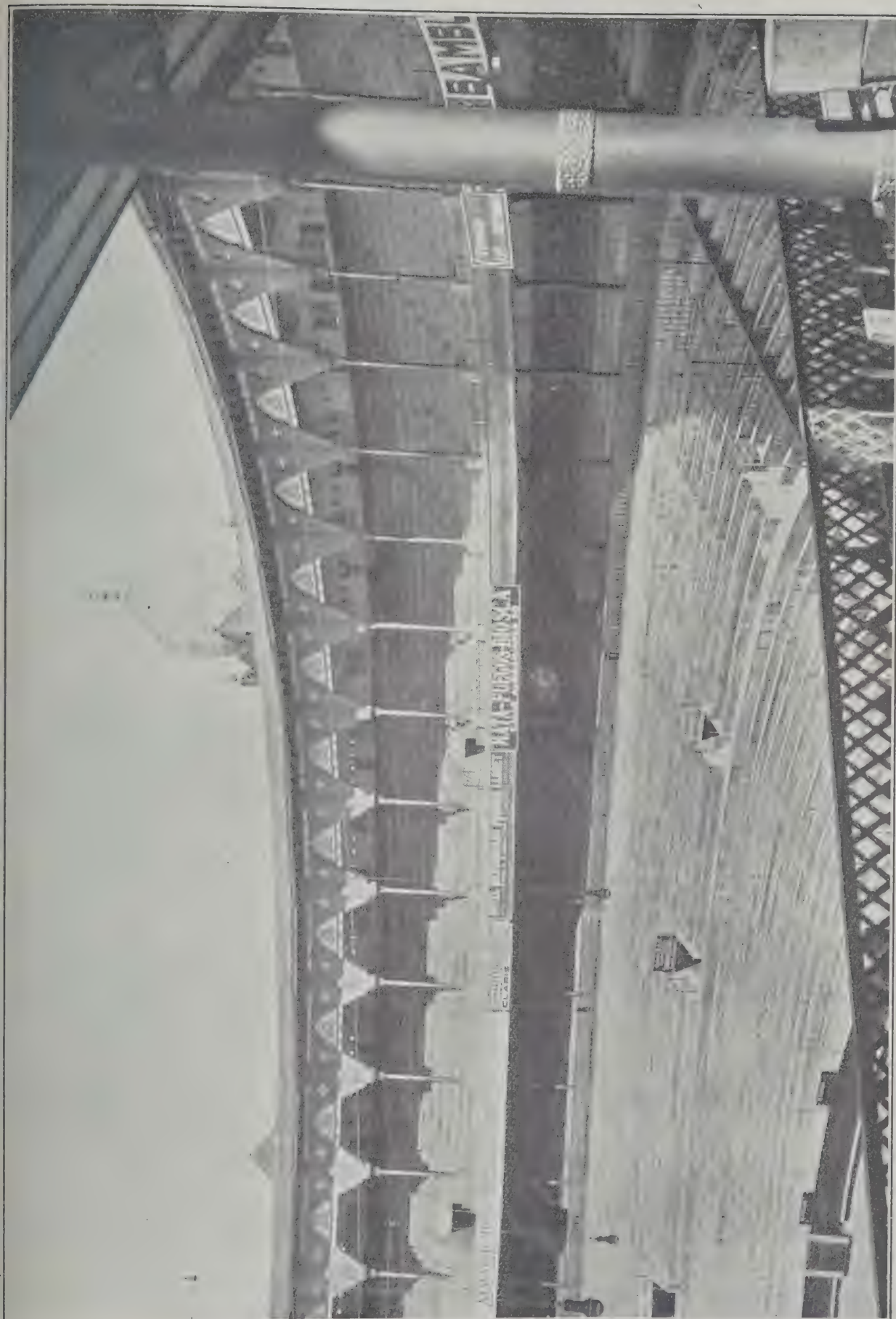


FIG. 3.—THE BULL-RING, BARCELONA: GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR.

The public galleries are spacious and lofty, and an excellent effect is gained by the steel and brick arched ceiling of the type so popular on the Continent, no attempt being made to obtain design interest other than through the stressing of the great circular sweep which arises from the plan. There is nothing Roman in the treatment, but the bigness of Roman work is present in the spirit.

The interest of the interior is focussed on the sanded arena and the tiers of spectators in multi-coloured attire. For there are never any empty seats for the corridas, and if the spectacle consisted of nothing more than the contrast of the women in their gorgeous Spanish shawls and mantillas, set in relief by the black clothes of their male escorts, there would be nothing in a bull-fight beyond an artistic thrill. There is thrill of another kind, however, when the battle is engaged, and to the uninitiated it is so unpleasant that the claims of architecture can scarcely be accorded a due attention.

The bull, and the unfortunate horses, are not always, however, the only victims of these contests, and the matadors follow a calling the perils of which are represented by the fees they earn, for it is quite common for a matador of renown to earn as much as three or four hundred pounds in an afternoon. It is the sword which gives the *coup de grâce*, but failures to effect a kill entail a warning from the authorities, and after three such warnings the erstwhile champion loses his rank as matador—if he is fortunate enough to escape with his life.

If, however, the architect traveller wishes to see a Spanish bull-fight, he can be assured of well satisfying his curiosity in Barcelona. And, which is almost as important, he will find in the Plaza de Toros not a little architectural inspiration.

Competition Result

Leith Town Hall Designs

Sir George Washington Browne, President, R.S.A., has issued his report as assessor in the competition for designs for Leith's new Town Hall and Library. Forty-one designs were submitted, and awards are as follows: First premium, Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, Bolton; second premium, Messrs. Collett & Hamp, London; 3, Mr. Hendry Boddington, London; 4, Mr. James B. Dunn, 14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, in collaboration with Mr. Herbert H. Wigglesworth, London. The competitors were restricted to a maximum cost of £70,000.

Competitions Open

Closing Date, June 30.

Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums, £300, £200 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

Closing Date, August 23.

University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums, £400, £300 and £200. Assessors, Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia. Particulars, Agent-General for Western Australia, 115-116 Strand, W.C.2.

A further gift of £40,000 to Edinburgh University by Mr. Thomas Cowan, the shipowner, of Leith, is designed to assist the scheme for establishing a residential house for male students at the university. Mr. Cowan's previous gifts to the university for the same purpose amount to £30,000.

Book Notices

The Water Supply of Buildings and Rural Communities. By Walter S. L. Clevendon. (New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.). \$2.50.

This volume is essentially a compendium of useful information upon the engineering details of "supply and consumption"—methods of pumping, service mains, cocks, water meters, storage tanks, etc.—supplemented by diagrams, tables and other data. Some practical suggestions upon "layout and installation" form the subject of one of the chapters, whilst another deals with "maintenance."

Advanced Constructive Geometry. By J. F. Dowsett. (Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford). 25s. net.

This book goes very thoroughly into various geometrical problems which are directly or indirectly connected with building construction (*e.g.*, cylindrical vaulting, domes and niches, intersected mouldings, handrailing, etc.), and architectural draughtsmanship (projection of shadows and perspective). The subject matter throughout is presented in an unconventional form, its direct usefulness having been the chief aim of the author.

Ideas and Studies in Stencilling and Decorating. By A. Desaint. (Charles Griffin & Co.). 15s. net.

As its title might imply, this book comprises a series of plates giving suggestions for the happy combination of colour and ornament. Forty plates are included, covering a wide range of studies suitable for friezes, dados, panels and ceilings, the actual plates being reproduced in black and white, and keyed for two alternative colour schemes.

Modern Steelwork. Edited by Ernest Fiander Etchells. (Nash & Alexander, Ltd., 103 Kingsway, W.C.2). 5s. net.

This book is a review of modern practice in the application of steelwork to bridges and building. It contains a number of semi-technical articles by architects and consulting engineers, including Dr. Oscar Faber, Mr. J. A. Sharman, Mr. T. S. Tair, and Mr. Ewart S. Andrews, on various aspects of the problem, together with illustrations and descriptions of modern contracts.

Books Received

Plastering: Plain and Decorative. By William Millar. Edited by George P. Bankart. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). 30s. net.

Architectural Design in Concrete. By T. P. Bennett. With photographs by F. R. Yerbury. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.). 30s. net.

Disappearing London. By E. Beresford Chancellor. (The "Studio," Ltd.). 5s. net.

Draft and Capacity of Chimneys. By J. C. Mingle. (New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.). \$3.50.

Colour Block Print Making. By Hesketh Hubbard. (The Forest Press, Breamore, near Salisbury). 12s. 6d. net.

The Welsh Housing and Development Year Book, 1927. (Welsh Housing and Development Association, 38 Charles Street, Cardiff). 2s. net.

Models of Buildings: How to Make and Use Them. By William Harvey. (The Architectural Press). 7s. 6d. net.

English Gothic Churches: The Story of their Architecture. By Charles W. Budden. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). 7s. 6d. net.

The Prevention of Dampness and Condensation by the "Knapen" Systems. By Ernest G. Blake. (C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., High Holborn, W.C.1). 2s. 6d. net.



Fig. 4.—STAIRCASE ACCESS TO THE FIRST FLOOR GALLERY.

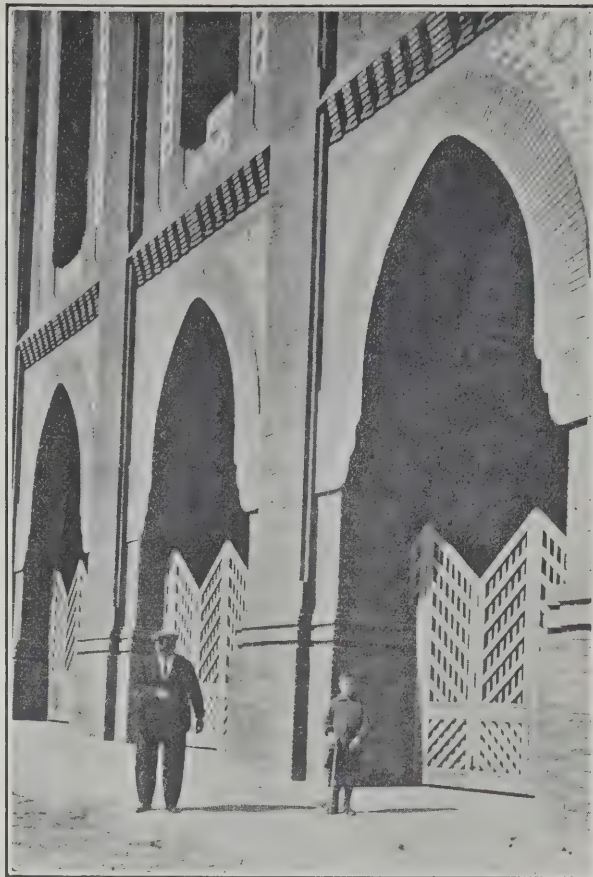


Fig. 5.—THE GROUND FLOOR ARCADES, WITH THEIR WOODEN CLOSURE.



Fig. 6.—DETAIL OF THE INTERESTING STAIRCASE BALUSTRADE.

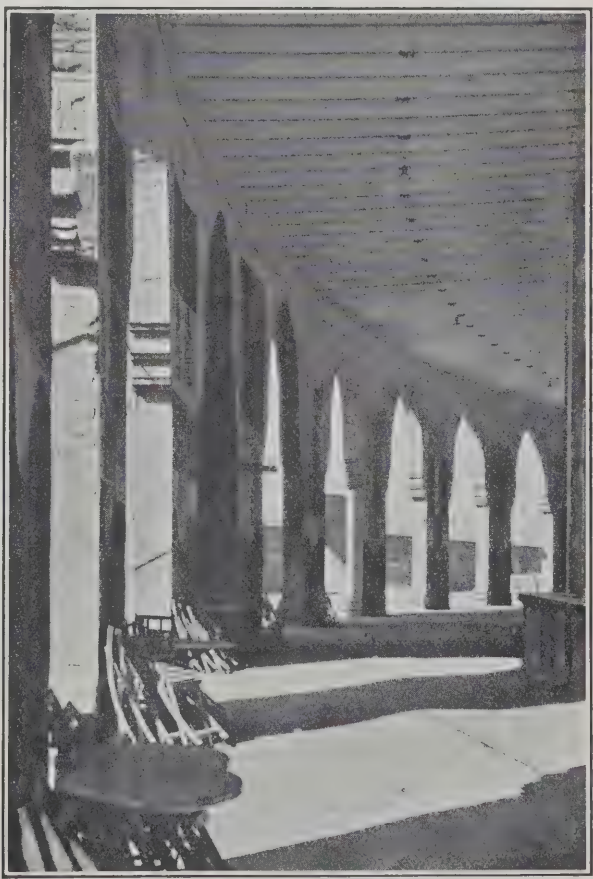


Fig. 7.—THE SPECTATORS' GALLERY AT GROUND FLOOR LEVEL.

The Bull-Ring, Barcelona



THE HOUSE AND LODGE AS SEEN FROM THE ADJACENT HILLSIDE



THE ENTRANCE.

"HELLENS," ILSINGTON, SOUTH DEVON.
T. H. LYON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

"Hellels" (the ancient name of the field in which it stands) is situated on the borderland of Dartmoor, on the side most exposed to the south-westerly gales. Hence the one-storey treatment with very deep eaves and buttressed corners. The walls are built in local stone, cement rendered and rough cast. Delabole random slates were used for the roofing. When the house was erected, arrangements were made for possible future rooms in the roof which the first owner did not require. Unfortunately, the present elevation has suffered by reason of additions of an unsympathetic character.

Messrs. Mills & Sons, of Newton Abbot, were the contractors.



THE SOUTH FRONT.

HELLENS.
ILSINGTON, S. DEVON



"HELLENS," ILSINGTON, SOUTH DEVON.
T. H. LYON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

MODERN PRACTICE

I.—Fireproofing Thatch

The fireproofing agents which are commonly used for timber cannot be applied to thatch, for most of these chemical products are soluble in water and would be easily leached out by the rain. The exposed position which it necessarily occupies as a roofing material is, however, not the only factor which has to be taken into consideration in selecting a suitable method of treatment, for thatch has a certain texture which would be marred by the application of a coat of fire-resisting paint.

To overcome these difficulties an insoluble fireproofing body must be formed within the cell walls of the thatch, where it will not only retain its fire-resisting qualities under all conditions of weather, but will at the same time give little or no indication of its presence in the treated thatch. "Alumina" is a material which fulfils these requirements. This "alumina" is a metallic oxide, but without going into the study of chemistry we may regard it as "a kind of lime" which is quite insoluble in water.

The materials used for treatment are "sodium aluminate" and "sodium bicarbonate." The latter is quite a common commodity used in the household for culinary operations, and is often referred to as "bicarbonate of soda"; sodium aluminate, however, must be obtained from a wholesale chemical merchant or by placing an order with the local chemist. It is a white "salt like" solid, which is readily soluble in water, and in a commercial form costs about 1s. 10d. per lb. for quantities of 14 to 28 lbs.

Treatment is carried out by first soaking the thatch in a solution of the sodium aluminate, allowing from fifteen to twenty minutes' immersion, so that the solution is able to permeate well into the cell walls of each individual reed or straw. The thatch is then lightly rinsed in clean water and transferred to a solution of the sodium bicarbonate, allowing the same period of immersion as before. The sodium aluminate solution must be freshly prepared and made up to a density of 1.13 for reeds, or 1.15 for straw, as tested with the aid of a hydrometer. The strength specified is important and should be carefully checked (the extra expense involved upon the purchase of a suitable hydrometer need not exceed 4 to 5 shillings). The solution of sodium bicarbonate, however, may be used at a specific gravity of 1.13 for both reeds and straw. Watertight tubs can, of course, be used as receptacles in which to soak the thatch.

The material thus impregnated must now be rinsed in clean water and subjected to the action of steam, in order to decompose the chemicals which have been absorbed, with the production of the insoluble "alumina." This steaming may be conveniently carried out by spreading the thatch on boards laid on the ground and playing upon it for fifteen to twenty minutes with steam from a hose, or by placing it in batches in an old galvanised tank to which a

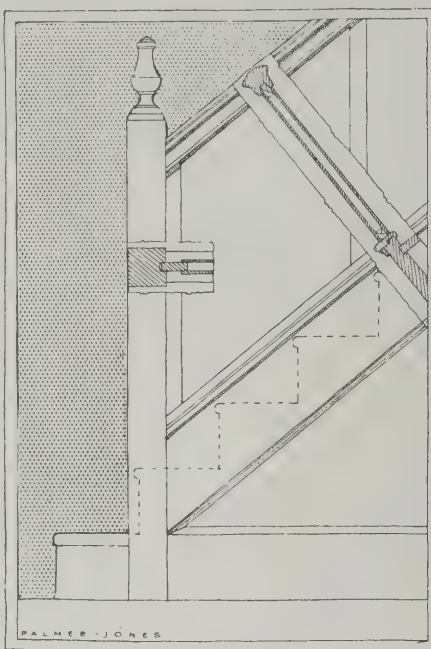
steam pipe is connected. The thatch is then spread out to dry and is ready for laying.

In this process the provision of an adequate supply of steam, however, is the chief difficulty associated with the work, but high-pressure steam is not a necessity. It is therefore advisable to hire a small vertical boiler where large quantities of material have to be treated, although for a roof of, say, 1,200 to 1,600 feet a coke-fired boiler of the type used for central heating can be pressed into service. If facilities can be obtained for doing the work at some factory where a proper steam plant is already installed so much the better, for the steam supply is then continuously available, and being at a reasonably high pressure five minutes' exposure would be sufficient for each batch of thatching material.

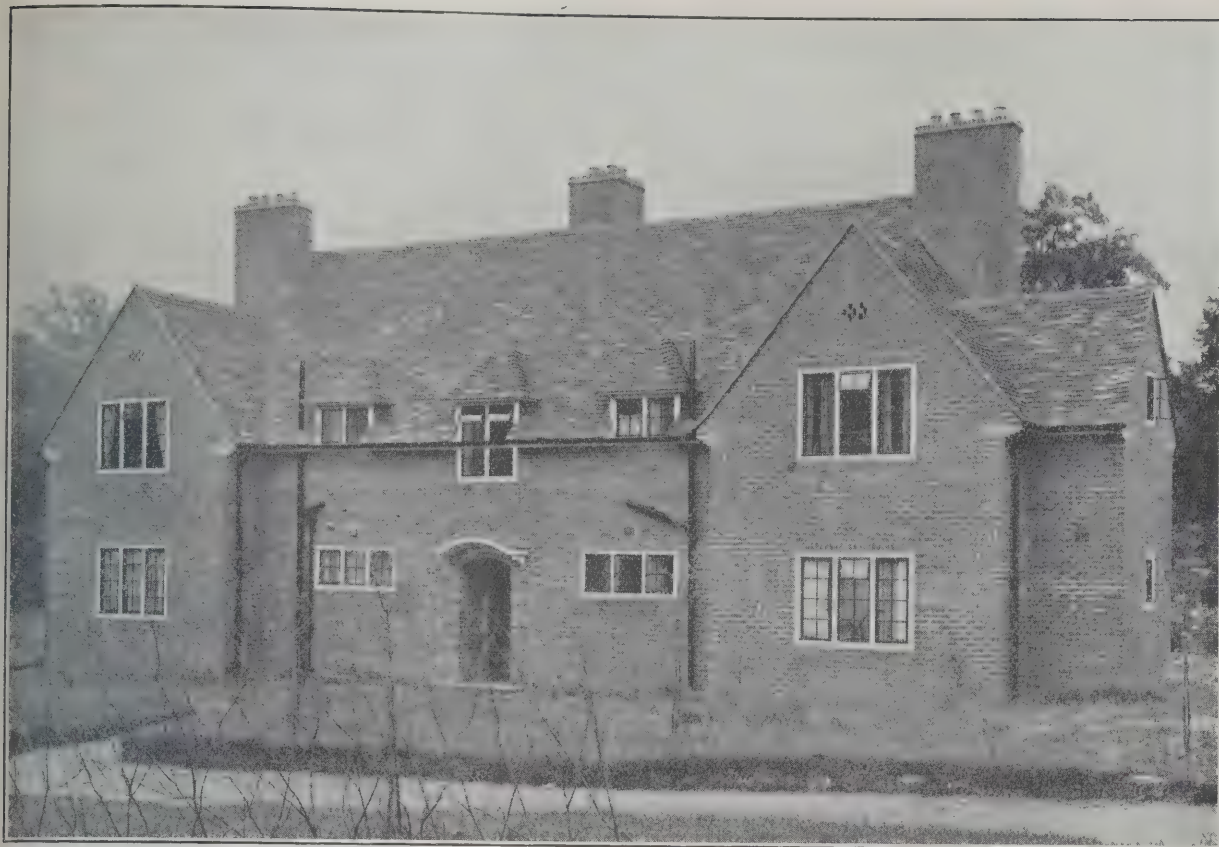
In cases where the thatch has to be treated *in situ*, the respective solutions of sodium aluminate and sodium bicarbonate may be applied by spraying with the aid of a large garden syringe, working over the roof in sections so that sufficient time can be allowed for "soaking in" between each successive application. A spell of dry weather must, of course, be selected for this work, otherwise the salts may be washed away almost as quickly as applied. Five good drenchings with the sodium aluminate, followed by one application of clean water to rinse the surface of the thatch, and then five applications of the sodium bicarbonate solution will suffice to give a good factor of fire resistance after the final treatment with steam, which, in this case, must be done with whatever facilities are at hand to give the necessary supply.

As an alternative method of treatment, which does not necessitate the use of a supply of steam, the thatch may be impregnated with a solution of common salt and "sal-ammoniac." A bath of suitable strength may be prepared by dissolving 2 lb. of each of these salts to every gallon of water used, and from 15 to 20 minutes is sufficient for the period of immersion. The thatch is then air dried, without any intermediate rinsing, and placed in a second bath containing river silt suspended in water, using one bucket of silt or mud to three or four buckets of water. In this way the solutions which have been absorbed are "fixed" within the cell walls of the reeds or straw.

After being spread out and exposed to the sun, the thatch is then dipped into powdered asbestos which has been mixed with water to the consistency of a pulp. In this case it need only be dipped momentarily, so as to obtain a thin coat of the asbestos; it is then dried a third time and is ready for laying. From some inobscure reason the asbestos thus applied shows no tendency to scale under the influence of the weather, and neither does it alter the general appearance of the thatch.



Sketch showing a Simple Method of Infilling with Three-ply between Handrail and String of a Staircase in place of Turned or Fret Balusters.



U.W.H.A. FLATS AT ASHTEAD.
MESSRS. HENDRY & SCHOOLING, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

MINIATURE FLATS

An Interesting Post-War Development

The modern flat is said to owe its germinal idea to the sixteenth century buildings of the Inns of Court, where the benchers' chambers consisted of a bedroom, a separate room for the conduct of business, and a passage or corridor affording dark, and probably quite inadequate, accommodation for a clerk or servant. It is an idle speculation, perhaps, but there is no doubt that in this primitive arrangement of rooms, with a common entrance and staircase, we have the essential features of the "flat" as we know it to-day. The curious thing is, however, that there appears to have been no continuous development in the design of flats, such as will be found in the evolution of the small house or cottage, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the flat proper was comparatively unknown in this country until some forty or fifty years ago, and even then it was confined to a few flats-de-luxe for the wealthy, and some hideously ugly "Industrial Dwellings" for the labouring classes. During the last twenty years or so, and particularly since the war, the small flat has found considerable favour with people of modest income, having neither the means to "run" a house nor the inclination to spend their lives in the cheerless atmosphere of "furnished apartments" or boarding houses. That housing authorities are alive to this development can be seen from the provision made, in many town and urban housing schemes, for a certain proportion of flat dwellings to be erected along with the normal cottage types. Examples that can be called to mind are the L.C.C. schemes at Tottenham and elsewhere, some excellently designed flats erected by H.M. Office of Works for the Bethnal Green Council, the fine work of Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey at Kennington, and some particularly successful ex-

amples carried out by the Liverpool Corporation.

Unfortunately, however, the various Housing Acts that have been passed since the war, including the magnificent but ill-starred Addison Act, have been concerned, without exception, about the provision of homes for families, and, while none can cavil at this, it has imposed a severe handicap on the thousands of childless couples and single persons of either sex who, although willing and able to pay a reasonable rent for accommodation adjusted to their particular needs, have been debarred from doing so by the lack of suitable buildings and, even more, by the rapacity of more fortunate householders, who, under the shelter of the Rent Restriction Act, make a handsome profit by letting one or more rooms at extortionate rentals. It was to meet this need, in so far as single or widowed women were concerned, that the United Women's Homes Association was launched in March, 1925, and its success has been so emphatic that out of this parent association a subsidiary body known as the United Citizens' Homes Association has been formed to extend the same facilities to men and married couples.

An offshoot of the United Women's Insurance Society, the United Women's Homes Association is a Public Utility Society registered under the provisions of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act for the express purpose of providing flats, houses or rooms for letting to its members. That the association is very much alive to the importance of good building is evidenced by the appointment of Mr. Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., as consulting architect.

It will be at once asked how, if it is admittedly impossible at the present time to build working-class houses for letting with any prospect of profit, such a

society as this can be sound financially. The answer is that while the association is certainly not a philanthropic body, neither is its first concern one of profits. It is an entirely self-supporting organisation, and its capital is raised partly by the shares which all members are required to hold, partly by the issue of loan stock affording a safe and good yielding investment for savings, partly by subsidies under the Housing Acts, and partly by loans from the Government, L.C.C., and other public authorities or private persons on mortgage.

The activities of the association comprise not only the building of new flats of various types, but the conversion of suitable large houses for the same purpose, and quite a number of these conversions have been carried out in the Bayswater and Kensington districts of London and in the provinces. Interesting, however, as this "conversion" work is, the chief object here is to give some account of the new work that is being carried out, and examples of typical blocks of flats now in course of erection at Hammersmith and St. Albans, and a completed scheme at Ashtead, in Surrey, will be described in detail.

It should be noted, however, that finality has by no means been reached in the solution of this particular problem. No attempt is made to repeat, *ad nauseum*, a type of flat that has been found to satisfy the requirements of one particular site; and constant endeavour is made to evolve new designs of a more economical and attractive type. Mr. Allan Gordon, the managing director of the association, is at present touring the industrial centres of Holland, Germany and Austria in order to gain first-hand information of the methods that are being adopted in these countries to grapple with the self-same problem.

As a result of two years' continuous building, it has been found that the greatest demand is for the type popularly known as the "one-room flat." In its essentials this comprises a living-room with two curtained-off alcoves or bays, one large enough for a single bed and the other a work recess of sufficient size for cooking and washing, etc., to be carried out without mess or untidiness in the living-room proper. Many variations of this arrangement have been evolved, and illustrations of three typical schemes designed by the association's architects, Messrs Hendry and Schooling, F.F.R.I.B.A., are given with the following explanatory notes.

The block of flats at Ducane Road, East Acton, is one of several that are now in course of erection on a site overlooking the White City Exhibition grounds, and is interesting as showing a departure from the "cottage" type of two-storied building hitherto favoured by the association, and exemplified in the St. Albans and Ashtead schemes later des-

cribed. The flats are arranged on three floors around a central courtyard, the upper floors being reached by two external staircases which deliver on to balconies running right round the quadrangle.

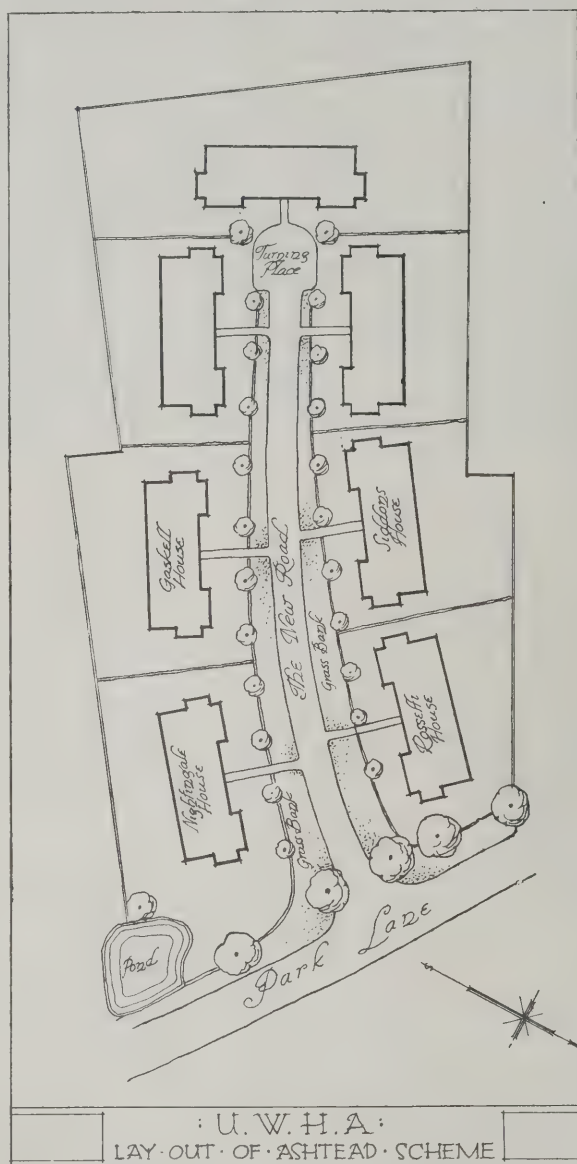
It will be seen from the drawings that twelve one-room flats are provided on each floor, but two, on the ground floor, are set aside for the possible use of a resident caretaker, although it is by no means certain that one will be required. Each flat comprises a living-room with a bed recess at one end and a work recess at the side. In this "work-shop" of the flat much ingenuity has been exercised in order to economise space and yet leave room for the daily housework to be carried on conveniently. To this end the

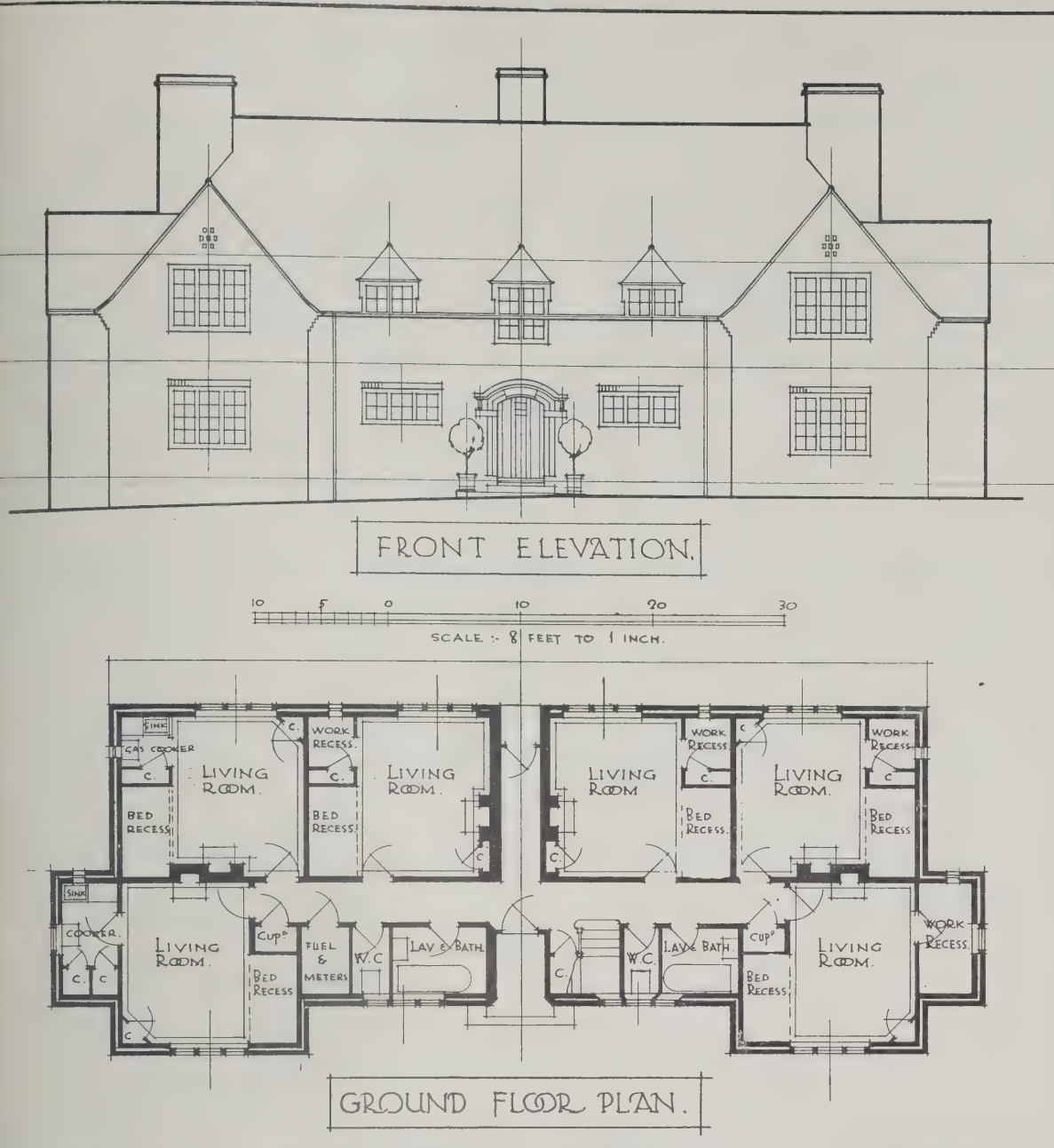
architects were asked to erect a full-size "dummy" of a typical work recess, and this was carefully examined by the committee and certain improvements suggested. It will be seen that, in this tiny space, room is found for a sink with draining board, a small gas cooker of the oven griller type, a 5-foot bath with hinged table top fixed to it, a geyser for the supply of hot water, and a built-in larder, seemingly small, but actually quite large enough for the modest requirements of one person. In addition to these fittings, two store cupboards are provided, of which one is a dwarf only in that the lower part is taken up by a dust-bin recess with access from the outside balcony. There is also provision made for a small coal bunker, with a hopper door on the outside for filling, which is also accessible from the inside. Shelving is also provided wherever possible.

It must be confessed that, at first glance, this multiplicity of fittings looks a trifle "gadgetty," but it is only by practising this intensive economy of space that the scheme becomes financially possible and accommodation can be provided for those needing it. It was hoped to make each flat entirely self-contained, but it was found impossible to pro-

vide a separate w.c. for each flat. A few have them, but, generally, the arrangement provides one for each pair of flats. In effect, this is one per two persons, so that the conditions, if not the most that could be desired, are far better than those that would be obtainable in the majority of lodging-houses or boarding-houses.

The building is perfectly simple, and ornament is rigorously excluded. Externally, the walls generally are of Fletton brick work rendered and finished with a light cream colour wash. The chimney stacks, and plinth up to ground floor window sills, together with the centre projection to the main front, will, however, be built in Dorking multi-coloured bricks jointed in lime mortar. The mansard roof will be covered with sand-faced tiles.





U.W.H.A. FLATS AT ASHTEAD.
MESSRS. HENDRY & SCHOOLING, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

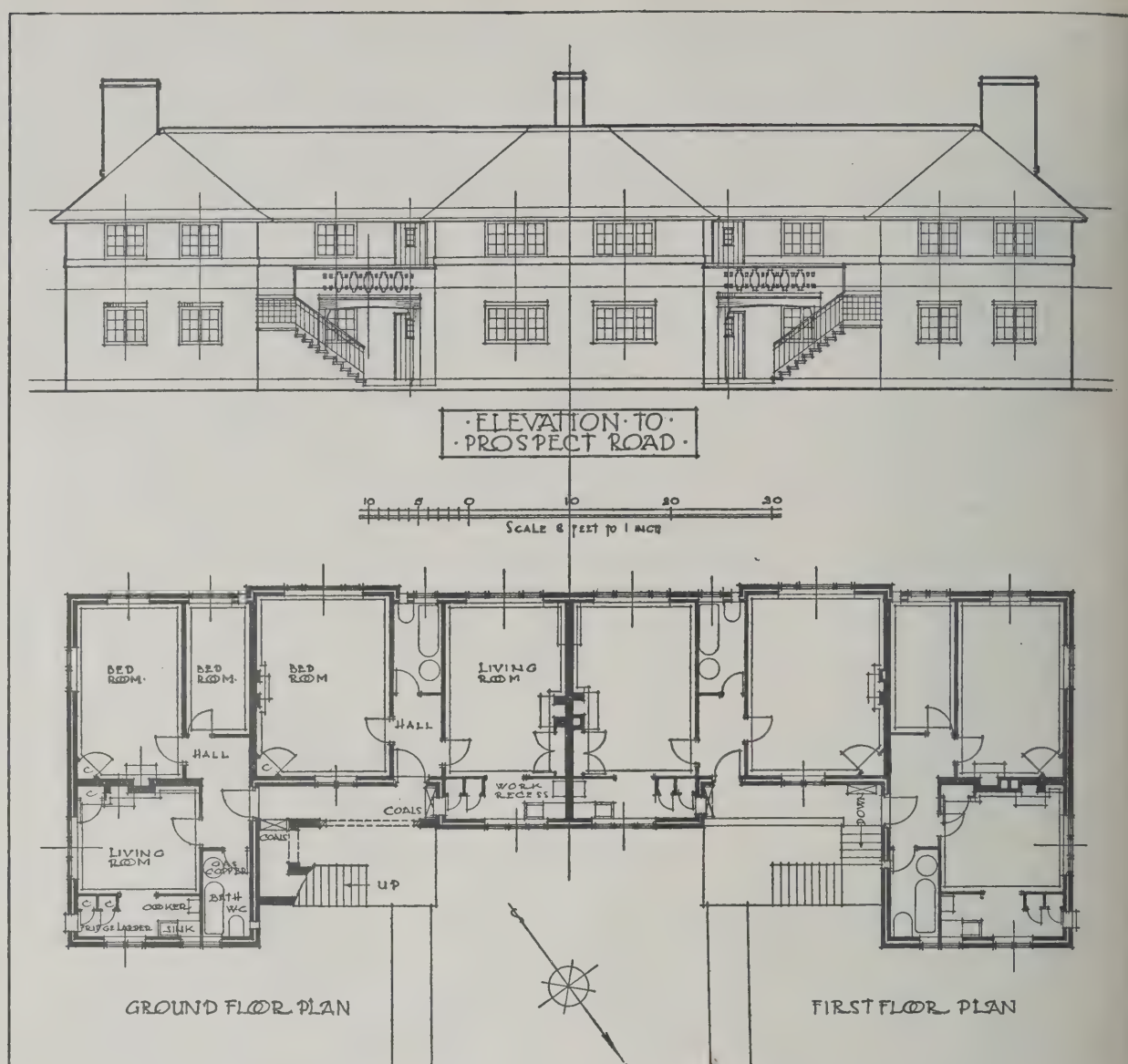
The upper floors are of fireproof construction, ordinary steel filler-joist and broken brick concrete being used for this purpose. For floor covering a special thick cork carpet, of the battleship type, will be laid direct on to the screeded floors. The windows are metal casements in wood frames. These metal casements are found to be more satisfactory than wood for this class of work, and the wide-opening hinges with which they are supplied are a great boon when window cleaning has to be done. The sills are finished internally with 4-in. x 4-in. red quarry tiles, with 1/4-in. joints in white cement.

A scheme on very different lines is being carried out on a corner site in Prospect Road, St. Albans. In this case the accommodation provided is on rather more generous lines, and comprises four flats having one living-room and one bedroom each, and four with one living-room and two bedrooms. There is also a small hall, a bathroom and w.c., and a work recess in each flat.

The special feature of this block is the outside staircase. It is one of the disadvantages of flats in general that, unless there is a porter or caretaker employed, it is nobody's business to look after the

hall or staircase. The result is that these very quickly assume a general air of neglect, and give anything but a prepossessing first impression. It was to overcome this difficulty that the association decided in this case to have external stone steps and balconies giving access to the upper flat. Some risk was taken in deciding on this arrangement, as there is a definite prejudice in many minds against outside staircases. This is fostered, no doubt, by the appearance of the typical tenement building, where the outside staircase and landing, with its usual litter of rubbish and festoons of washing, provides the last dreary touch to a drab and unlovely picture. Anyhow, the risk was taken in this case, and it will be seen from the drawings that an attempt has been made to give the entrance porches, staircases and balconies, some architectural character by treating them as an integral part of the design, and not merely "tacking them on" like an iron escape staircase.

Another controlling element in this design, which may not be obvious from the drawings, is the Government subsidy. As most people know, a house or flat must boast a certain minimum of floor area before it can qualify for subsidy, and, as it was of importance



U.W.H.A. FLATS AT PROSPECT ROAD, ST. ALBANS.
MESSRS. HENDRY & SCHOOLING, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

to the finances of this particular scheme that Government assistance should be forthcoming, the flats were planned accordingly. The internal fittings are similar to those at Ducane Road, except that instead of a geyser for supplying hot water to the bath, a gas copper is provided which has an overflow arrangement by means of which the bath can be filled. Although scarcely ideal, this contrivance has the merit of cheapness, and serves a dual purpose.

The construction is of the usual housing character, with 11-in. hollow brick walls and tiled roof. Red sand-faced bricks from a local field are used externally, and the roofs are being covered with a good sand-faced tile. Metal casements in wood frames are used throughout, the frames being painted externally and stained internally with Solignum, as is the whole of the inside woodwork. The general contractor is Mr. E. Dunham, of St. Albans.

The problem in the Ashtead scheme was to design a series of one-room flats that could be converted, if necessary, into three-room "family" flats. In one of the blocks this has actually been done by the simple contrivance of omitting the bed and work recesses from two of the three rooms.

The site is an extremely pleasant one adjoining Ashtead Park, and, as will be seen from the block plan, the scheme envisages the erection of seven blocks of flats in all, of which four have already been completed and occupied. Here, again, the question of Govern-

ment subsidy was a controlling factor in the planning and each block of twelve one-room flats does, in fact consist of four "subsidy flats." It was desired that these flats should harmonise with the cottages of a pleasant little private housing scheme, designed by the same architects, on an adjoining site, and with this object in view the same types of bricks and tile were used.

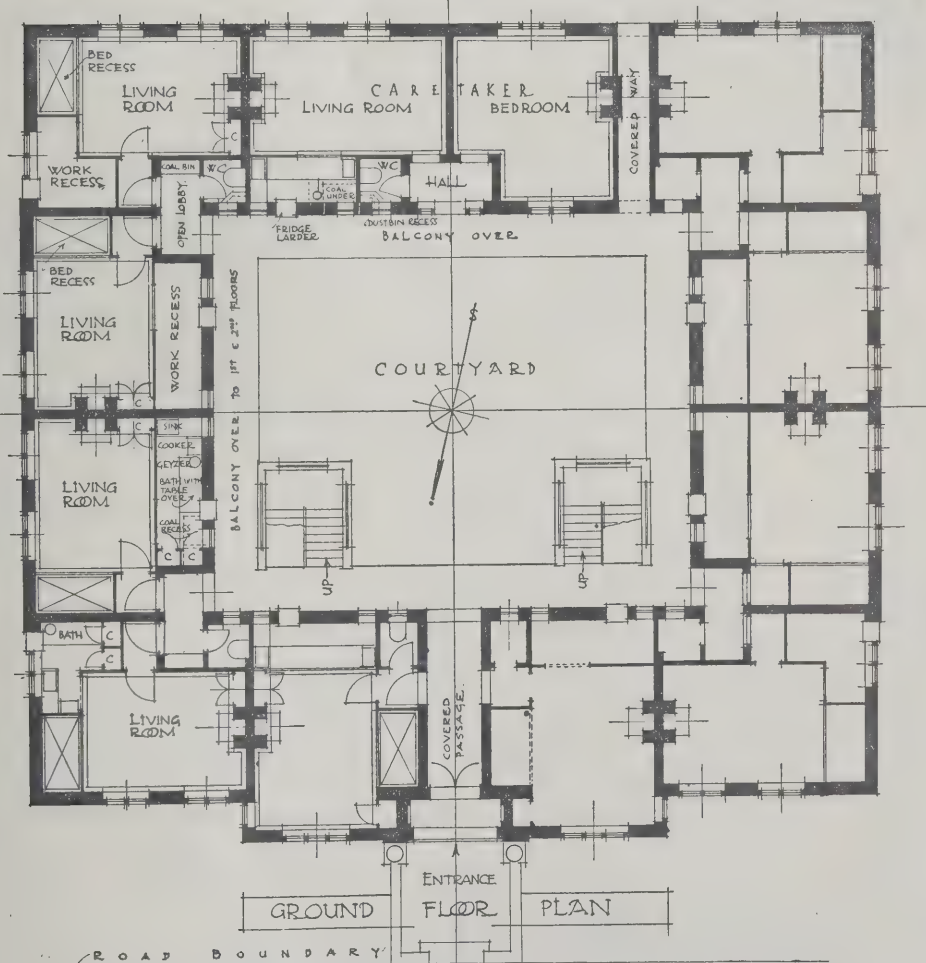
It will be seen from the plan that the accommodation is extremely "tight," especially in the smaller work recesses. The tenants may be suffering in silence, but the remarkably few complaints that reach the association would appear to indicate that the residents are not conscious of any great hardship. In this scheme there is a bathroom and w.c. to each three tenants, hot water being obtained from a geyser controlled by a separate penny-in-the-slot meter in each bathroom. The rent of the one-room flats is from five to six shillings a week. The general contractors were Messrs. Cropley Brothers, of Epsom.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that this Ashtead scheme has formed the basis of the most important undertaking that the association have so far embarked upon, namely, the provision of some eighty one and two room flats in Hampstead Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb. This scheme is also being carried out by Messrs. Cropley Brothers, under the direction of Messrs. Hendry and Schooling.



ELEVATION TO
DUCANE ROAD

10 5 0 10 20 30
SCALE - 8 FEET TO 1 INCH



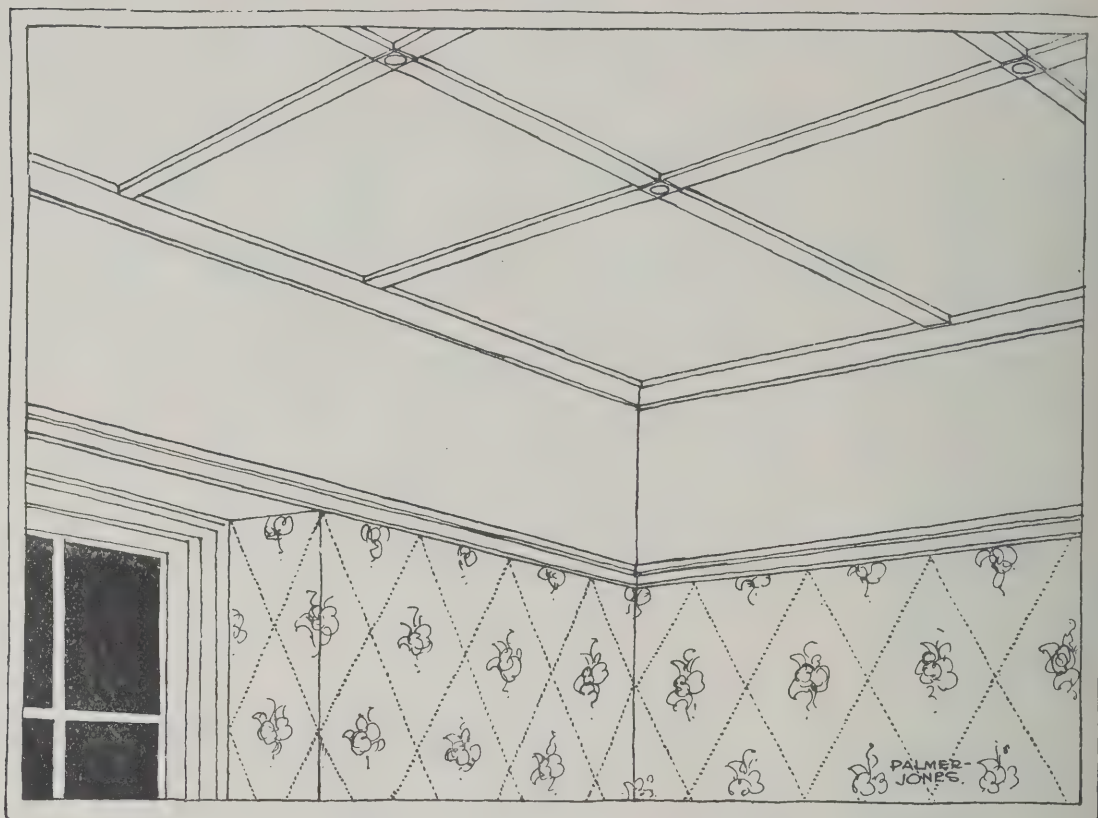
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

U.W.H.A.
FLATS & DUCANE ROAD, W.

U.W.H.A. FLATS AT DUCANE ROAD, EAST ACTON.
MESSRS. HENDY & SCHOOLING, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—MODERN USES OF THREE-PLY

By W. J. PALMER JONES, Architect.



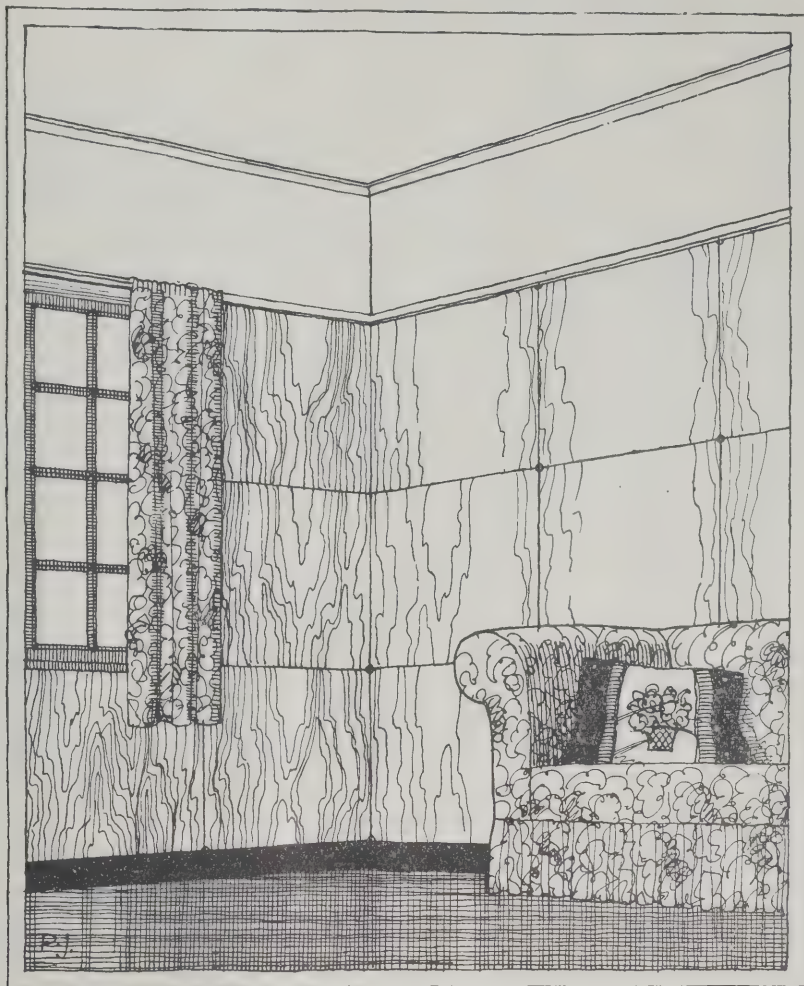
A THREE-PLY CEILING WITH STRIPS OVER JOINTS.



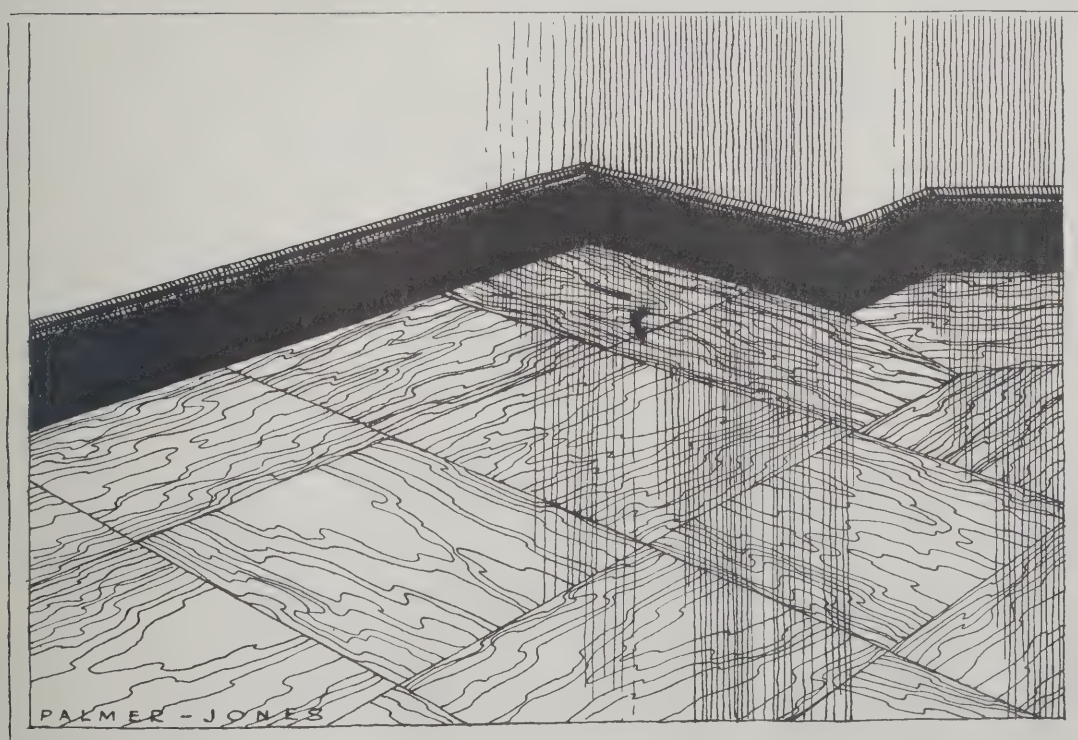
A KITCHEN FITMENT OF WHICH ALL THE DOORS ARE MADE OF THREE-PLY FIXED TO A LIGHT SKELETON FRAMEWORK.

BUILDING CRAFTSMANSHIP—MODERN USES OF THREE-PLY

By W. J. PALMER JONES, Architect.



A ROOM PANELLED WITH SQUARES OF STAINED BIRCH THREE-PLY WITH BUTT JOINTS SECURED AT THE ANGLES WITH BRONZE-HEADED NAILS.



A THREE-PLY FLOOR OF BIRCH IN 30-in. SQUARES, LAID WITH THE GRAIN ALTERNATING, AND WITH NARROWER BORDER OF THREE-PLY, ON JOISTS AT 15-in. CENTRES, AND WITH SMALL CROSS-PIECES UNDER THE TRANSVERSE JOINTS, SURFACE STAINED AND WAX POLISHED.



NEW HEADQUARTERS, THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON: MAIN ENTRANCE.
HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

FRIENDS' HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD

This building has been erected on part of Endsleigh Gardens, as the headquarters of the Society of Friends, to house the various activities connected therewith. The structure consists of three separate blocks, the administrative block, with strong room (A); the central offices of the Society (B); and the offices of the various bodies carrying on Friends' work (C). The latter is entered from the built part of the garden at the east end of the building, and is grouped round a central courtyard connecting directly with block "B," in which are situated the large and small meeting houses, with their attendant cloakrooms, etc. In the basement of block "B" is the heating chamber for the whole building, and on the second floor is the caretaker's flat.

The small meeting house is panelled in British Columbia pine, and with the galleries seats about 275. The large meeting house seats 700 on the ground floor and 600 in the three galleries, 1,300 in all. The walls of the lower portion of the large hall are panelled in dark and light fumed oak, and the upper floors are plastered with special acoustic plaster by Messrs. May Construction Co. Every endeavour was made to ensure that the acoustical properties of the hall should be satisfactory, and this result appears to have been achieved.

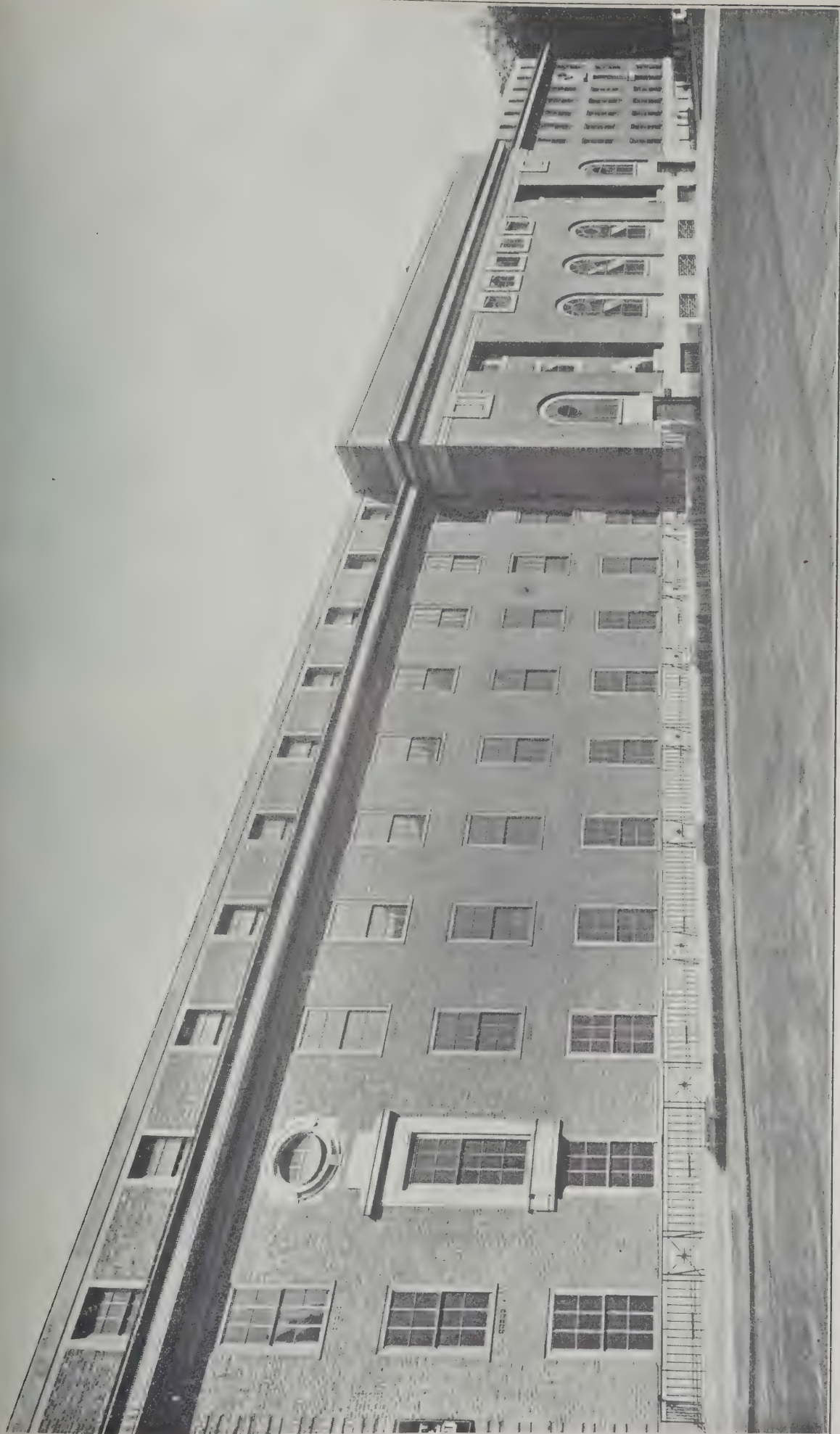
Block "C," at the west end, which is called Drayton House, comprises five floors of office space for letting, and is provided with two lifts and lavatories on all

floors. Escape doors have been provided on to the gallery escape stairs of block "B."

Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., was the architect, Mr. Arthur Boxall, F.S.I. (quantity surveyor), Mr. A. W. Cook, I.C.B. (steel consultant), Dr. G. A. Sutherland (acoustics consultant), and Mr. A. H. Bennett, A.M.I.E.E. (lighting consultant).

The general contractors were Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Ltd., who also supplied the joinery. The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., steel; Messrs. The Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., stone; Messrs. Claridges Patent Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Messrs. The Leckhampton Quarries Co., Ltd., interior stone; Messrs. Roger Preston & Co., heating and ventilating; Messrs. Girdlestone & Co., lighting; Messrs. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., electric fittings; Mr. Gilbert Allom, lighting of large meeting house; Messrs. George Wragge, Ltd., steel windows and wrought ironwork; Messrs. Adamsez, Ltd., sanitary goods; Messrs. Drytone, Ltd., interior panelling to the two meeting houses.

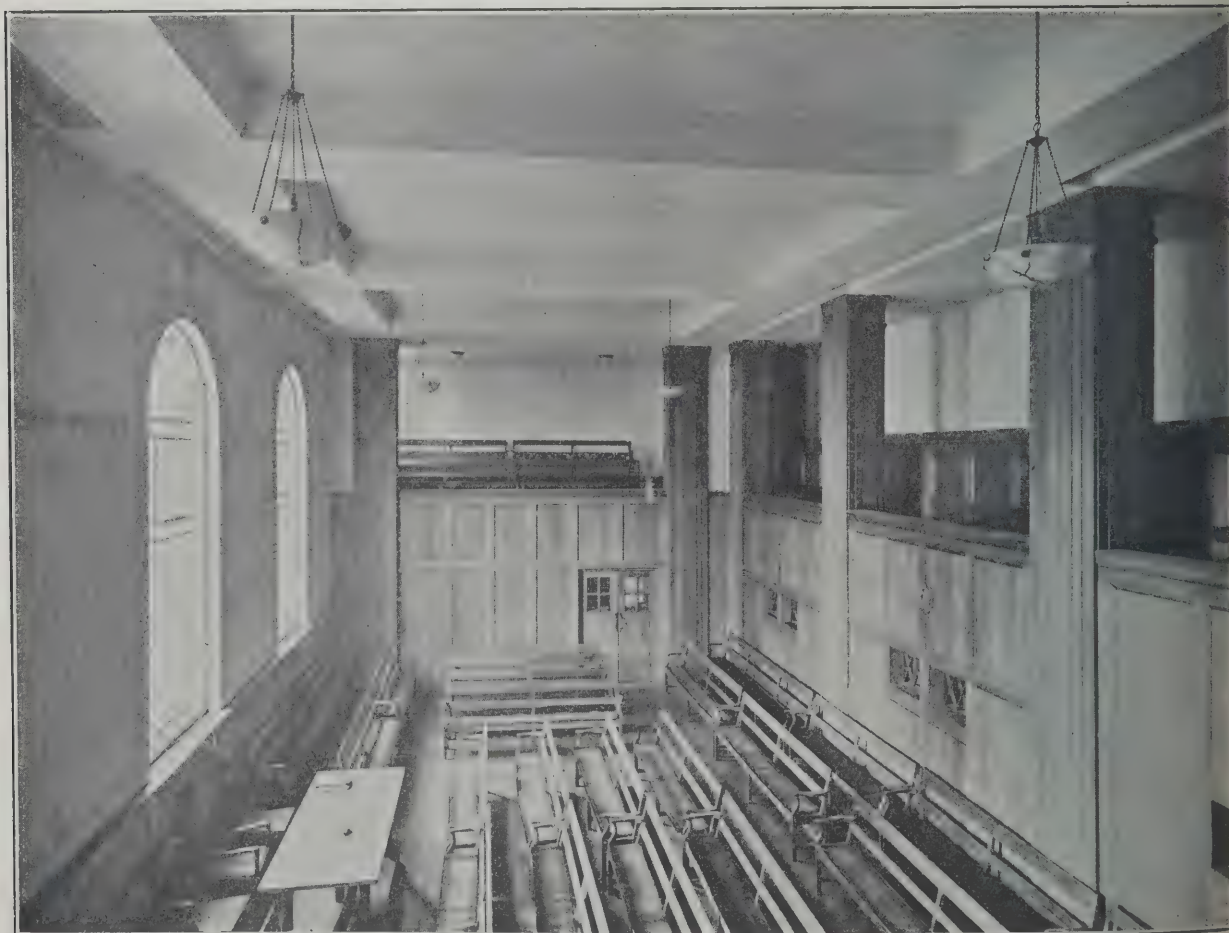
The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for the current year has been awarded to Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., R.A., for distinguished services to architecture. The medal, which was founded in 1863 as a memorial to the Prince Consort, is awarded each year for distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures and commerce.



NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON: SOUTH ELEVATION.
HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

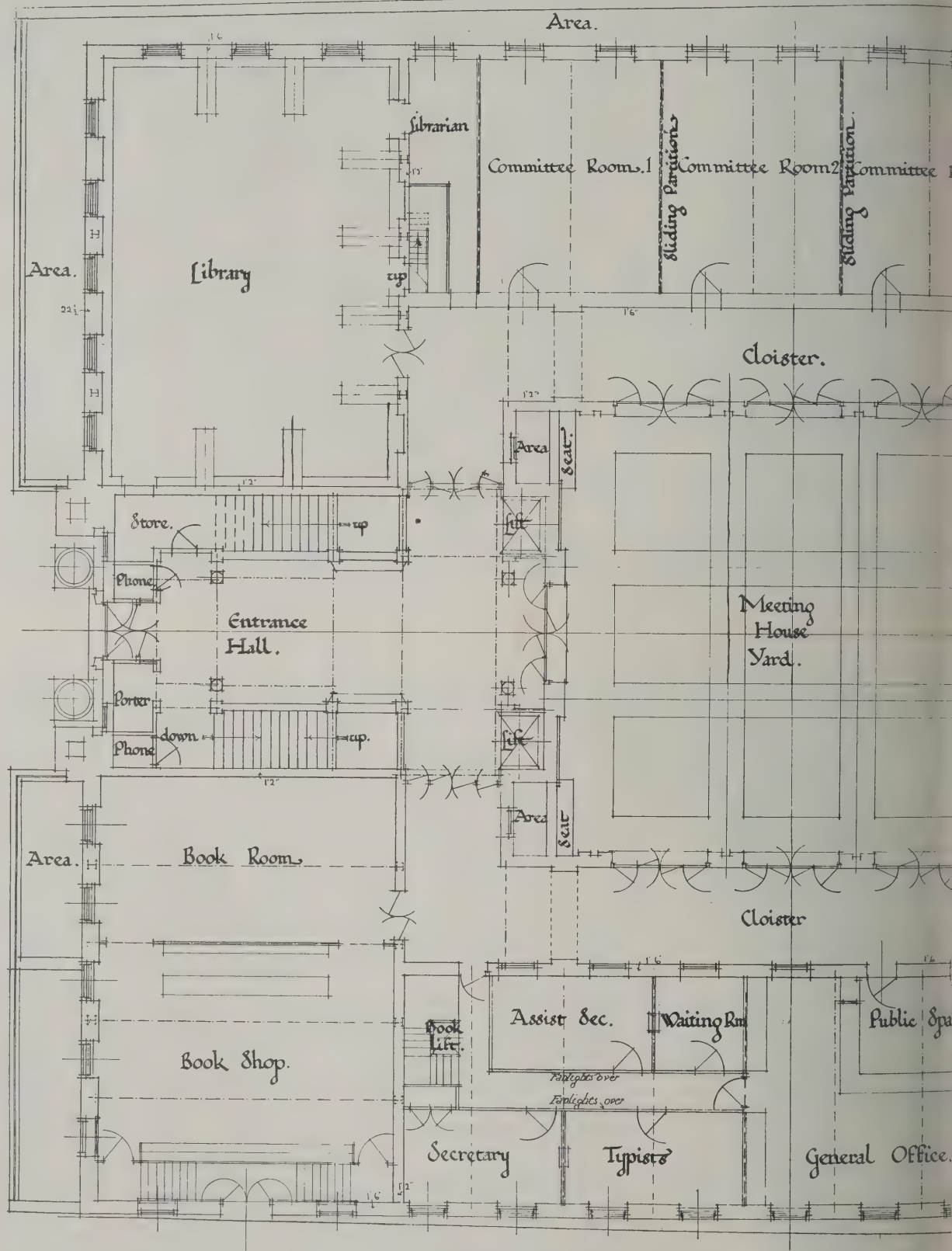


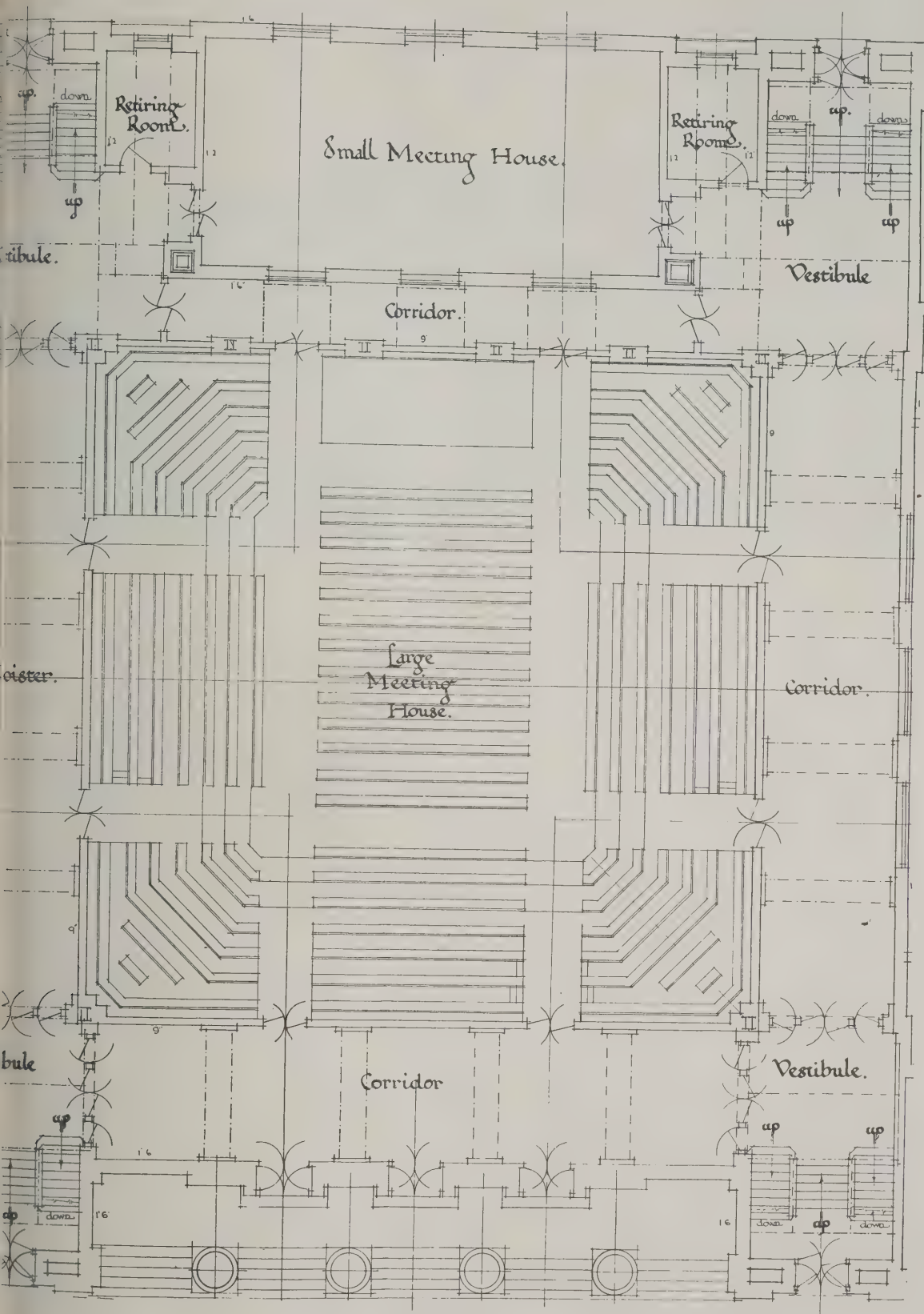
THE LARGE MEETING HOUSE.



THE SMALL MEETING HOUSE.

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.
HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.





an

JUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., *Architect*



WARD No. 3, WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
W. A. PITE, SON & FAIRWEATHER, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

WOOLWICH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

This large hospital, providing accommodation for 665 patients, has been designed by Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather. The layout of the blocks is admirable, all the wards being placed in courts open to the south, while a north aspect is given to the Administration Block, the Central Station, the Laundry and the Operating Theatre. In addition to these buildings, there is a well-composed block utilised as the "Nurses' Home." The communications between the various parts of the hospital have been carefully thought out, all the wards being united at their northern extremities by a long broad corridor giving direct access to the various sections. The whole design is logically conceived, and the hospital seems to possess all the advantages which can be derived from good planning and careful consideration of its practical details.

The elevations also have great merits, although it is perhaps too much to ask that they should represent the same degree of perfection which has been attained in the plan. As a modern hospital contains, besides the wards, a large number of subsidiary apartments of various sizes, and it is by no means easy to give to these a decorous exterior. In spite of this difficulty, however, Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather have succeeded in giving their building satisfactory elevations towards several fronts. The main entrance block, containing the administrative offices, is an imposing group, having a three-storeyed central portion crowned by a hipped roof with stone lantern, whilst prominent chimneys at either extremity support this latter feature and help to impart to the building a note of domesticity. The doorway is enclosed in a stone bay surmounted by a segmental pediment joined to stone cornice, which is kept in countenance by a

stone string course under the top row of windows, stone rusticated quoins and a stone plinth, continued along the wings of the building.

The principal court behind the Administration Block is an elegant composition, in which the small central pavilion, with open attic and hipped roof, provides the focal point. The Ward Blocks have flat roofs, suitably treated with wide overhangs. The architects are to be especially congratulated on the arrangement of the open-air stairs from the balconies, in which the landings, supported in square arched structures, become pleasant architectural features.

The general contractors were Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., of Rugby and London.

The sub-contractors include the following: Messrs. J. Avery & Co., light-tight blinds; Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co., fireplaces; Messrs. Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., rain-water heads; Messrs. Caxton Floors, Ltd., hollow tile floors and roofs; Messrs. Clark, Hunt & Co., iron railings; Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Messrs. Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo floors and dadoes; Messrs. Doloment, Ltd., jointless floors; Messrs. Earp & Hobbs, Ltd., marble work; Messrs. Thos. Elsley, Ltd., rain-water heads; Messrs. J. Gibbons, Ltd., steel casements, locks, and furniture; Messrs. J. A. King & Co., ferro-glass pavement and roof lights; Messrs. Korkoid & Ruboleum Tile Co., Korkwood tile floors; Messrs. Metro-Vick, Ltd., lamp standards and electric light fittings; Messrs. F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., iron railings; Messrs. Gilbert Seale & Son, Ltd., carving; Messrs. Self Engineering Co., valves; Messrs. Stevens & Adams, wood block flooring; Messrs. Vitrolite Con. Co., Ltd., vitrolite; Messrs. J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., doors, tables, benches, etc.; Messrs. Hill & Smith, Ltd., gates and boundary railings; Messrs. Petroma Plaster Co.,



WARDS NO. 4 AND 5, WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
W. A. PITE, SON & FAIRWEATHER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

plaster; Messrs. A. Higginbotham & Sons, of Idle, Bradford, plumbing and painting; Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co., slates and tiles; Messrs. Paripan, Ltd., enamel paint; Messrs. The Morris Guild, bronze grille to memorial; Messrs. Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., asphalt; Messrs. Dilworth & Carr, Ltd., heating, hot and cold water service, sterilising and

cooking plant; Messrs. Cash & Co., Ltd., electric fittings for light and power; Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., telephones, clocks and bells; Messrs. Etchells, Congden & Muir, electric lifts; Messrs. A. G. Enock & Co., Ltd., refrigeration plant; Messrs. Manlove, Allott & Co., Ltd., sterilisers; Messrs. Jas Slater & Co., Ltd., cooking plant.

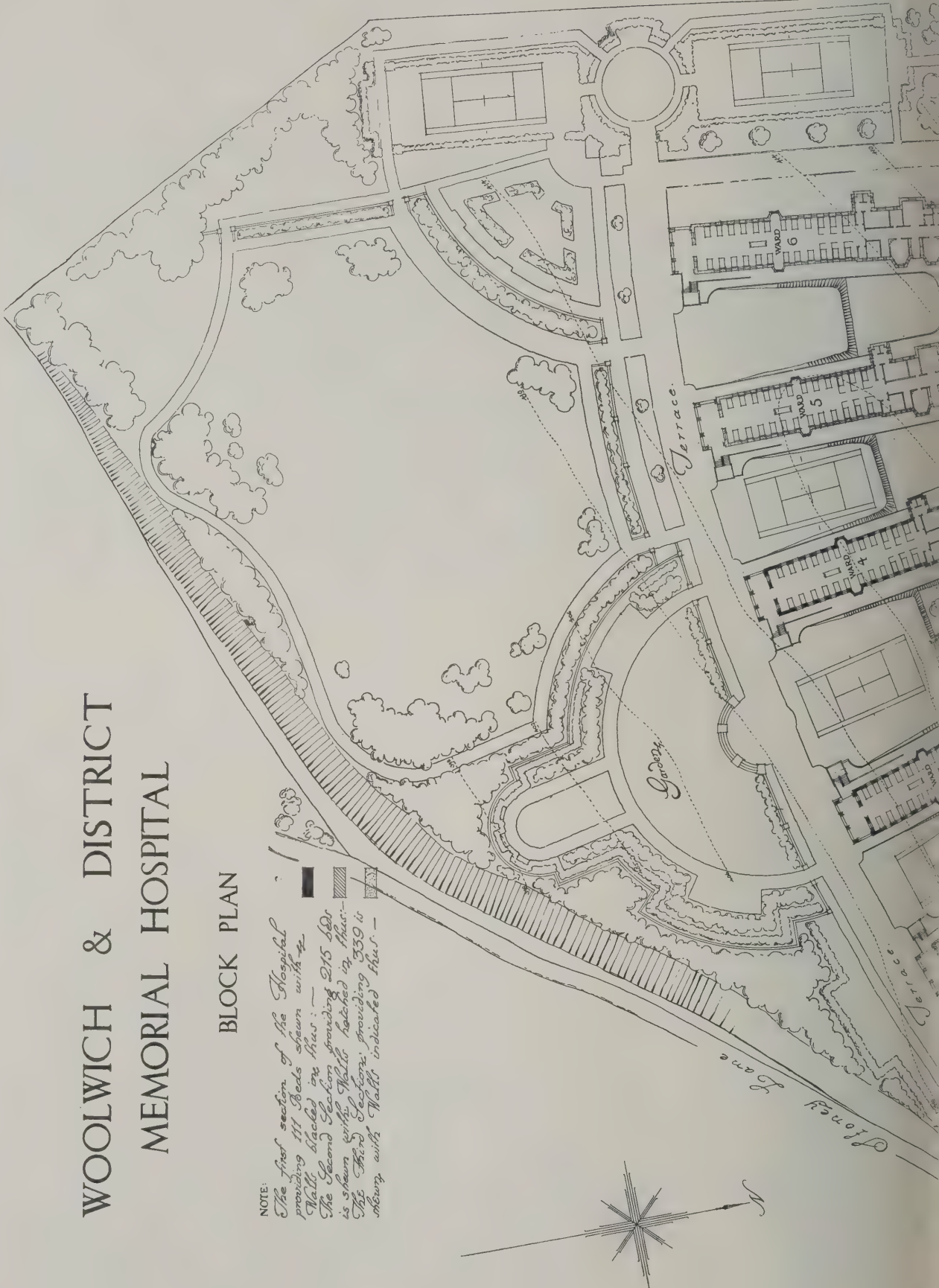


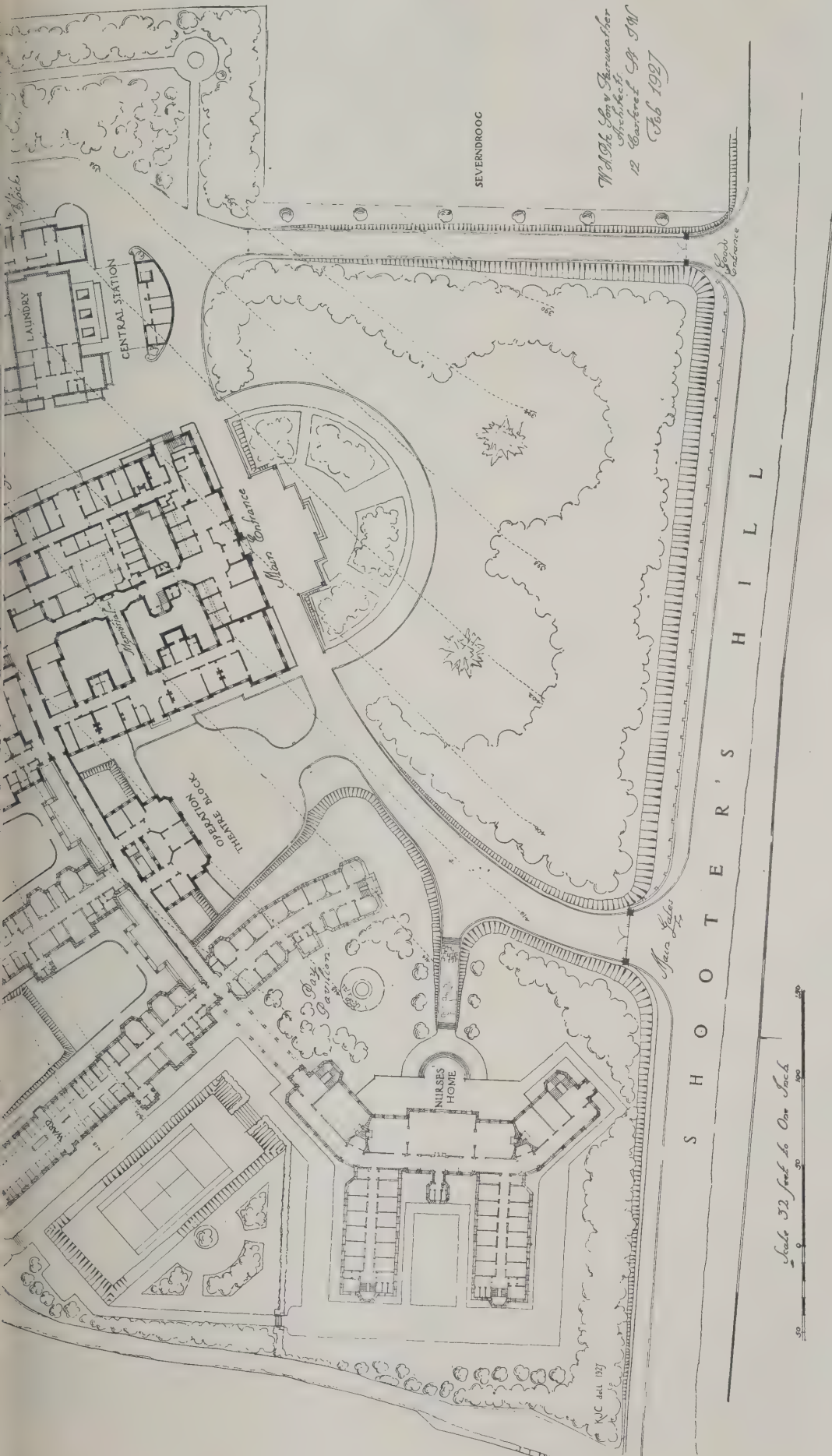
TYPICAL WARD, WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
W. A. PITE, SON & FAIRWEATHER, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

WOOLWICH & DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

BLOCK PLAN

NOTE:
The first section of the Hospital
providing 111 Beds shown with a
Walls blacked in this: — 215 bed
The Second Section providing 215 bed
is shown with Walls hatched in this: —
The Third Section, providing 359 is
shown with Walls indicated thus: —



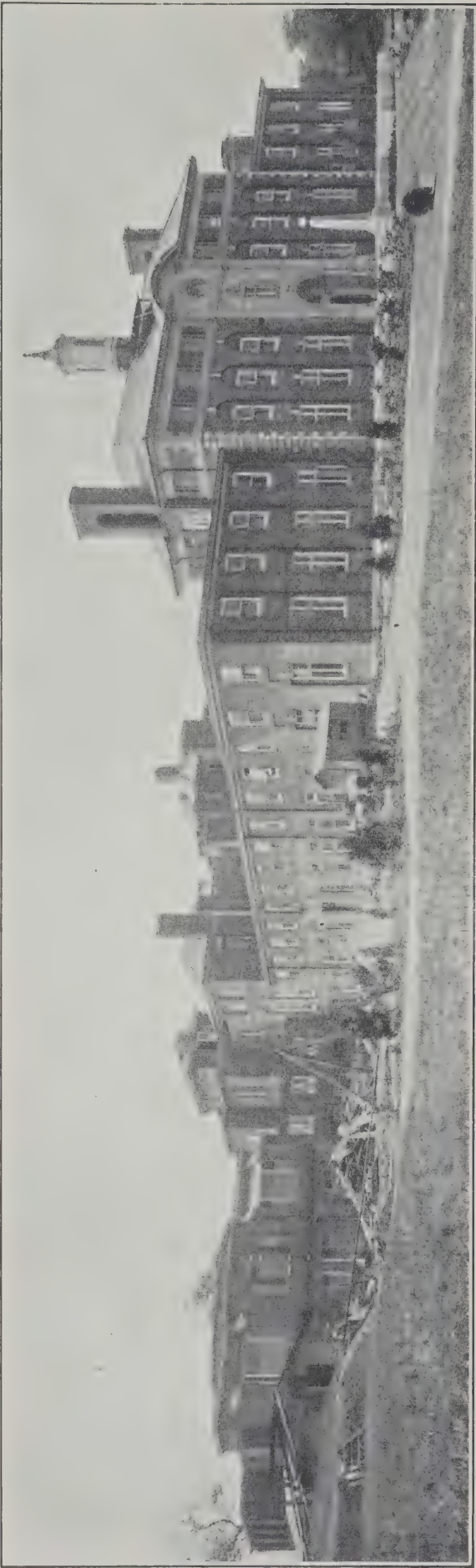


WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Messrs. W. A. PITE, SON & FAIRWEATHER, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects



VIEW OF WARDS, FACING SOUTH.



MAIN ENTRANCE AND OPERATING THEATRE BLOCK.
WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. W. A. PITE, SON & FAIRWEATHER, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ENTRANCE TO THE NEW COLOGNE STADIUM. ADOLF ABEL, Architect.

Some Snapshots of New Buildings in Germany and Austria

Recent work in both Germany and Austria shows a decided trend in the direction of simplified elevational design. The extreme dynamic school appears to be in the background, and works in which vertical or horizontal movement is unduly stressed already appear somewhat old-fashioned. In place of this, an extreme clarity of form is sought after, combined with an appreciation of surface and materials. Such a building as the New Parcel and Sorting Office at Munich is completely devoid of affectation, and depends almost entirely for its effects on an orderly

arrangement of spaces and on a good grasp of their appropriate expression that it is the work of the State Architectural Department indicates a very high standard of general architectural training. Similar in character is the refaced Breidenbacher Hof at Düsseldorf. The architect has produced something extremely delicate and restrained and yet full of character. The masonry of the elevations is treated as slab work, and the pleasing effect of the building largely depends on a nice feeling for its jointing.

Rome Scholarships, 1927

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, the Commissioners of 1851 have awarded the Rome Scholarship

BREIDENBACHERHOF HOTEL, DÜSSELDORF.
PROFESSOR FARENKAMP, Architect.BREIDENBACHERHOF HOTEL, DÜSSELDORF.
PROFESSOR FARENKAMP, Architect.



NEW MUNICH SORTING OFFICE. State Architects.

n Architecture for 1927 to Mr. Robert Percy Cummings, of Queensland, aged 26, a student of the Architectural Association; and on the recommendation of the same body the Royal Institute of British Architects have awarded the Henry Jarvis Studentship for 1927 to Mr. Harold Thornley Dyer, aged 22, a student of the Bartlett School of Architecture, London University.

The Council of the British School at Rome, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Engraving, have awarded the Rome Scholarship in Engraving for 1927 to Mr. Frederick G. Austin, aged 25, a student of the Royal College of Art, and formerly of the Leicester College of Arts.

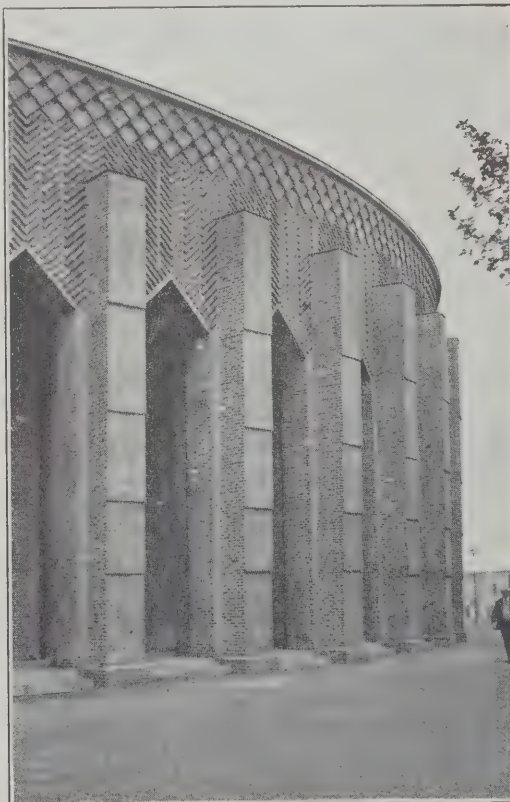
The works executed in the final competitions for the above-mentioned scholarships will be exhibited in October next at the Imperial Gallery of Art, together with the work done meanwhile in the final competitions for the Rome Scholarships in Decorative Painting and Sculpture of 1927.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL, VIENNA.
JOSEF HOFBAUER & WILK. BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

The Prince of Wales' Visit

The Prince of Wales is to visit the Lake District on July 1, and has consented to receive the title deeds of some land at Bowness, on the shores of Lake Windermere, if the remaining £1,600, required to complete the purchase price of £10,000, is subscribed by that date. The National Trust, 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1, is appealing for immediate donations towards this amount.

A new map of Roman Britain has recently been published by the Ordnance Survey Department, and will be found very useful to antiquarians, students and to all those who are interested in the discoveries made in recent years of Roman remains.

THE PLANETARIUM, DÜSSELDORF.
WILHELM KREIS, Architect.



VIEW OF REGENT STREET AND PICCADILLY.

NEW PROBLEMS IN THE DESIGN OF STREET FACADES

There are various reasons why it is at the present time more difficult to design a good street façade than it was in the great days of the 18th and early 19th centuries, when urban architecture, both in England and elsewhere, was at its heyday.

WHERE CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE 18TH CENTURY.

How it came about that for so long a period such a uniform standard of excellence in street architecture was achieved is a difficult question which it would take long to answer. But one may, perhaps, affirm without fear of contradiction that three main conditions contributed to this happy result. In the first place, the buildings were all fairly low; that is to say, of not more than four or five storeys at the utmost, and often of only two or three storeys. Secondly, their stylistic attributes were determined by an æsthetic code accepted without question by architects and builders; and, thirdly, although the operations of building were regulated by certain legal restrictions, these restrictions, or by-laws, happened to be of such a nature that they did nothing to hinder the creation of beautifully proportioned streets and elegant façades. It must, unfortunately, be confessed

that not one of these three conditions, so conducive to the welfare of urban architecture, is present to-day. Let us first take the problem of height. It is too late, of course, to force back the tide of building to a level at which the ordinary street façade might still continue to present the easy and pleasant problem of fenestration to which architects addressed themselves when not more than half a dozen windows need be placed one over the other. Economic conditions and financial pressure have induced the functionaries in control of building regulations to permit a greatly increased height of façade. It is obvious, of course, that when ground rents go up to incredible altitudes it is but natural that the building owner should feel forced to build high in order that the value of his property should be great enough to bear sufficient interest to enable him to pay these enhanced ground rents.

In the 18th century a commercial building, either a shop or a block of offices, would consist of a ground-floor storey of from 12 to 15 ft. in height, well marked off from the super-structure, which would have from two to five rows of windows, of which the top row might be in an attic storey above the main cornice or might even consist of a row of dormers. These



MESSRS. SWAN & EDGAR'S, LTD., PICCADILLY.

J. J. JOASS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. Architect for the Façade, SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A.

windows would be of normal dimensions and, being comparatively few in number, could quite well be given decorative architraves without the façade appearing to be over-burdened with ornament. In the stucco buildings, especially, where ornament of refined and distinguished design could be very cheaply constructed, it was customary for all the windows of a moderate-sized street façade to be adorned with architraves or other formal embellishments, each storey being marked out from the rest by the special and characteristic ornament of its fenestration. Often the height of the windows would increase towards the lower extremity of the façade, and the windows themselves would become more elaborate in treatment. Perhaps the row of windows immediately below the cornice would have plain rectangular reveals, the next row would have a fairly plain moulded architrave; beneath that the windows, in addition to architraves, might have bracketed hoods, while yet another row might be marked by segmental reveals above the windows, decorated with shell ornament or otherwise. The number of variations of this theme was infinite, and while the designer of such types of façade had an enormous repertory of decorative details at his

disposal, this detail was homogeneous, and contributed to the impression that innumerable buildings of that date belonged to the same social family and were the symbols of the same great urban civilisation. In addition to the decorative devices, whereby the individual window was given formal emphasis, where occasion demanded several storeys were grouped together to make larger units of scale by means of the Classic order, which was applied either in the form of engaged columns or pilasters, the latter being the more popular of the two, inasmuch as they were less pompous and more economical to construct. These columns, or pilasters, decorating commercial buildings were generally kept fairly small, so that the privilege of having columns on a grand scale might be reserved for important public buildings. It is noteworthy that this employment of the Orders as an aid to the composition of the façade had as its sole object the increase of the scale of the building, the creation of larger sub-units on which the eye might rest without being confused by too great a multiplicity of rectangular window openings. If, however, the need for this æsthetic simplification was felt by the designers of street façades in the 18th and early 19th centuries,



THE NEW COUNTY FIRE OFFICES, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.
 MESSRS. ERNEST NEWTON, R.A., & SONS, Architects. Architect for the Façade, SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A.

when the buildings were comparatively low, how much more urgent is this need to-day, when we frequently meet with buildings with several hundred windows on a single street frontage?

TALLER BUILDINGS.

Let us consider a new building, such as the Mayfair Hotel, by Messrs. Henry White & Son. Here we have a quite modern example of a structure of which the fenestration presents just the difficulties which have been mentioned. At its highest portion the building consists of eight storeys, and it has a special interest in that the architects have been content to allow the windows to appear in their naked simplicity, without adornment of any kind, and although in some respects attempts have been made to relieve the monotony caused by the repetition of rectangular apertures (of which about four hundred happen to be visible from the point of view illustrated), one cannot help feeling that this surfeit of windows has become a little tiresome. It is not the length of the building,

but its excessive height which causes the difficulty. If it had consisted of but three storeys it is easy to imagine that an elegant composition might have resulted, even if the windows were scarcely elaborated at all, provided, of course, that their proportions were well chosen and the wall surface were given its appropriate points of emphasis in its basement storey, its cornice or attic, and by various projections or recesses such as might lend interest to the composition. In the design under consideration the architects have, indeed, made a gallant attempt to introduce some architectural features in the form of substantial cornices which do much to bind the composition together, while the projections at the lateral extremities of the main façade help to close it in and to give it a formal unity, this effect being enhanced by the tall attic consisting of two storeys, which dominates the whole. The architects are to be especially congratulated upon their restraint, for there are certain things which they might have done to "liven up" these façades which they omitted to do.



THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY OFFICES, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, E.C.
MESSRS. MEWES & DAVIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

ÆSTHETIC DEVICES FOR RELIEVING MONOTONY OF FENESTRATION.

We are here referring to two, but by no means praiseworthy, devices adopted by architects when confronted with the task of relieving the monotony of a façade containing a very large number of windows. In the first instance it would have been possible to resort to the easy device of placing little balconies here and there to break up the façade. This policy has been adopted very often, and generally with disastrous results, because in most instances the balconies obviously appear to be what, in fact, they are, namely, afterthoughts, irrelevant protrusions, having little æsthetic relationship to the façade as a whole. One commonly finds that groups of windows are chosen for this special privilege of having a balcony when they do not differ in any formal quality from the neighbouring windows which are denied this ornament. This is not to say, of course, that the balcony can never be legitimately used as a symbol of domesticity in architecture, but that it requires for

its proper employment that a special position be prepared for it at the inception of the design. In the case under consideration the few balconies which appear are correctly treated, for they are situated in the main recesses immediately above the ground-floor storey, and elsewhere over the entrance doorways, which give a special reason for a different treatment of the façade immediately above them. Again, it would have been possible to have simplified the façade by combining two or more rows of windows into one single row of tall apertures, which, although embracing more than one storey would yet pretend to be only one. Of all the devices for dealing with the modern problem of fenestration, this is the most indefensible, for it has the effect of falsifying the subject of the building; a series of quite small apartments assume the appearance and status of large apartments, with the result that when we desire to give exterior expression to some public hall or other chamber of important dimension, we find that the architectural symbol by right belonging to it has been malappropriated by buildings of lesser consequence. Fortunately, in



LEATHERSELLERS' HALL, ST. HELEN'S PLACE.
H. A. SAUL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

the design under consideration, this species of deception has not been resorted to, and the façade stands out as an example of straightforward design in which the true character of the building as an assemblage of moderate-sized rooms has been declared unequivocally.

ÆSTHETIC FUNCTION OF CLASSIC ORDER.

The time-honoured method by which façades can be simplified and their parts increased in scale is, of course, that of the Classic Order, whereby several storeys are grouped together without it being in the least necessary to do violence to the fenestration. It is just because the Order has in the past performed this particular æsthetic function so satisfactorily, and continues to this day to perform it, we find that its popularity and prestige still remain very high, in spite of the loud protests of those purists who see in this famous instrument of design nothing more than a constructional device. Although it may frequently occur that the Order is misused and becomes pompous and otherwise objectionable through its being badly

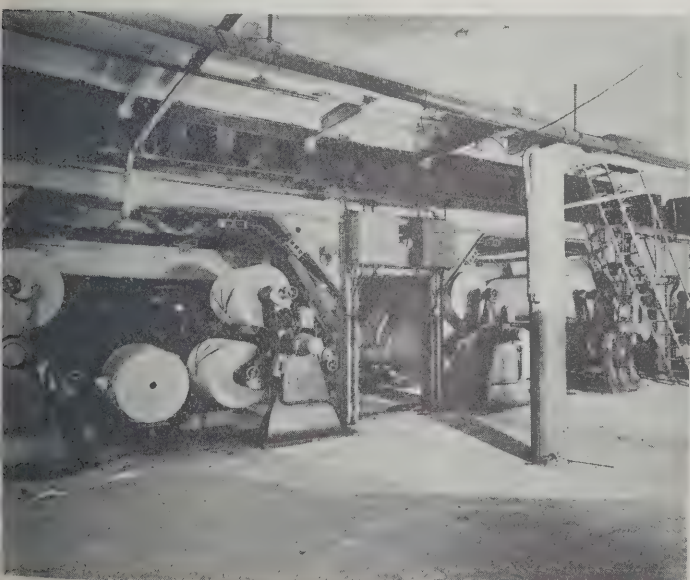
placed on any particular façade, there can be no doubt that in many instances it solves the main problem of window grouping. For instance, in the Midland Bank building in Pall Mall, by Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, here illustrated, columns are used with effect to simplify the composition and to increase apparent scale. The façade is divided into three main divisions admirably contrasted—the arcaded ground floor storey, the columnated central portion above, and the double row of dormers in the roof. We have here a design which has the virtues of both unity and variety, and which is a compact whole with adequate base and crown and lateral extremities well emphasised. In the second example, a bank building in Buckingham Palace Road, by the same architect, the Order, being confined to the central part of the two top storeys, does less to unify the façade, and in fact, appears almost as a disturbing feature, for it breaks up the main unit of wallage above the basement storey.

Two designs which might conceivably have benefited by a pilaster treatment are a block of offices in Gold



630 miles of paper on a reel—three reels to a “reel magazine”—42 “reel magazines”—126 reels—630 miles of paper! In the sub-basement in Northcliffe House, the new home of the “Daily Mail,” 126 reels of paper are in use or in reserve on the machines every day. Each of the 42 “reel magazines” must be ready to feed 15 miles of paper up through the floor to the printing presses. The new presses in Northcliffe House have a total printing capacity of 756,000 copies of the “Daily Mail” per hour. A reel of paper for the “Daily Mail” is of no light weight. An illustration on this page shows one of the “Daily Mail” reels being trucked into position in Northcliffe House. Another shows a corner of the reel-line and a glimpse of some of the

126 reels, which hold the 630 miles of paper. The concrete surfaces in the basement and sub-basement for Northcliffe House were specified by Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, F.F.R.I.B.A., the architects, to be hardened with “Colemanoid.” The heavy reels of paper on the steel-wheeled trucks must pass daily over these floors. Few floors are called upon to be so resistant to wear and tear as floors in a printing house. Resistance to oil and grease is another necessary attribute, if “newspaper production floors” are to be a success. “Colemanoid” makes floors oil and grease proof. Specifications for similar floor toppings can be had from me at Regent House, Regent St., London, W.1.



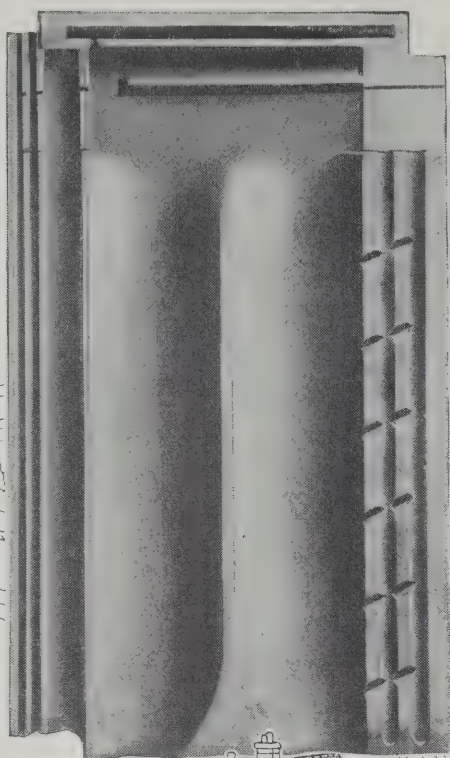
Frederic Coleman



MIDLAND BANK, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.



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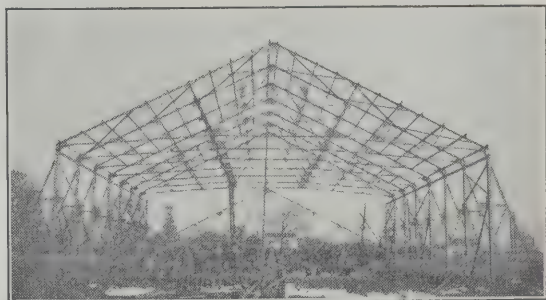
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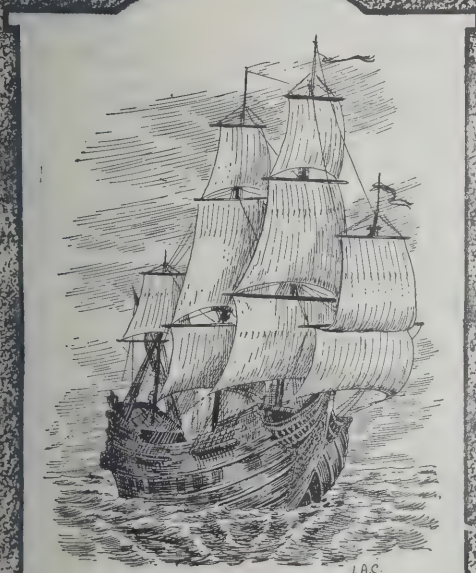


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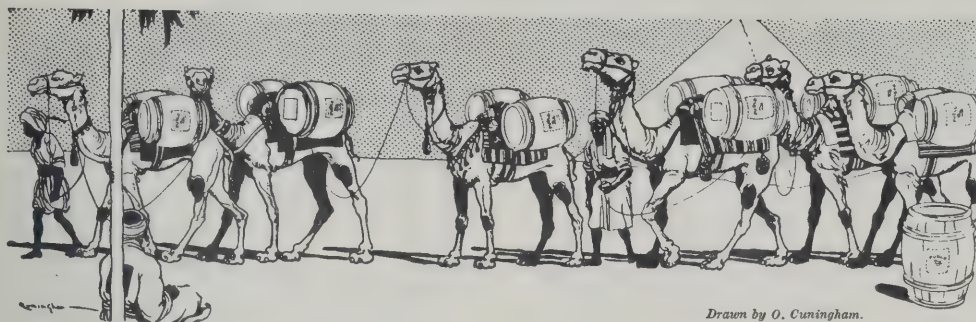

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Square, by Messrs. Mewes & Davis, and Messrs. Meaker's premises, designed by Messrs. Adams, Acton. Both these are tall buildings, having a multiplicity of plain rectangular window openings. In the former case some relief is obtained by a cornice with double attic, and by a somewhat insignificant little pediment arbitrarily placed in the centre window of the third row. The ground-floor storey, unfortunately, is scarcely differentiated from the remainder. The latter example has the advantage of a well-marked basement and attic, but the four storeys of windows in between these features have no other adornment than a line of little pediments over the second row of windows, which, in cutting the façade in two equal divisions, compromise its unity.

One of the principal functions of the pilaster is to stabilise the vertical dimension of a façade and thus render it an organic whole, for while either of the last-mentioned façades might have a row of windows added to it or taken from it without the pattern of the fenestration suffering irreparable injury, a pilaster is, as it were, a sensitive organism, and if either its head or its foot be cut off we immediately recognise that a gaping wound has been effected.

In Northcliffe House, by Messrs. Ellis & Clarke, the essentials of the Order have been retained, and while the entablature has been greatly simplified, the cornice being reduced to one great cavetto moulding, the vertical members have recognisable capitals. Here the scale is very large, owing to the windows being almost flush with this wall surface between the pilasters, yet the identity of the several storeys finds external expression. Where, however, it is possible to sub-divide a façade into vertical divisions providing interesting contrasts of dimension, as in Messrs. Mewes & Davis's Hudson Bay office building, here illustrated, the need for the Order is not felt; though, in this particular

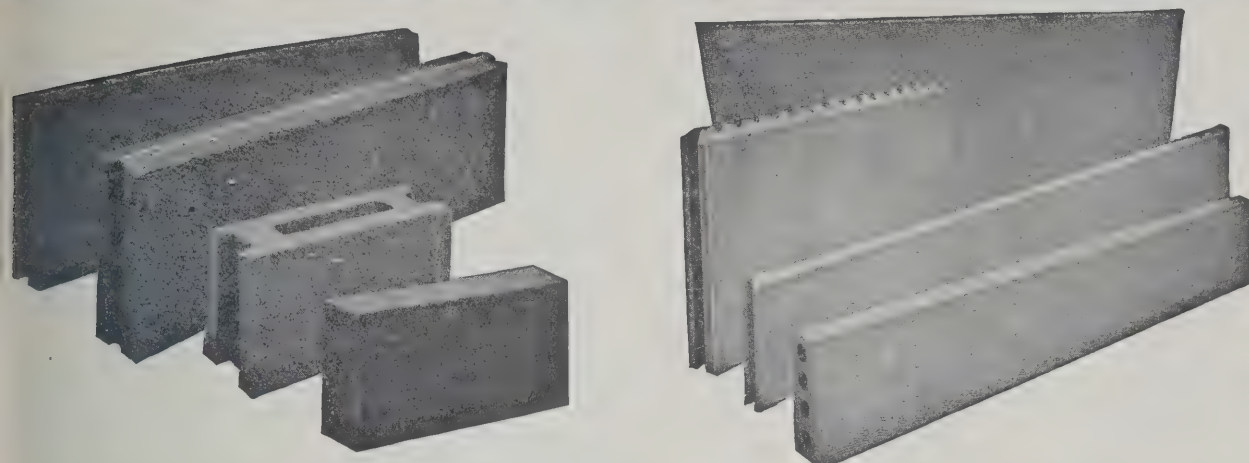
instance, it adorns the ground-floor storey, it is no essential to the cohesion of the design.

THE NEW QUADRANT.

The new Quadrant, of which the façades were designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, the new County Fire office, and Swan & Edgar all provide subject for prolonged discussion for students of urban architecture. It is, of course, recognised that as far as the Quadrant itself was concerned, the architect was hampered by the necessity to incorporate the Piccadilly Hotel in this design. It thus became necessary to maintain the great roof with its double row of dormers, originally a concession to the London County Council building regulations, although the giant chimneys, which so unhappily break the skyline over the hotel, have been omitted in the remainder of the design, except in the County Fire office itself, where they spring up again as a not quite pleasant surprise. In the new façade Sir Reginald Blomfield has eschewed the Order, obtaining an effect of scale by grouping two or three storeys into single window units. Where this device is employed, as in the County Fire office, Swan & Edgar, and the New Criterion, the fenestration itself is elegant, and we almost forgive the architectural subterfuge which has been employed. The windows to the main part of the quadrant are of a repetitive design with little adornment, but as they are well framed in between roof and lower storey they are not in the least monotonous.

The examples here illustrated show the various ways the problem of the street façade is being tackled. No matter what new conditions of building may arise, the elementary principles of composition remain unaltered and while there is plenty of room for experiment the time-honoured methods of design exemplified in the Classic tradition seem likely to hold their own.

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ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

The Select Committee who are considering the Architects' Registration Bill held a further sitting on June 21, under the chairmanship of Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, when evidence was given by Sir Charles Morgan, representing the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Witness, in reply to the Chairman, said he was a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and he desired to point out one or two objections which that body had to the Bill. The principal objection was that the Bill was so indefinite. There was no distinction as to what the nature of architect's work was nor how far it would be affected by the Bill. That was their material difficulty in opposing the Bill. So far as the R.I.B.A. was concerned, they had always had most friendly relations with that body, and they were not wishing to hinder their scheme as outlined in the Bill, provided they could have it confined within some limits, and provided the powers given could be understood by the engineers and the outside public.

The Chairman: You consider that the Bill will not benefit the public and will injure the civil engineers?

Witness said that was so. What they objected to was that the provision with regard to the Admissions Committee proposed to be set up under the Bill was so wide that the Committee might, and probably would, admit men who were engineers, such as structural engineers, and to that extent they might claim, as architectural work, work that had been in the past engineering work and apply to it their own conditions. There was an institution at the present moment that was called the Structural Engineers' Institution, and, if this Bill were passed, it would enable those people to call themselves registered architects and structural engineers, which would be a great encroachment on the work of the civil engineers.

Dr. Watts asked under what clause of the Bill structural engineers could be included as architects?

Witness said the Bill did not mention the point specifically, but it could undoubtedly be the case. The Bill did not stop at saying that a man could be a registered architect, but went on to say that he might be a registered architect in combination with something else.

Dr. Watts: But the mere fact of being a registered architect would not enable a man to call himself a structural engineer unless he had the qualifications.

The Chairman asked witness if he could suggest any definition.

Witness said that was just the difficulty. It was defined in their charter what a civil engineer was, and unless there was some definition in this Bill, men might be able to trespass on that charter. It was well defined what civil engineers had to do, and their structural work was specified. It had been suggested in evidence before the Committee that bridges, for example, might come within the term architecture. Bridges at present were purely engineering work, and Waterloo Bridge, as an example, was built by an engineer, and architects had nothing to do with it.

In reply to the Chairman, witness said that if there were no roaming clauses in the Bill they would be prepared to let the charter stand as it was. They were asking permission to take their names out of Schedule 2, which set out the constitution of the Admissions Committee, because, if they were on that Committee and structural engineers were admitted to registration as architects, it would be tantamount to the Institution admitting that the work of the structural engineers was architectural work. The Bill would allow of men being drawn in who had passed no examination at all, and would allow people to be called architects who, in his opinion, were not architects and never would be.

Mr. Tasker: Has not that always been so with the R.I.B.A., and are not most Fellows men who have never passed an examination, but have been selected for their eminence?

Witness: Yes, that has always been so; but I am referring to those people in a third-rate position. Many people who are practising what I would consider purely structural engineering will come in without any examination at all.

Sir A. Hopkinson asked witness whether he would not feel confidence in the Admissions Committee in view of the fact that it was to contain twelve architects?

Witness said that if the Institution of Civil Engineers were on that Committee they would always be out-voted; but, in spite of that, their presence on the Committee would lead people to think that they were admitting as architects those men whom they wished not to admit.

Sir A. Hopkinson: When your Institution was first founded, did you admit practising engineers without examination?—Witness: Yes. That was found necessary, and I agree that it is necessary when starting a new institution.

And you introduced examinations later on?—Witness: Yes.

May not the architects do that also?—Witness said the position was not the same, because the architects had their institution already.

You have found the establishment of your examination has had a beneficial effect on the profession?—Yes. And in the interests of the public I think it is essential.

In addition to your examination system, you have the hall-mark of the letters of your institution?—Yes, we have that.

Would it not be an advantage to the architects' profession to have some recognition of that sort if they have examinations and the equivalent of a title?—They have it now, but this Bill, I understand, is to let in without examination men whom the Admissions Committee will say are registered architects, and according to Major Barnes, when their examination does come about it is to be to a lesser degree than exists now.

Questioned further as to the limits of engineering work and architectural work, witness said that in Waterloo Bridge the engineers had produced a structure that was worth looking at without an architect (Laughter.) He had been, as an engineer, responsible for the construction of Victoria Station, and they had no architect on that work.

Sir A. Hopkinson: But suppose that you have a beautiful front to a station?

Witness: We had architectural assistance for the front of the station and also for the annexes.

Witness considered that the R.I.B.A., under their present charter, could ask for an Order-in-Council to call themselves registered architects, and thus get everything they wanted without this Bill. The Institution of Civil Engineers had no objection whatever to architects seeking registration.

The Chairman: Did not your Institution promote a Bill with the object of qualifying engineers?

Witness: We did start a Bill of that sort, but we had so many institutions of the different branches of the engineering profession that we did not proceed.

But you did promote such a Bill?—We went out to see what could be done.

That was the Civil Engineers' Registration Bill, and now you are objecting to architects doing the same?—No. We do not object to registration. Our own difficulty was that we found so many different kinds of engineers, each with their own institution, that we

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had to drop the Bill, and we went to the Privy Council for an Order-in-Council instead.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Have you any idea that, if this Bill were passed, registered architects would encroach on the duties carried out to-day by civil engineers?

Witness: I feel so very decidedly. The iron-work and steel structure of the big buildings of to-day is all done by structural engineers and the stone and masonry work by architects, but, if this Bill were passed, the architects would claim that the iron-work and steel structure was part of their work.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald referred to a book recently published, "The Architect in History," and witness agreed that that book showed that there was a differentiation in the carrying out of public works between the engineer and the architect.

Witness agreed, in reply to further questions by Sir M. Macdonald, that the examinations of the Institution of Civil Engineers constituted probably the highest standard of test amongst comparable bodies. They felt that this Bill would encroach on the practice of civil engineers, and perhaps take away from them to a certain extent their means of livelihood.

Sir M. Macdonald, quoting from the book to which he had referred, said there was a feeling that architects would like to take back some of the work that was now done by engineers, such as bridge building.

Mr. Lindley questioned witness as to the position of engineers in regard to the construction of railway buildings, and witness pointed out that railway companies were absolutely exempt from building by-laws. The only thing in regard to which they had to submit to the examination of local authorities was the frontage line and sanitary arrangements. This Bill might, he thought, upset that position. If they let men in as architects by means of the proposed Admissions Committee, the result would be that they would have a large number of young men as registered architects who would not be fit, owing to lack of experience, to assume the responsibilities thus put on them, and would be unable to get work. The Bill would entitle people who had spent five years in a drawing office to be registered as architects; in fact, they could demand registration under this Bill.

Mr. Tasker: Has your Institution experienced any difficulty in finding civil engineers?

Witness: No. Our charter is sufficiently wide.

Your fear is that if the R.I.B.A. cannot define what an architect is in their Bill, they may experience some difficulty in defining what is architectural work in a sense?—Quite.

It is the usual practice of civil engineers to call in the aid of architects and sculptors for the adornment of their works?—Yes, we do sometimes adorn our works with art. (Laughter.)

Your difficulty is that registration is a matter which concerns the architects to-day, and you solved it in your own case through the powers of your Institution conferred by your charter?—No. Our difficulty is that this Bill is going to create a new class of people who will call themselves registered architects, and will also admit certain other people.

Dr. Watts: You do not object to the registration of architects, but to Clause 5 of the Bill by which certain people are taken in without examination?

Witness: I would not like to say that. The question of the Admissions Committee is quite a different thing. They could take in men who are doing what we say is engineering work to-day. If we were on that Admissions Committee as laid down in Schedule 2 of the Bill it would be said that we were agreeing to it.

The Chairman: But you would be there to object.

Witness: We would be only one on the Committee.

Dr. Watts: Do you know what was done with regard to registration when the Medical Acts were passed in 1858?

Witness: I admit there is always a difficulty, when you are starting a new institution, and that you must take in at the beginning those who are established; but architects and the R.I.B.A. have been established a long time, and now they are trying to draw in some people who are not architects.

Dr. Watts: There is nothing at the present time to prevent a bargee or taxi-driver from calling himself an architect. What we want is a qualification laid down by Act of Parliament. You do not object to that, do you?

Witness: We have not the slightest objection. All we object to is taking in people who are not architects.

In reply to Mr. Hirst, witness said that if, at the time of his putting up for election to the Institution of Civil Engineers, any applicant called himself an architect, they would not look at him.

Mr. Hirst: Is it within your knowledge that you have duplicate members of the R.I.B.A. and the Institution of Civil Engineers?

Witness: No. If they came to us and said that they were members of the R.I.B.A. we would not have them.

Lt.-Col. Moore: Your Institution has stated that you are going to show complete opposition to this Bill. Does that mean that you will not consider any amendments?

Witness: No. We did not propose any amendments because we considered the Bill so vague.

Lt.-Col. Moore: Had you any conversations with the R.I.B.A. on the subject?

Witness: Yes. We should have been satisfied if we had been put in the same position as the naval architects, who are taken out of the Bill altogether. Witness added that they were inserted in Schedule 2 by the R.I.B.A. without their consent or knowledge.

Capt. Wallace: You bar architects from sitting for your examinations. How do you define architects?

Witness: As far as our examinations are concerned, if a student says that his studies in the past have been architectural, then he cannot sit.

Capt. Wallace: Then can you define architectural studies?

Witness: No. Other people have tried to do that. If the student has been articled to an architect, then we say that he has been trained as an architect.

The Chairman: Is there any definition of a profession in any Registration Act?

Witness: I do not know.

The Chairman: You are afraid of people receiving the title of registered architect because they are allowed by the Admissions Committee to become registered architects?

Witness: I have no confidence in the Admissions Committee at all. To begin with, there are twelve architects on it. There are surveyors and quantity surveyors and others who do not care two straws about engineering.

The Chairman: Do you not think that the Admissions Committee will be able to distinguish between the work of an engineer and the work of an architect?

Witness: I think they would in the case of two works very close together, such as structural work, but they will say that that work is architectural and will take it in.

The Chairman: Were you not trying to do exactly the same as the architects when the Civil Engineers' Registration Bill was brought forward?

Witness: We found it too complicated.

The Chairman: Then the difference between you and the architects is that the architects have not found it too complicated. The Bill having passed its second reading in the House, the principle is admitted.

Mr. Hirst: Is not that rather an exaggeration? Did not the House pass the Bill so as we could come here to examine it?

At the conclusion of the examination of the witness, the Committee adjourned.



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London Building Notes

ACTON.—Middlesex E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington, £50,263, for the erection of a technical institute and trade school in Acton. The architect is Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Council of Middlesex, 87-91 Tufton Street, Westminster.

BASINGHALL STREET.—A large block of offices, five storeys high, is to be built by Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., London and Maidstone, on the site at the corner of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, E.C.2. The architects are Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1.

CARLISLE STREET.—Plans are now in course of preparation in connection with the scheme for the Carlisle Street improvement scheme, in the Marylebone area. It is proposed to rehouse about 2,900 persons in large blocks of tenements, 5 storeys high. Open spaces will be emphasised. The architects are Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2.

CHISWICK.—Large extensions are to be made to the factory premises at Chiswick, W.3, for the Chiswick Polish Co., Ltd., manufacturers of "Cherry Blossom" boot polish. The new factories have been designed by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., 15 Park Street, Islington, N.1. The steel framework is being erected by Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

CITY ROAD.—A large block of office and warehouse premises is to be built at the corner of City Road and Featherstone Street, E.C.2. The new premises are to be erected for the Lewis Buildings, Ltd., and have been designed by Mr. William Arthur Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-13 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Ashley & Horner, Ltd., 8 Aldgate, E.1.

CROYDON.—An extensive shopping "parade" is to be built in Dovercourt Parade, in London Road, Croydon. The plans have been approved, the architects being Messrs. North, Robin & Milsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. The "All-In" Building Co., 59a Walworth Road, S.E.17.

EAST HAM.—Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations, 255-9, Katherine Road, for Mr. H. Blackman; 5 houses, Raneliffe Road, for Mr. F. Hamlett; additions, East Ham Shopping Hall, Myrtle Road, for East Ham Shopping Hall, Ltd.; alterations, 86 High Street South, for Mr. F. Buen.

EAST SHEEN.—New shops and show-rooms, with living accommodation on the upper floors, are to be erected upon a site in Upper Sheen Road, S.W. The work will be carried out under the direction of Messrs. Knight & Co., surveyors, 1 Sussex Place, Kensington, S.W.7.

ELTHAM HIGH STREET.—The Eltham Conservative Club premises in High Street, Eltham, S.E.9, have been acquired by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 147 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Plans are being

prepared by the society's architects' department at Powis Street, S.E., for the adaptation of the property as a branch stores.

HACKNEY.—Building operations have been commenced upon a site in Amherst Road, Hackney, E., where new branch premises of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., are to be erected. The new bank will be of brick, with stone facings, and has been designed by the bank's building surveyor, Mr. Johnson. The contractors are Messrs. A. E. Roome & Co., Ltd., 7 Warwick Street, E.9.

HAMMERSMITH.—It is proposed to enlarge the Western Ambulance Station and Depot in Seagrave Road, S.W.6, at a cost of £6,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

HANWELL.—The Ealing T.C. has received sanction to borrow £2,770 for the purchase of a housing site between Drayton Bridge Road and Framfield Road, and the Borough Surveyor is to prepare estimates, etc., for the provision of parlour and non-parlour houses on the site, and also for the provision of three-bedroom flats on the whole of the site.

HARLINGTON.—Middlesex E.C. have purchased a site in New Road, Harlington, for the erection of an elementary school, which is estimated to cost £16,000. The architect is Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Council of Middlesex, 87-91 Tufton Street, Westminster.

HATCH END.—A new parochial hall for St. Anselm's Church is to be erected. The builders are Messrs. Charles Brightman & Son, Ltd., Ebury Road Works, Watford. The architect is Mr. Harold Goslett, F.R.I.B.A., 28 Theobalds Road, Bloomsbury, W.C.

ILFORD.—Plans have been approved for the rebuilding of Nos. 261-275 High Street, Ilford, and the erection of a large dairy, restaurant, stables, milk cooling house, depot, etc., for Messrs. United Dairies, Ltd., 34 Palace Court, W.2. Excavations are at present in progress by the builders, Messrs. Henry Knight & Son, 16 Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N., under the direction of the company's architect, Mr. F. T. Dear, A.R.I.B.A., 9 Haycroft Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

KINGSTON.—As the result of a conference with representatives of the Kingston E.C. and the Surrey E.C., regarding the proposed extension of the Technical Institute, the architects, Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 60 Tufton Street, Westminster S.W.1, have received instructions to prepare sketch plans, with an estimate for the proposed extension.

MORTLAKE.—A large extension is to be made to the Electric Generating Station in Mortlake High Street, S.W., for the Electricity Committee. The contractors are Messrs. W. C. Cooper & Son, 201 Hammersmith Road, W.6. The electrical engineer is Mr. C. S. Davidson.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.—Extensive alterations and improvements, including the installation of new lifts,

are to be carried out at Craven House in Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., 5 Pickering Place, Westminster, S.W.1. The contractors are Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow) Ltd., 5-6 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

REGENT STREET.—Funds are being raised in support of the £250,000 rebuilding scheme of the Regent Street Polytechnic, W.1. A new motor engineering school is to be erected, to consist of the following: Drawing office, woodwork shop, machine shop, trimming shop, paint shop, metal panelwork shop, smith's shop, motor engine laboratory, chassis shop, lecture rooms, etc. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Frederick J. Will, F.R.I.B.A., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

RICHMOND.—Messrs. A. H. Leon Co. are rebuilding their premises. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Brewer, Smith & Brewer, The Green, Richmond.

SHOREDITCH.—Plans have been approved for the reconstruction of the "Spread Eagle" public-house, in Kingsland Road, E., for the owner, Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paul, Ltd., brewers, Whitechapel Road, E. The excavations for foundations are now being carried out by Mr. A. I. Symes, builder, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E.15. The architect is Mr. William Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., Newlyn House, 4-5 Aldgate, E.1.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW.—The first sections of the steel framework of the second portion of Victoria House, to be built at the corner of Southampton Row and Bloomsbury Square, W.C. are now being erected by the constructional engineers, Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. The new office will be seven floors in height, and is intended as headquarters for the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society. The builders are Messrs. James Cammichael (Contractors), Ltd., Wandsworth, S.W. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Charles W. Long, F.R.I.B.A., Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

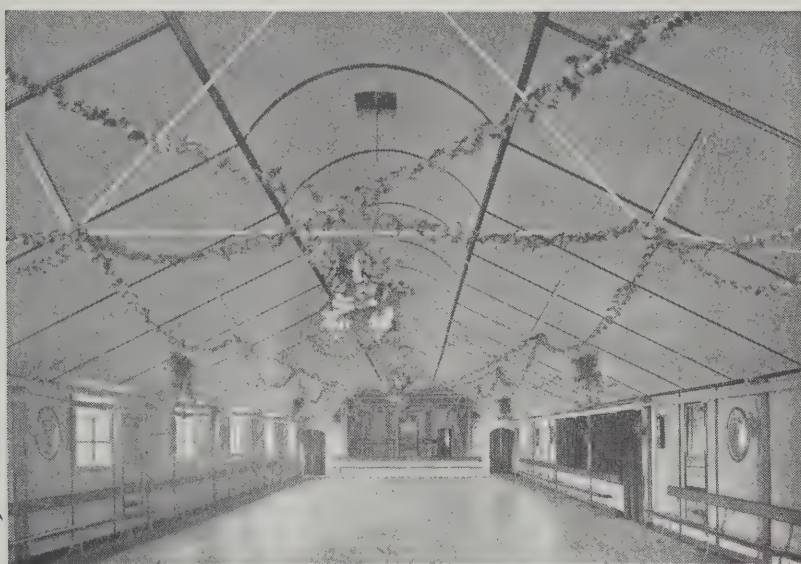
ST. PANCRAS.—Mr. W. Arthur Rutter, A.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for the erection of buildings at Praeger Mews, Bayham Street, St. Pancras.

ST. PANCRAS.—Work has recently commenced upon the site of the new North-Western Polytechnic, which is to be erected at St. Pancras, N.W. at a total cost of £1,100,000. The plans are by Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E. (Messrs. Riley & Glanfield), 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. The builders are Messrs. Cox, Ltd., 44 Praed Street, Paddington, W.2.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Premises in Paternoster Row, E.C.4, are to be converted into a large restaurant for Messrs. Mac's Restaurants, Ltd., plans prepared by Mr. H. T. Senior, Abbey House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The builders are Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Fern Works, Putney, S.W. Partition walling by Messrs. Joseph Mears, Ltd., Crab Tree Wharf.

(Continued on page 57)

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The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ADDISCOMBE.—A new company, called the Addiscombe Cinema Co., Ltd., has been formed (registered office, 46 High Street, Croydon) to build a new picture theatre in Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon. Plans for a building to accommodate 1,250 persons, with an ornamental frontage, have been prepared by Messrs. L. W. Griffiths & H. V. M. Emerson, architects, 14-15 Coleman Street, E.C.2. The builders will be the Ashford Building Co., Ltd., 36 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

ALFRETON.—A Primitive Methodist church, Sunday schools, and manse are to be erected on a site at Derby Road, Alfreton, by Mr. Robert Watchorn, of Los Angeles. The scheme, which will cost £30,000, also includes the erection of several cottages to replace those which will be demolished. The architects are Messrs. T. Antliff & Son, Ltd., of Derby.

BATTERSEA.—The B.C. are to proceed with the erection of the seventh block of tenements in the Plough Road area, at a cost of £11,000.

BEDFORD.—Mr. G. P. Allen is the architect of a new church to be built here.

BIRMINGHAM.—Large manufacturing premises are to be built at the corner of Great Hampton Row and Constitution Hill, Birmingham, for Messrs. W. Canning & Co., Ltd., metal polishers. The new building will be of four storeys, and will be erected in facing brick to the designs of Messrs. Peacock & Bewlay, F.R.I.B.A., 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The E.C. are considering the erection of additional school accommodation at Billesley at a cost of £12,000. Plans have been prepared for an assembly room and eight classrooms, with open verandahs on each side. The architect is Mr. H. T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—The B.G. propose to erect a single-storey night nurses' home at Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, the estimated cost, with equipment, being £9,000. Messrs. C. Whitwell & Son, 3 Newhall Street, Birmingham, are the architects, and Mr. N. Greenway is consulting engineer.

BIRMINGHAM.—The B.G. are to carry out various work at the Dudley Road Hospital. Messrs. Martin & Martin and W. H. Ward, 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham, have been appointed architects for the scheme, and Mr. Noel W. Greenway consulting engineer. The Colleshill Bench have approved plans for a cinema house, to be erected at a cost of £35,000.

BLACKPOOL.—Work has been commenced on the new South Shore picture theatre, near Waterloo Road Station. The theatre is to seat 1,500, and the buildings will also include 10 shops and a lecture hall for public gatherings. Major Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., is the architect.

BRADFORD.—Plans passed by the Corporation: 26 houses, Harehills Road and Kinston Grove, for Mr. A. Robinson; 4 bungalows, Ashbourne Gardens, for Mr. F. Kirby; 4 houses, Carr House Gate, for Mr. T. R. Robinson; 8 houses, Leaventhorpe Road, for Mr. W. W. Rawnsley; 4 bungalows, Haws Grove, for Mr. S. Priestley; 7 houses, Haworth Road, for Mr. B. Swailes; 6 houses, Whernside Mount, for Messrs. J. Watkin & Co.; 13 houses, Moore Avenue and Poplar Grove, for Mr. F. Wray; 4 houses, Florida Road and Simms Dene, for Mr. A. W. Cooke; 5 houses, Whitehead Place, for Messrs. A. Cansfield & Sons.

BRENTFORD.—The foundation stone of the Brentford Hospital was laid last week. The cost of the building is estimated at £14,000. The architects are Messrs. H. W. Dodge, F.S.I., and R. A. Reid, A.R.I.B.A.; the builder is Mr. George Challis.

BRIDGNORTH.—Sanction has been received by the T.C. to borrow £6,526 for the erection of 12 parlour type houses on the Innage Lane site.

BRISTOL.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., of Clare Street, Bristol, for a new cinema, to be built on the site of the present St. George's Hall, Redfield, at a cost of £20,000. The work of erection has been entrusted to Mr. Frank Wilkins, Temple Backs, Bristol. The authorities have passed plans for the installation of a balcony to hold 200 persons at His Majesty's Picture House, Eastville. Plans have been passed for the remodelling of St. Stephen's Restaurant, Baldwin Street, Bristol, including the construction of new kitchens and offices. Dining room extensions are also to be made at Hort's Restaurant, Broad Street, the architect in both cases being Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A.

CARLISLE.—Plans passed by the Corporation: 2 houses, London Road, for Messrs. Benwell & Slack (architects); warehouse, Caldewgate, for Mr. J. Leslie (architect); 2 houses, Brampton Road, for Mr. H. Foxall (architect); bakehouse, Moorhouse Road, for Mr. H. E. Scarborough (architect); 2 houses, Moorhouse Road, for Mr. J. Wigston; alterations, Dalston Road siding, for the British Petroleum Co., Ltd.; store, James Street, for Messrs. Hudson, Scott & Sons, Ltd.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Scarsdale Brewery Co., Ltd., of Chesterfield, have decided to build large new licensed premises upon a site at the corner of Newbold Road and Hawkesley Avenue. Work is shortly to be put into operation on the site, under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Willecockson & Cutts, 12 Saltergate, Chesterfield.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation Health Committee recommend the erection of a new isolation hospital forthwith, on a site on the Priory estate. The Borough Engineer is to prepare a

complete scheme, with all necessary plans, providing for 32 beds, together with an administrative block.

FENTON.—The Burslem and District Co-operative Society are to erect shop premises in Heron Street. The architects are Messrs. Watkin & Maddox, Swan Bank, Burslem, Staffs.

GARSTON.—Mr. H. Lidbetter is the architect of a new Congregational Church Hall.

HAMPTON.—The U.D.C. are making an offer for land in Malvern Road for a housing site. The Surveyor has prepared a preliminary lay-out for the erection of 96 houses on a site near Priory Road.

HERTFORD.—The Joint Hospital Board have accepted the plans of Mr. A. Gray, the Board's architect, for extensions to Hertford Hospital.

HINCKLEY.—The R.D.C. are to build 10 additional houses at Burhage, 10 at Barwell, 8 at Earl Shilton, 4 at Sapote, and 10 at Stoney Stanton.

ISLINGTON.—The B.C. have agreed upon the proposed extension to the Municipal Buildings. These plans provide for a hall providing accommodation for 691 persons seated, and dancing accommodation for 410 persons; reception or dance room with accommodation for 224 persons seated or 178 dancing, and a banquet or supper room, with accommodation for 91 persons seated at table. The estimated cost of the proposed extension, including furniture, fittings, etc., is £48,000. Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

KESWICK.—The U.D.C. has bought the former Midland Bank premises in Main Street, at £2,500, as a site for a new Town Hall.

LANGOLD.—The stone-laying ceremony in connection with the erection of the new Wesleyan School Chapel has now been performed. Sir Alfred Gelder, architect, of Hull, prepared the plans.

LEEDS.—The E.C. have purchased 26 acres of land on the Weetwood Grange estate, Far Headingley, as a site for the boys' and girls' modern schools.

LISKEARD.—Mr. E. C. Hignam, Lic.R.I.B.A., of Liskeard, has prepared plans for the erection of a Sunday school at Trewidland.

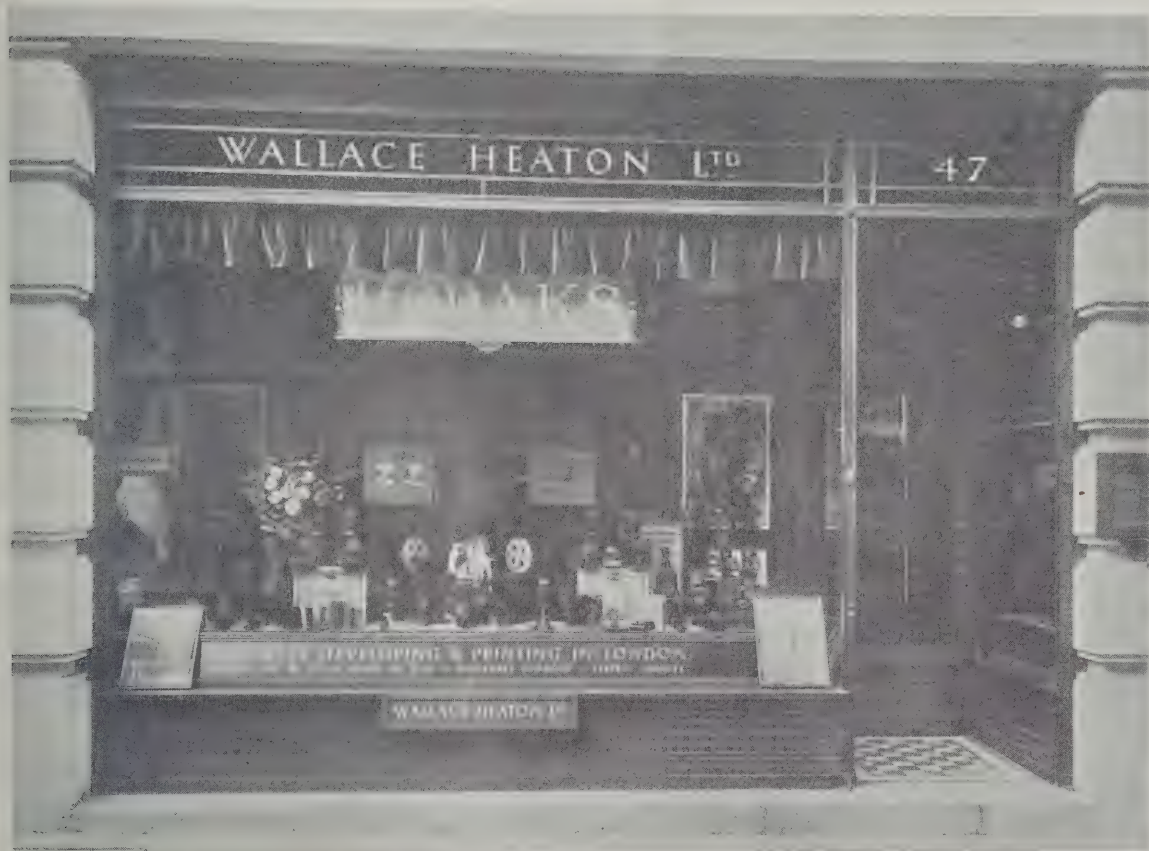
LIVERPOOL.—The Corporation are to erect 260 tenements and 6 shops on the Melrose estate.

LIVERPOOL.—The important central corner site, 17-19 Church Street, with the frontage to Williamson Street, has been purchased by Lloyds Bank, Ltd., for new bank premises.

LLANDUDNO.—The Mostyn Estates, Ltd., have submitted to the U.D.C. a plan of the proposed town planning of the urban district.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. J. Joseph & Co., 51 High Street, Manchester, propose to extend their premises, 53 and 55 High Street and Spring Alley. The plans are being prepared by Mr. P. C. Larmouth, architect and surveyor, 23 King Street, Manchester.

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MANCHESTER.—The Ellerman Lines, Ltd., shipowners, 11 Albert Square, Manchester, are proposing to make structural alterations to their premises, which have frontages to Albert Square, Brazennose Street, and Queen Street, Manchester. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, F.F.R.I.B.A., architects, 24 Brazennose Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE.—The Housing Committee of the T.C. has instructed the Council's architect to prepare a layout for a site for a school at Cowgate.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — Extensive alterations and improvements are to be effected to the licensed premises in Westmoreland Road, known as the "Grainge Hotel." Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PAIGNTON. — Plans have been passed by the U.D.C. for eight houses, Elm Park, Colley End Road; twelve houses, York Road; and sixteen houses on a new road off York Road.

READING. — Some very important developments, involving building operations costing some £150,000, are contemplated by the directors of Messrs. Huntley & Palmer, Ltd., the well-known biscuit manufacturers, who have recently adopted plans prepared by Messrs. Holman & Goodsham, 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4. Extensive new factories are to be erected, upon which work will be commenced at once.

REDRUTH.—A new hall is to be erected as an addition to the West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital at Redruth. The plans have been prepared by the architect, Mr. Leonard Winn, L.R.I.B.A., of Truro.

RICHMOND.—An important building scheme is being undertaken by the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force Board of the Wesleyan Home Mission Committee at Catterick Camp. A new chapel is to be built for Wesleyan soldiers, to cost £10,000.

SHEFFIELD. — The Catholic Congregation have acquired a site on the Manor estate for the erection of a new church and Sunday schools. New day schools to accommodate 400 children are also to be erected, and Canon Dolan, who has the scheme in hand, estimates the cost at £10,000. The District Wesleyan Home Mission Committee have approved provisional plans for a new Wesleyan church, to be erected on the Manor estate, at a cost of about £10,000.

SHOTTON. — The foundation-stone has been laid for the new school at Flemingfield, which will cost £6,000.

SPALDING. — Old premises in the Market Place are being pulled down, and the site cleared, to make way for an extension of the branch premises of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., of London. The new building will conform to the architecture of the old Market Square houses, and has been designed by Mr. J. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., the bank's architect.

STRET福德. — A new General Post Office is contemplated to be erected on a site in King Street. Architects' Department, H.M. Office of Works.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The B.E. have approved the plans of the Warwickshire E.C. for the erection of a High School at Sutton Coldfield.

SWANSEA. — Plans passed by the Corporation: 19 houses, Grenfell Park estate, for Messrs. J. R. Banfield & Son; 23 houses, Gorse Road, Cockett Road, for Mr. Syd. Davies; 6 houses, Cockett Road, for Mr. Syd. Davies; 4 houses, Townhill, for Messrs. Jones & Watkins; caretaker's lodge, Girls' High School, Walters Road, for the E.C.; store, Clydach Road, Ynystawe, for Mr. Dd. Hopkins; Mission Hall, Wern Fawr Road, for the Brethren; 50 houses, Menselton, for the Great Western Garden Village Society, Ltd.; 4 houses, Pentregethin Road, for Messrs. Jones & Watkins; 9 houses, Parc-y-due, Morriston, for Messrs. Walters & Johns; 3 houses, Fern Street, for Mr. J. Willis; 17 houses, Grenfell Park estate, for Messrs. Jones Bros.; 6 houses, Limekiln Road, for Mr. B. F. Hoppe.

TRURO.—The Corporation propose to erect 12 small type houses on the Hendra housing estate at a cost of £4,548. The architect is Mr. F. A. Barnes, A.M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Truro.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A new hospital is to be erected at Great Culverton, at a cost of £150,000, to plans prepared by Mr. Cecil Burns, 23 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. The new institution will accommodate 150 beds.

WAKEFIELD. — The City Architect has submitted a map showing the preliminary zoning of the Sandal area for town planning purposes.

WAKEFIELD.—The Corporation Improvements Committee have asked the City Surveyor to prepare a sketch plan for the lay-out of a public health centre. The City Surveyor has prepared a perspective sketch showing the proposed extension of the Technical College, for the E.C.

WARRINGTON.—Mr. D. Cooper is developing the Bruche estate, and is to erect 36 houses. Mr. A. H. Leece, Bold Street, Warrington, is the architect.

WARRINGTON. — Plans have been passed by the Corporation for eight houses in Menin Avenue, for Messrs. W. & A. Ashton. Mr. M. J. Johnson, Queen's Chambers, Sankey Street, is the architect.

WATFORD.—Mr. H. A. Gold, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., of London, has accepted the position of joint architect with the borough engineer for the new library to be erected by the Watford Corporation at Little Nascot.

WHITCHURCH.—Mr. M. W. Sowden, surveyor, has prepared a scheme for the U.D.C. for the erection of 42 houses on the Highgate and Rosemary Lane sites.

WIGAN.—On a site at Boar's Head, Standish, near Wigan, a new petrol station is to be erected. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Harold Johnson, architect and surveyor, 23 King Street, Wigan.

WIGAN.—Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., of Leeds, propose to make altera-

tions and extensions to their branch premises at Standishgate, Wigan. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Harry Wilson, architect, 12 Victoria Park Avenue, Kirkstall, Leeds.

WIGAN.—On a site fronting Wallgate and Miry Lane, Wigan, a new motor showroom and garage is to be built. Mr. W. H. Johnson is the architect for this scheme. In the showroom provision is made for 12 motor cars, and the garage will accommodate about 100 cars.

WIGAN.—The T.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of public baths at Pemberton, for which plans have been prepared by the B.E. It is proposed to refloor the Market Hall with wood blocks, at an estimated cost of £2,418. Plans have been approved for alterations and additions to the Palais de Danse, in Millgate, for J. & W. Atherton; alterations to the Adelphi Hotel, in Harrogate Street, for Messrs. Cunninghams; new church of St. Stephen's, Heilan Road, Whalley, Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, Lancaster; alterations and additions in Mesnes Road, for Mr. C. H. Kirton.

WILLESDEN. — A Public Utility Society has been formed in Willesden, with the Right Rev. the Bishop of Willesden as president; Professor Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., as hon. architect, and Mr. Charles H. Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., as hon. surveyor. A scheme has been prepared by Prof. Adshead for the reconditioning of unsuitable and insanitary and overcrowded houses, and the erection of blocks of flats for working people, as well as to keep in constant survey the whole of the conditions in congested areas. The society are appealing for £10,000 to commence the scheme.

WORCESTERSHIRE C.C. — Worcester City Council are to carry out repairs at the County Buildings, in accordance with a report. Mr. Vernon Rowe, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester, is the architect. The estimated cost is £3,000.

WORKSOP. — Mr. H. Brakspar, F.S.A., has the work in hand for the restoration of the Priory Church. The scheme comprises the rebuilding of the south transept. The completed plans allow for the rebuilding of the choir at a cost of £10,000, and also rebuilding of the north transept at a cost of £4,000. Funds are being raised to provide a new parochial hall for St. Anne's, estimated to cost £5,000.

WOKING. — The U.D.C. propose erecting 14 houses, for which purpose a loan of £6,400 has been obtained. Mr. G. J. Woolridge, Woking, architect.

WOKING.—Plans have been passed by the U.D.C. for six houses, Rosebery Crescent, Kingfield, for Mr. A. E. Jones; shops and showrooms, Commercial Road, for Mr. W. Triggs Turner. Mr. F. W. Kinns, 14 Broadway, Woking, is the architect for the latter.

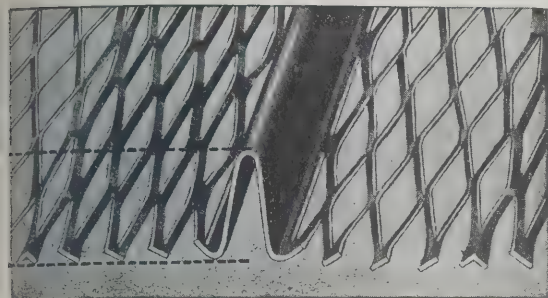
WREXHAM.—The County Council have decided to establish a mental deficiency home at a cost of £120,000. The architect is Mr. J. H. Edwards, Argyle Street, Wrexham.

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ALREWAS, STAFFS.—June 29.—For rebuilding and widening Kent's Canal Bridge at Alrewas. Particulars, Mr. J. Moncur, surveyor, County Buildings, Staffs.

ALTRINCHAM.—July 4.—For the erection of 40 type "A" houses on the Oldfield Brow housing estate. Particulars, Mr. H. E. Brown, surveyor, Town Hall, Altrincham. Deposit £2 2s.

ARMTHORPE.—For the erection of a cinema at Armthorpe, near Doncaster. Particulars, Messrs. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., Ropergate, Pontefract.

BANCHORY.—June 27.—For the mason, carpenter, plumber, plaster, slater and painter work of six blocks of two dwelling-houses to be erected at Hillhead of Arbedie, Banchory. Particulars, Burgh Surveyor's Office, Banchory.

BALDINGGLASS.—June 27.—For reconstruction of and additions to the Fever Hospital Building on the former workhouse ground at Baldinglass, for the Wicklow County Board of Health. Particulars, Mr. P. J. Foley, B.E., 102-103, Grafton Street, Dublin.

BALLYVARY.—June 28.—For the erection of a station (rly.). Particulars, T. Cassidy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

BILSTON.—June 30.—For the construction of a sewage pumping station and transformer house, together with appurtenant works, at the Willenhall Road housing site. Particulars, Mr. A. F. B. Sidwick, M.I.M. and Cy.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Bilston. Deposit £2 2s.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—June 27.—For alterations and repairs to the Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar School. Particulars, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

CASTLEREA.—June 28.—For the restoration of a building. Particulars, T. Cassidy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

CHAWLEIGH.—For the erection of a vestry and alterations to the Parish Church. Particulars, Messrs. Jerman and Radford, architects, 1 Bedford Circus, Exeter.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—July 9.—For the reconstruction and widening of Ruskinville Bridge. Particulars, the County Surveyor and Bridgmaster, County Offices, Preston.

DARLINGTON.—June 30.—For erection of school on site adjoining Bernard Street, Darlington. Particulars, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Darlington. Deposit £2 2s.

DORSET.—July 14.—For the erection of police stations at Wool and Lyme Regis. Particulars, Messrs. Broad, Babbs & Dockerill, quantity surveyors, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Lansdown, Bournemouth. Deposit £2 2s.

EAST BOLDON.—June 29.—For erection of a telephone exchange at East Boldon, Co. Durham. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

GLASGOW.—July 4.—For the construction of a steel plate-web bridge of three spans. Particulars, Mr. D. A. Donald, 271 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow. Deposit £3 3s.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—For the erection of 16 houses, in blocks of four, on a site at Colliery Row. Particulars, Mr. J. A. Emery, M.I.M., C.T.Y.E., Council Offices, Houghton-le-Spring. Deposit £2 2s.

JEDBURGH.—June 28.—For the erection of a residence and outbuildings at the Telephone Repeater Station, Jedburgh. Particulars, the Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

KETTERING.—June 30.—For erection of buildings at the Isolation Hospital, Rockingham Road. Particulars, Messrs. Blackwell & Ridley, architects, Gold Street Chambers, Kettering. Deposit £2 2s.

KIRKCALDY.—June 30.—Tenders are invited for all trades in connection with the erection of 54 three-roomed flatted and cottage type houses at Thornton. Particulars from Mr. William Williamson, architect, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £1 1s.

KNIGHTON.—June 30.—For the widening, in reinforced concrete (to be faced with stone), and strengthening of Teme Bridge, Knighton, for the Radnorshire C.C. Particulars, Mr. T. W. Wishlade, A.M.I.C.E., County Surveyor and Architect, County Offices, Llandrindod Wells. Deposit £2 2s.

LEICESTER.—For extensive engineering shops and offices for Messrs. A. Herbert, Ltd., Edgwick Works, Coventry. Particulars, Mr. A. Herbert, A.R.I.B.A., Leicester.

LIVERPOOL.—July 13.—For the erection of 260 tenement dwellings and six shops on the Melrose Road estate. Particulars, Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

MERIONETH.—For the erection of new offices at Barmouth County School for the E.C. Mr. A. M. Howard Jones, County Architect, County Council Office, Dolgelly.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—July 2.—For construction, erection and maintenance of a single-storey transit shed, about 1,100 square yards in area. Particulars, City Engineer, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—June 30.—For the erection of 161 houses on the Pendower housing estate and 92 houses at Morton Street, Walker. Particulars, Housing Architect, 15 Cloth Market, Newcastle. Deposit £2 2s.

PEMBERTON.—June 27.—For erection of a school for 456 scholars in Church Street, Pemberton, for John's C. of E. Schools. Particulars, Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, L.R.I.B.A., Leader's Buildings, King Street, Wigan. Deposit £1 1s.

PUDSEY.—June 28.—For electric installation in 96 houses now being erected. Particulars, Mr. B. H. Noble, M.I.M. and C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Pudsey.

RISHTON.—July 9.—For the construction and widening of North Bridge. Particulars, the County Surveyor and Bridgmaster, County Offices, Preston.

SHEFFIELD.—June 27.—For conversion to open access system, Park Branch Library. Particulars, Mr. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Town Hall, Sheffield.

SHITLINGTON.—July 12.—For the installation of electric light and low-pressure hot water installation, Middlestown New School, Shitlington. Particulars, the Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SOLIHULL.—July 4.—For erection of eight non-parlour type houses at Olton Farm, Lode Lane, Solihull, for the R.D.C. Particulars, Mr. W. T. Orton, architect, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

ST. IVES.—July 1.—For the erection of 16 cottages at the Stenna housing site. Particulars, Mr. Leger Whitford, Surveyor to the Council, Municipal Buildings, St. Ives. Deposit £2 2s.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.—July 4.—For erection of cottage at the Seage Farm, Charlton Road, Sunbury. Particulars, Mr. H. F. Coal, A.M.I.C.E., surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

SUNDERLAND.—June 27.—For the erection of 68 houses on the Fawcett estate. Particulars, Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTTENHAM.—June 27.—For erection of extension of schools, Devonshire Hill, White Hart Lane. Particulars, Mr. C. E. Blackburn, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Deposit £3 3s.

URMSTON.—July 14.—For erection of a secondary school. Particulars, Mr. Stephen Wilkins, F.R.I.B.A., 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

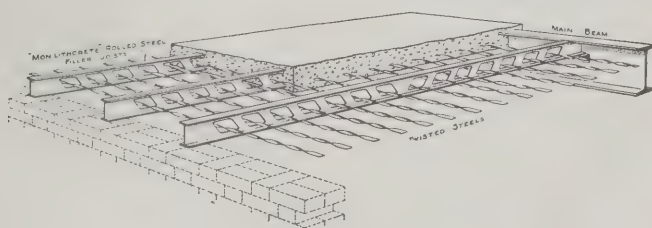
WETHERBY.—For all works, the erection of detached house, garage, etc., Spofforth Road, Wetherby. Particulars, Messrs. Fred. Mitchell Sons, 9 Upper Fountains Street, Albion Street, Leeds.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—June 28.—For the erection of a new nurses' home for the Managing Committee of the Wolverhampton and Midland County Eye Infirmary. Architect, Mr. Arthur W. Worrall, L.R.I.B.A., 8 North Street, Wolverhampton. Particulars, Messrs. Henry Vale & Sons, 16 Deighton Street, Wolverhampton. Deposit £3 3s.

YORKSHIRE.—July 2.—For reconstruction of a timber-piled bridge and incidental works to Cawthorne Bridge. Particulars, the West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

Victor Wilkins, *Architect.**Contractors: Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.*

PEABODY DONATION FUND NEW ESTATE, HAMMERSMITH



View of partly constructed floor.

Nine-and-a-half miles of Fawcett's "MON'LITHCRETE" Joists and over thirty-nine miles of transverse reinforcement were used in constructing nearly FOUR ACRES of suspended floor in this contract.

FAWCETT CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

65 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Building Tenders

ABERDEEN.—The Aberdeen University Court has accepted the following tenders for the extension of King's College buildings: Mason work, Mr. A. Adamson, Brechin; carpentry, Messrs. Clark & Donaldson, Aberdeen; slater, Messrs. Adam & Co., Aberdeen; plaster, Messrs. Roger & Baxter, Aberdeen; concrete, Messrs. Scott & Son, Aberdeen. The total cost is about £31,000.

ABERLOUR.—For the erection of a Masonic Hall at Aberlour. Mr. J. Wittet, Elgin, architect. Mr. J. Lawrence, Craigellachie, builder; Messrs. A. & R. Dunbar, Craigellachie, carpenters; Mr. J. M. Adam, slater; Mr. R. M. Morrison, plumber; Messrs. Hume Bros., Dufftown, plasterers; Mr. J. A. Milne, painter; Mr. E. Annan, heating work.

ASHFORD.—For the erection of 60 houses in Beaver Lane. Messrs. E. Clark & Sons, Melton Mowbray.

ASHFORD.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of E. Clark & Sons, Melton Mowbray, for the erection of 60 houses in Beaver Lane.

AYLESBURY.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. Webster & Cannon, Ltd., Cambridge Street, Aylesbury, for the erection of the proposed parochial institute at Holy Trinity Church, Walton, the cost being estimated at £6,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Ernest Hazell, F.R.I.B.A., 5 Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

BAMFORD.—For the proposed additions to the mill premises. Plans prepared in architects' department, Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Ltd., St. James Square, Manchester. Steelwork, Messrs. Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

BEDWORTH.—Warwickshire E.C. have accepted the tender for structural work of Mr. J. Smith, Bedworth, for £3,713, in connection with the Leicester Road School, Bedworth.

BIRMINGHAM.—An important contract has been placed with Messrs. W. J. Whittall & Sons, Lancaster Street, Birmingham, for the erection of the first portion of the new factory for Messrs. John Levaack, Ltd., in Alma Street, Birmingham. The contract for the second portion of the scheme has not yet been placed. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Riley & Smith, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—For the erection of a new picture theatre, assembly hall, and ten shops at Waterloo Road, South Shore. Architect, Major Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Clifton Street, Blackpool. Messrs. Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—The Building Plans Committee have approved plans for over 130 houses. The principal plans passed were: Messrs. C. Harding & Sons, 10 houses, Fernhurst Avenue; Mr. S. E. McGowan, billiards hall and garage, Waterloo Road; Messrs. Lancashire Construction Co., 39 houses, Marton Drive; Transmere Road and Mirfield Grove; Messrs. Staunton Bros., 12 houses, Honister Avenue and South Park Drive.

BLAENGARW.—The Glamorgan E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. J. Makin, 220 Inverness Place, Cardiff (£3,368), for the erection of a domestic science centre, etc., at Blaengarw Council School. The architect is Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation Water Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Thos. Obank & Son for the erection of a pressure filter house at Bingley, at a cost of £2,860 8s. 9d.

BRIERLEY HILL.—The M.H. have approved the proposals of the U.D.C. to proceed with the erection of 18 houses on the Brettell Lane site and 50 houses at Terrace Street. The tenders of Messrs. Batham & Beddall and Messrs. W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., respectively, have been accepted. The tender of Messrs. Purshouse & Gregory for the erection of 52 houses on the Trustin's estate has been accepted at £22,312.

CARDIFF.—A block of business premises, shops and offices is to be built on a site at the corner of High Street and Duke Street, Cardiff, to the designs of Messrs. Willmott & Smith, 4 Park Place, Cardiff. The contract has recently been placed with Messrs. Tucker Bros., 187 Broadway, Cardiff.

COVENTRY.—For the erection of 48 houses on the Radford estate. Successful tenders: Messrs. H. Clarke & Son (16); Messrs. J. U. Jones, Ltd. (10); Messrs. C. A. Anelay & Son (10); Messrs. Kelly & Son (12), £420 per house.

DARTON, YORKS.—For the erection of an ex-Service men's club, Station Road. Architects, Messrs. W. Wrigley & Son, A.A.R.I.B.A., 2 King Street, Wakefield. Successful tenders: Mr. A. Clifford Green, Market Street, builder; Messrs. Drake & Warters, New Wells, joiners; Messrs. S. Atkinson, Ltd., Calder Vale Road, slaters; Mr. C. S. Gelder, 38 Prince Arthur Street, Barnsley, plasterer; Mr. H. Gillotts, 7 and 9 Cheapside, plumber; Mr. S. Raines, Market Street, steelwork; Mr. D. Heap, Sandal Gardens, electrician; Mr. R. Robinson, 145 Manningham Lane, Bradford, painter.

DARWEN.—For erection of 24 houses on the Marsh House site. Messrs. R. Shorrocks & Son, Ltd.

DUNDALK.—For the erection of 27 houses. Messrs. P. McKenna & Sons, City Mills, Armagh, £12,164.

FORRES.—The Forres T.C. have accepted the tenders of the following contractors for the erection of 38 houses: Mason and plaster work, divided between Mr. David Ross and Messrs. R. & R. Murray; carpenter, Mr. James Smith; plumber, Messrs. Boyne & Martin; slaters, Messrs. Taylor & Son; painter and glazier, Mr. James Robertson; grates, Messrs. Mackenzie & Cruickshank. The cost of each block will be £1,264, or £316 per house.

EDINBURGH.—For the erection of 388 three-apartment houses at Saughton. Messrs. G. & R. Cousin and Messrs. W. A. McLeod & Co.

FRISTON, SUSSEX.—For the erection of gate house at "Gayles" House. Architect, Mr. E. Maufe, F.R.I.B.A. The Ringmer Building Works.

GREENWICH.—For erection of nurses' quarters. Messrs. T. D. Leng, Czar Street Works, Deptford, £11,268.

HAILSHAM.—For erection of 20 houses. Surveyor, Mr. W. O. Humphrey. Messrs. G. Gower & Sons, 50a Tideswell Road, Eastbourne, £9,000.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. Lacey & Sons, amounting to £1,130, for the erection of two cottages in the Council's area.

HITCHIN.—The tender of Mr. S. H. Palmer, of Hitchin, amounting to £1,968, has been accepted by the B.G. for additions to the workhouse.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of new store premises and a club room on Burnage Lane, Burnage, Manchester. Architect, Mr. A. G. Baylis, Cambridge Street, Hulme. Messrs. Alfred Hodgkinson, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of a new dining hall and servery at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. Architects, Messrs. Thos. Worthington & Sons, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester. Messrs. G. Macfarlane & Son, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—For the proposed improvements to the premises of Messrs. Newton & Baskerville, 69 Bridge Street, Manchester. Architect, Mr. Robert Martin, 90 Deansgate. Messrs. G. H. Goldstraw & Son, Salford.

MANCHESTER.—For the proposed alterations and addition to premises of Mr. S. Higham, 175 Stockport Road, Levenshulme. Architect, Mr. T. H. Patching, 83 Bridge Street, Manchester. Messrs. J. R. Aspdon & Son, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. J. Steele Higgins, 719 Rochdale Road, Manchester, is proposing to make additions to his house and to erect a new garage. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester. This contract has been placed with Messrs. Thos. Campion & Son, bricklayers and contractors, Devonshire House, Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester. Mr. Higgins has also a scheme on hand for the erection of a storeroom and garage on a site at Lomax Street, Ancoats, Manchester. The same architects have prepared the necessary plans.

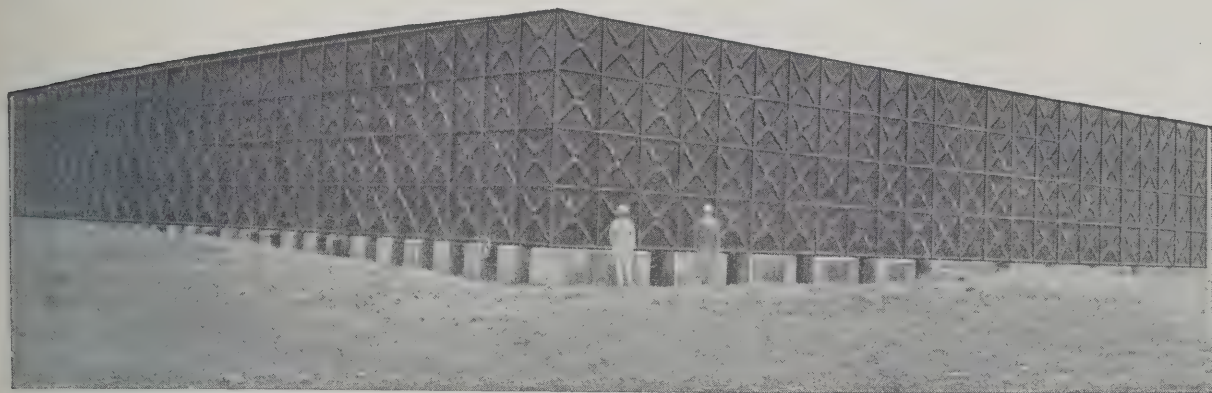
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender (£7,649) of G. Bailey, Ltd., 57 Westgate Road, Newcastle, for the erection of 10 combined shops and houses in Welbeck Road, on the Walker housing estate.

NEWCASTLE.—For erection of 100 houses on the High Heaton estate. Messrs. J. J. Paget, The Villa, Washington.

NINFIELD.—For erection of eight houses. Messrs. T. Bristow & Son, Ninfeld, £3,600.

NORTON, STAFFS.—The contract for the erection of the Church Hall at Norton has been let to Mr. S. Jolly, of Milton, at a cost of £1,150.

THE LARGEST PRESSED STEEL TANK in the WORLD



This tank, supplied to the Nairobi Municipality, Kenya Colony, holds *One Million Gallons* of water, and is built from standard plates 4 feet square to a depth of 16 feet.

The Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank is of standardised construction, built up from unit plates 4 ft. or 1 metre square, which are bolted together; the joints being made tight with a plastic compound of simple application.

The shape of the plates combined with a unique system of staying gives great strength to the tank with the minimum of weight.

The two sizes of unit plates give an exceedingly wide range of capacities, and tanks can be provided in depths up to 16 feet or 4 metres for water, fuel oils and other liquids.

A large stock of component parts is always available, and careful marking for erection ensures successful installation, skilled labour being unnecessary.

Future needs can be provided for as increased capacities can be given by extending tanks already in use.



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Works - India:
Kidderpore, Calcutta,
Mulund, Bombay.

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Telephone: Victoria 8573 (3 lines).
Telegrams: "Bromkirk, Sowest, London."

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
1-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
3-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	58/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	68/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.B. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto (Station)
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.B. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto (Station)
Blue Pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	460/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	450/-	Ditto
Ditto Bull nose or Quoins	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	630/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 Side and 2 Ends	650/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

Material.	Prices.	Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in. 6in. 9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10d. 1/3	2/3 per foot	
Ditto bends	2/6 3/9	6/9 each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4 5/-	9/- each	
Cullies—	6in. 9in. 12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10 11/3	20/- each	In truck loads free on rail London
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3 2/6	5/5 ditto	—10% or +10% delivered on site.
do. for galvanized grid	2/1 4/4	9/7 ditto	If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6 1/6	1/6 ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3 2/3	2/3 ditto	
Interceptor	16/3 21/3	36/3 111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4 5/-	10/-	ditto

Material.	Prices.	Units.
IRON—	4in. 6in.	
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/- 8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9 14/6	each
Ditto junction	9/3 19/-	each
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	each
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	each
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/- 43/-	each

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×12 in.	24×24 in.	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Material.	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
SLATES—				
Bangor or	24×14 in.	£37 7 11	18×9 in.	£16 9 2
Portmadoc	24×12 in.	32 18 4	18×13 in.	18 4 7
slates	22×12 in.	29 17 11	18×10 in.	15 12 6
F.O.B.	22×11 in.	27 14 2	18×9 in.	13 10 10
London	20×12 in.	26 5 0	16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0	14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11	14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11	14×8 in.	9 7 6
Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.B. London		£16 0 0		Per ton
Old Delabole Slates—				
Size	Grey	Green		
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered	
20×10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6	Ditto	
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto	
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto	
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered	
Green green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto	
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long 6 3 9			Ditto	

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—	Price.	Unit.
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	Per 1,000 F.O.B.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	Per cwt.
Wire sheeting	2 4 6	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—	Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon.
	3/8	5/3	6/3	17/9	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—	4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
Per standard delivered	£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21
Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—	4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
	£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	1in.	1 1/2 in.	1in.	1 1/2 in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-
Tongued and grooved ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—

SUNDRIES—

Cut clasp nails	10/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—

Oak.	Austria ..	17/-
Ditto	Japanese ..	15/-
Ditto	American ..	14/-
Ditto	English ..	12/-
Mahogany,	Honduras ..	17/-
Ditto	Cuban ..	26/-
Teak	Eng. ..	10/-
Ditto	Moulmein ..	14/-

Per foot cube is
dry boards line
thick and up-
wards.

Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.
Qualities	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B	AA A B
Birch	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.	d. d. d. d.
Alder	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5
Oregon Pine	3 1/2 2 5	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5	4 3 2 5
Gaboon Mahogany	5 4 — 5	5 4 — 5	5 4 — 5	5 4 — 5
Figured Oak (1 side)	4 3 3 6	5 4 9 7	7 1/2 1/0 10 10	—
Plain Oak (1 side)	3 1/2 7 —	10 8 — 11	—	1/6 —
Ditto	6 1/2 6 —	7 1/2 7 —	9 1/2 —	1/6 —

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel Joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

Per Cwt. delivered to job.

GAS WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Tubes (per foot)	4d.	5 1/2 d.	6 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	1/1	1 1/4
Elbows square (each)	10d.	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows round (each)	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Socket diminished (each)	4d.	6d.	7d.	9d.	1/-	1 1/4

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—45%	—42 1/2%	—30%	—35%
Water	—40%	—37 1/2%	—28 1/2%	—30%
Steam	—35%	—32 1/2%	—17 1/2%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2 1/2 in.	3in.	3 1/2 in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with ears, per yard	1/10 1/2	2/1	2/6	2/11 1/2	3/5	5/6
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., lengths per yard	2/0 1/2	2/3 1/2	2/8 1/2	3/2	3/7 1/2	5/10
Shoes (each)	1/1 1/2	1/4	1/6	2/-	2/3	4/1
Bends (each)	1/4	1/6	1/10 1/2	2/3	2/8	4/11
Heads (each)	1/10 1/2	2/1 1/2	2/6	3/1	3/4 1/2	6/1
Offsets, 4 in. projection (each)	1/8	2/-	2/3	2/7	3/3	5/8
Ditto 9 in. ditto. (each)	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/6	4/3	6/8
Single junction	1/11	2/4	2/10	3/3	4/-	6/4
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/3 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/5 1/2	1/10 1/2
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/8	1/8	1/9 1/2	2/4 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/7 1/2
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.
O.G. gutter	—	—	1/9	1/9	1/11	2/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths	—	—	1/11	1/11	2/1	2/5 1/2
Angles and nozzles	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/-
Stop ends	—	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	6d.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/-	Per Yard
Sirapite, coarse	60/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, Pink	115/-	Per ton
Ditto White	120/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/-	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tiles	from 8/6	Per yard super.
White Portland cement	300/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/-	Per cwt.

SLATES SLATES SLATES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

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Machine Made Sand Faced $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$

Holed and Nibbed Roofing Tiles

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EASTWOODS' WELLINGTON INTERLOCKING TILES

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—Continued.

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

Lead delivered ..	Unit	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets		Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
		33/-	33/6	33/6	36/6	36/6	4 in.
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Per yard run	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		3/1	3/7	4/3½	4/8½	5/2½	
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft., lengths ..	Ditto	3/3½	3/9½	4/6	4/11	5/5	
Bends ..	each	2/4	2/7	2/10	3/6	3/11	
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/10	3/3	4/5	5/2	5/11	
Ditto 9 in. ditto ..	Ditto	3/9	4/2	5/2	5/11	7/-	
Junctions ..	Ditto	2/10	3/6	4/2	4/11	5/8	
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	5/8	5/8	5/8	6/-	6/-	
GALVANIZED CISTERNS—							
25	50	100	150	200	250		
14 gauge ..	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		
12 do. ..	26/9	36/7	56/-	67/3	80/12	102/6	
1 in. plate ..	30/-	43/6	62/6	76/-	97/-	115/-	
Hot Water tanks—	33/6	47/-	70/6	90/-	107/-	123/6	
20	30	40	50	60	70		
1 in. plate ..	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		
40/-	47/6	55/6	62/-	71/-	80/-		
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25	31	40	45	52	60	
1 in. plate ..	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		
57/6	61/-	68/6	74/-	80/-	86/6		
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1 in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	
1/9	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/-		

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK

(first quality)	Each					
	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks ..	4/-	6/-	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks ..	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves ..	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumbers unions ..	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws ..	8d.	11d.	1/7	3/-	—	—
Caps and screws ..						
	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—

Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..	1½	1½	2	3½	4
Ditto 5 do. with do. (7 lb.) ..	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Rubber cones ..	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Brass sleeves ..	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Ditto thimbles ..	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Plumber's solder ..	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Tinman's solder ..	—	—	—	1/3	Per lb.
Copper nails ..	—	—	—	1/6	Do.
	—	—	—	2/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered				English sheet glass cut to size in quantities of 100 sq. ft. upwards			
	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3½d.	5d.	5½d.	8½d.	3½d.	5½d.	7d.	10½d.
Ground ..	4½d.	6½d.	7½d.	10½d.	5½d.	7½d.	9½d.	11½d.
Fluted ..	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	15	8½d.	11½d.	—	—
Enamelled ..	6d.	7½d.	9½d.	11	7½d.	9d.	—	—

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish

Out to sizes, per foot super.	White				Tinted
	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	
Rolled plate glass ..	—	—	—	—	—
Rough cast glass ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wired rolled ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wired cast ..	—	—	—	—	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet super.					
	1	3	6	12	20	45
Ordinary substance Polished	1/3½	2/-	2/11½	3/5	3/6	3/8
Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto silvered plates all as last ..	2/3½	3/3½	4/3	4/6½	4/8½	—
Single Acid.	3/3	—	—	—	—	—
Two Acid.	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Shade	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embossing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price.	Unit.
Aluminium Paint ..	25/-	Gallon.
Dryers ..	36/-	Cwt.
Distemper washable ..	45/-	Cwt.
Enamel, best white ..	25/-	Gallon.
Gold leaf, English ..	2/9	Book.
Gold size ..	12/6	Gallon.
White Lead ..	53/-	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled ..	3/5	Gallon.
Ditto raw ..	3/2	Gallon.
Mixed Paint ..	71/-	Cwt.
Putty ..	16/-	Cwt.
Size ..	2/6	Firkin.
Tar ..	1/-	Gallon.
Turpentine ..	9/-	Gallon.
Varnish, hard oak ..	5/6	Gallon.
Varnish, copal ..	15/-	Gallon.
Ditto flat ..	17/-	Gallon.
Whiting Gliders ..	16/-	Gallon.
	3/-	Cwt.

London Building Notes

(Continued from page 51)

STRAND.—Premises at the corner of the Strand and Surrey Street, W.C.2, have been acquired by Messrs. The Midland Bank, Ltd., who propose to convert them into branch offices. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen-Hall, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Hickman, Ltd., 10 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

TOTTENHAM.—The U.D.C. have passed plans for 5 houses in Dowsett Road for Mr. G. Allen; 5 houses in Thackeray Avenue for Messrs. Walters & Blake; 6 houses in Park View Road, for Mr. Williamson; 8 houses in Northumberland Grove, for Mr. Allwright; 8 houses in Kimberley and Dowsett Roads, for Messrs. Bysouth & Son; a factory in Colsterworth Road, for Messrs. Bertish & Co.; and a warehouse in Overbury Road, for Kinloch, Ltd.

WESTMINSTER.—The Senate of the University College of London (King's College) have approved plans for the erection of a new hostel for theological students, to be located upon a site in Vincent Square, S.W.1. The new building will consist of four floors of studies, with a chapel, and will be faced with Portland stone and selected brick. The architect is Mr. A. C. Martin, F.R.I.B.A., 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

WESTMINSTER.—The City Council have chosen Mr. Alfred W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., of 45-46 New Bond Street, W., as the architect for public baths and washhouses, a highways depart-

ment depot, a maternity and child welfare centre, and a rate collector's office, to be erected on the site of the Marshall Street Baths and Washhouses and the adjoining site in Darfour's Place.

WHITECHAPEL.—The premises at No. 138 Whitechapel Road, E.1, are to be converted into a large restaurant and café at a cost of about £10,000. Extensive alterations are involved, including the installation of new heating and electric lighting systems, and art metal display shop fronts. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Milsdon, A. & F.R.I.B.A., 35-39 Maddox Street, W.1.

WILLESDEN.—The Willesden U.D.C. have sanctioned a scheme for the erection of 1,200 houses. The architect is Mr. G. Warren Peachey, 13 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

WOOLWICH.—Fifty-three houses are to be erected on the Eltham housing estate for the Corporation, at an estimated cost of £30,647.

British Industries Fair

The Government have rented the White City, London, for the British Industry Fairs of 1928, 1929 and 1930. The next Fair will be held simultaneously in London and Birmingham, from February 20 to March 2, 1928, and will be by far the largest British Industries Fair on record. The available exhibition area exceeds by 180,000 square feet previous exhibition accommodation. Invitations to upwards of 10,000 British manufacturers have been sent out for the London exhibition by the Department of Overseas Trade.

Trade Publications

Some useful hints on the prevention of rust in domestic boilers, during the summer months when they are not in use, are contained in a folder which has just been issued by Messrs. The National Radiator Co., Ltd., from whom copies may be obtained on application to their head office at Hull, or their London showrooms, 439-441 Oxford Street, W.1.

The Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey. *Modern Building Construction*. (20 pp.). A new treatise upon the Triangular System of Construction, fully illustrated to show the latest developments.

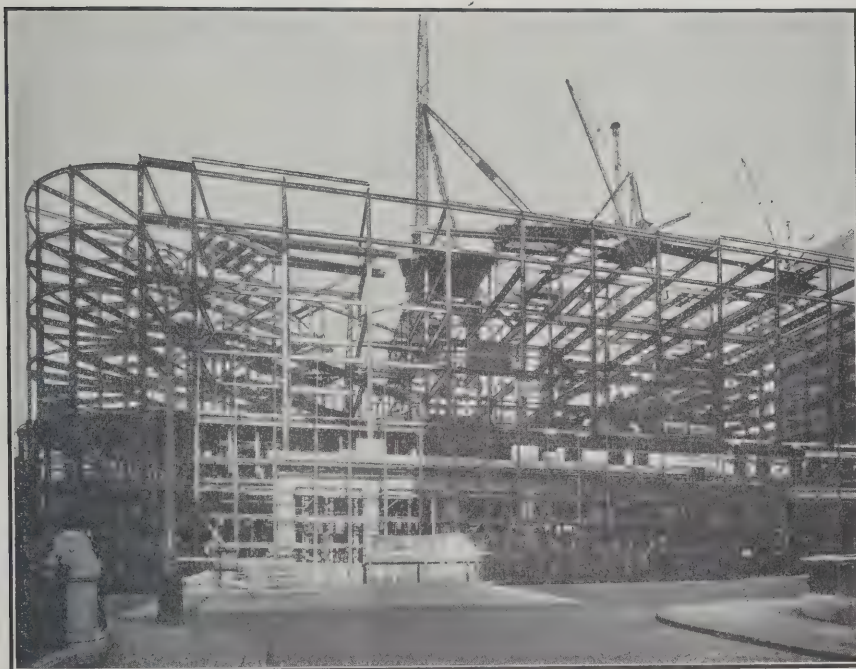
Walter Slingsby & Co., Ltd., Woodhouse Road, Keighley. *"Wash" Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings—List No. 160*. (48 pp.). This list illustrates a wide range of pipe fittings and includes much useful data upon pipe threads and pipe flanges, some of which has been reprinted by permission of the British Engineering Standards Association.

A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Stanley Works, Newark-on-Trent. *Ransomes Woodworking Machinery*. (80 pp.). A new catalogue (S.26), showing many new designs in modern woodworking equipment, in addition to a range of their standard machines.

Personal Note

The Newcastle E.C. has appointed Mr. Harry Cotton, aged 31, as architectural assistant. Mr. Cotton at present occupies a similar position with the Derbyshire Educational Authority.

STRUCTURAL STEEL



ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, E.C.

Architects :
Gunton & Gunton.

Contractors :
Rice & Son.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	MANCHESTER Trafford Park.	EDINBURGH St. Andrew Steel Works.	GLASGOW Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	BIRMINGHAM Office: 47 Temple Row.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Office: Milburn House.
--	------------------------------	---	---	---	--

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES.

[COPYRIGHT.]

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area
They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	1%
Allow for water, ditto	1%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/-
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	$\frac{1}{2}$ th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	say £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	say £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50
Hearthing complete	Per Foot Run 5/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Preper gangway complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	8/-
Heading, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per Foot Cube 5/-

DEMOLITION

	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities	Per Ft. Super reduced— In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in very small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. out to carts	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with debris and running same	1½d.	1½d.
Add if debris has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Knock off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube— 5 ft. deep	Per Yard Cube— 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/-	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/-		
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	29/6	36/6	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/6
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	4 in. 1/11	6 in. 2/10	4 in. 3/-
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6
Ditto for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	19/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	35/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Flettons	Per Rod Reduced— Stocks	Per Rod Reduced— Blues
Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	620/-	830/-	1060/-
" " cement mortar	640/-	850/-	1080/-
Damp course		Per Foot Super	Horizontal Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3	1/3
1-in. asphalt	9d.	1/-	1/-
Facings		Per Foot Super	Flemish bond English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	1½d.	1½d. plus 10%	
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super	2½d.
Weather joint in cement		1½d.	
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whitening		1½d.	

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Queins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	1½d. plus 10%
Double-sill creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVING.

	Per 1 in.	Per 1½ in.	Per 2 in.	Per 2½ in.	Per 3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	5/4
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	7/4
Asphalte	7/-	—	—	4/8	5/8
Tarmac	—	—	—	—	—

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube— Templates	Per Foot Cube— Thresholds	Per Foot Cube— Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/-	8/-	11/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	—	—	To Elevations generally 19/4
Bath stone ditto	—	—	10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square— Countess	Per Square— Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two com- position nails to each slate	80/-	72/-
Add for every ½-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/-	125/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	41/-	41/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/-	60/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-	70/-
Add for vertical work	2/6	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66½%	66½%
Old Delabole slates fixed complete—		
Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 x 12 in.	90/-	95/-
20 x 10 in.	95/-	100/-
16 x 10 in.	86/-	91/-
14 x 8 in.	80/-	86/-
Green Randoms No. 2	115/-	115/-
Grey-Green Randoms	98/6	98/6
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long	87/6	87/6

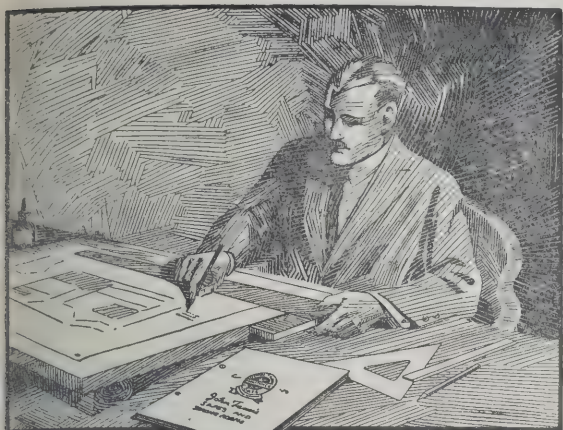
	Per Foot Run— Equal 1 foot super.	Per Foot Run— Equal ½ foot super.
Cuttings—Eaves	—	1/10
Ridges and abutments	—	—
Ridge tiling	—	—
Fixing soakers	9d. per dozen.	—

CARPENTER.

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Flat boarded centering, per yard super	—	—	—	5/-
Centering to beams, per yard super	—	—	—	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	—	—	—	2/-
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/-	6/-	5/10	5/9
At per square	1 in.	1 in.	1½ in.	—
Deal plain-edged flooring	31/-	35/-	40/-	48/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	55/-	65/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	52/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	—	—	12/- to 20/-	—
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	—	—	—	1/-

JOINER.

	Per square	Per square	Per square	Per square
Deal plain-edged flooring	31/-	35/-	40/-	48/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	37/-	45/-	55/-	65/-
Deal matching	36/-	43/-	46/6	52/-
Sashes, per foot super	—	—	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	—	—	1/10	1/-
Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1½-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-
Doors, per foot super	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	8 in.
Square frame both sides doors	2/-	2/3	2/5	2/6
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.
Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.	—	—	—	—
Staircase	—	—	—	—
1½-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	—	—	—	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	—	—	—	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	—	—	—	9d.



The "John Tann" Safe Book

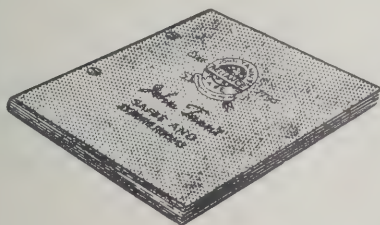
is more than a catalogue, its aim being also to provide a short scientific treatise on Safe and Strong Room Construction.

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JOINER—Continued.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-
Deal balusters, housed, each end, each ..	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
	1/3	1/3	1/3
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
	1/2	1/6	1/9
Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.		1/6	1/8
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds 1/4		1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings 1/5		1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Fillets, rails and frames	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.
Per foot run	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.
Deal, wrot, fixed	2d.	3d.	4½d.
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	6½d.	8d.	10d.
Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.			
CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.			
Labour only to	1d.	1d.	1d.
	1d.	1d.	1d.
Barrel Flush	1/-	2/-	3/-
Sash	1/-	2/-	3/-
Locks and Fasteners	1/-	2/-	3/-
Rim Mortise	1/-	2/-	3/-
Cupboard	1/-	2/-	3/-
Stays	1/-	2/-	3/-
Fasteners	1/-	2/-	3/-
Handles	1/-	2/-	3/-
Springs	1/-	2/-	3/-
Catches	1/-	2/-	3/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6
Light	32/6	30/-
Medium	36/-	34/-
Heavy	47/6	45/-
Steel roof trusses	45/-	40/-
Chimney bars	55/-	50/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	22/-	21/6
Belts and nuts		
Handrail and balusters		
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed		
Rain water Goods		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	1/1	1/4
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/-
Junctions, each	2/3	3/-
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/4	1/8
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9
Stop ends	10d.	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Soakers	Flashes
Milled lead and laying	45/-	57/-
Copper		
Nailing		
Welded		
Each		
Bossed Ends		
to Rolls		
Cesspools		
Soldered		
Dots		
Per Foot Run		
1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
5 in.	6 in.	8 in.
10 in.	12 in.	14 in.
18 in.	20 in.	22 in.
24 in.	26 in.	28 in.
30 in.	32 in.	34 in.
36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
42 in.	44 in.	46 in.
48 in.	50 in.	52 in.
54 in.	56 in.	58 in.
60 in.	62 in.	64 in.
66 in.	68 in.	70 in.
72 in.	74 in.	76 in.
78 in.	80 in.	82 in.
84 in.	86 in.	88 in.
90 in.	92 in.	94 in.
96 in.	98 in.	100 in.
102 in.	104 in.	106 in.
108 in.	110 in.	112 in.
114 in.	116 in.	118 in.
120 in.	122 in.	124 in.
126 in.	128 in.	130 in.
132 in.	134 in.	136 in.
138 in.	140 in.	142 in.
144 in.	146 in.	148 in.
150 in.	152 in.	154 in.
156 in.	158 in.	160 in.
162 in.	164 in.	166 in.
168 in.	170 in.	172 in.
174 in.	176 in.	178 in.
180 in.	182 in.	184 in.
186 in.	188 in.	190 in.
192 in.	194 in.	196 in.
198 in.	200 in.	202 in.
204 in.	206 in.	208 in.
210 in.	212 in.	214 in.
216 in.	218 in.	220 in.
222 in.	224 in.	226 in.
228 in.	230 in.	232 in.
234 in.	236 in.	238 in.
240 in.	242 in.	244 in.
246 in.	248 in.	250 in.
252 in.	254 in.	256 in.
258 in.	260 in.	262 in.
264 in.	266 in.	268 in.
270 in.	272 in.	274 in.
276 in.	278 in.	280 in.
282 in.	284 in.	286 in.
288 in.	290 in.	292 in.
294 in.	296 in.	298 in.
300 in.	302 in.	304 in.
306 in.	308 in.	310 in.
312 in.	314 in.	316 in.
318 in.	320 in.	322 in.
324 in.	326 in.	328 in.
330 in.	332 in.	334 in.
336 in.	338 in.	340 in.
342 in.	344 in.	346 in.
348 in.	350 in.	352 in.
354 in.	356 in.	358 in.
360 in.	362 in.	364 in.
366 in.	368 in.	370 in.
372 in.	374 in.	376 in.
378 in.	380 in.	382 in.
384 in.	386 in.	388 in.
390 in.	392 in.	394 in.
396 in.	398 in.	400 in.
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960 in.	962 in.	964 in.
966 in.	968 in.	970 in.
972 in.	974 in.	976 in.
978 in.	980 in.	982 in.
984 in.	986 in.	988 in.
990 in.	992 in.	994 in.
996 in.	998 in.	1000 in.

PLUMBER—Continued.

	Per Foot Run	
	2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Sell, vent, waste and anti-siphon pipes, coated lead	2/3	3/4
caulked joints		
Extra for bends	7/5	11/3
Extra for junctions	8/-	13/4

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	Gas	Steam Tubing
1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
2 in.	2 in.	2 in.
2½ in.	2½ in.	2½ in.
3 in.	3 in.	3 in.
3½ in.	3½ in.	3½ in.
4 in.	4 in.	4 in.
4½ in.	4½ in.	4½ in.
5 in.	5 in.	5 in.
5½ in.	5½ in.	5½ in.
6 in.	6 in.	6 in.
6½ in.	6½ in.	6½ in.
7 in.	7 in.	7 in.
7½ in.	7½ in.	7½ in.
8 in.	8 in.	8 in.
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9 in.	9 in.	9 in.
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10 in.	10 in.	10 in.
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11 in.	11 in.	11 in.
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12 in.	12 in.	12 in.
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32 in.	32 in.	32 in.
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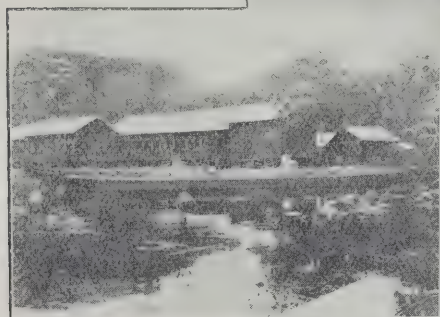
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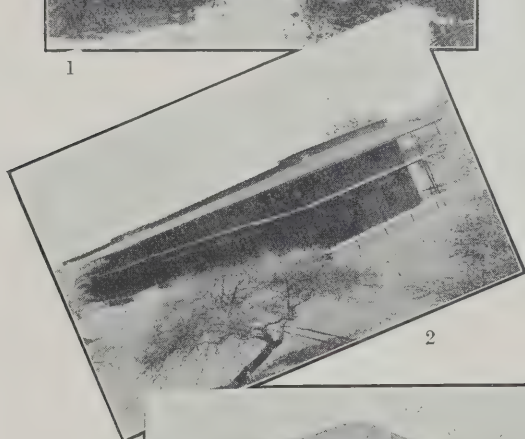
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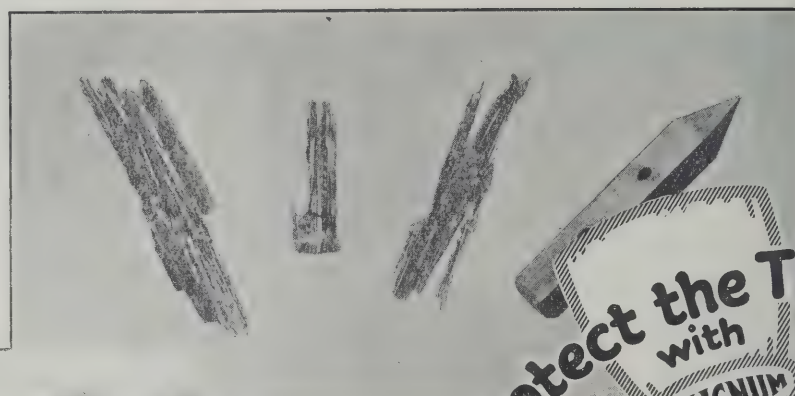
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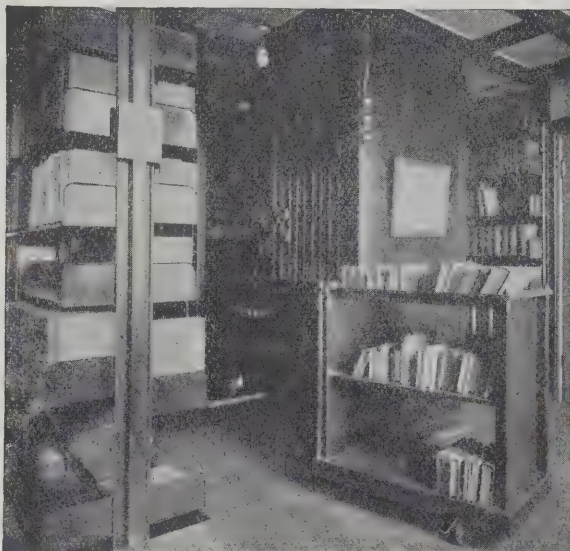
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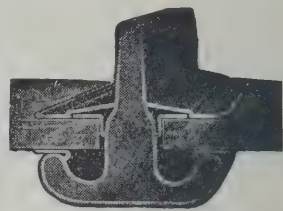
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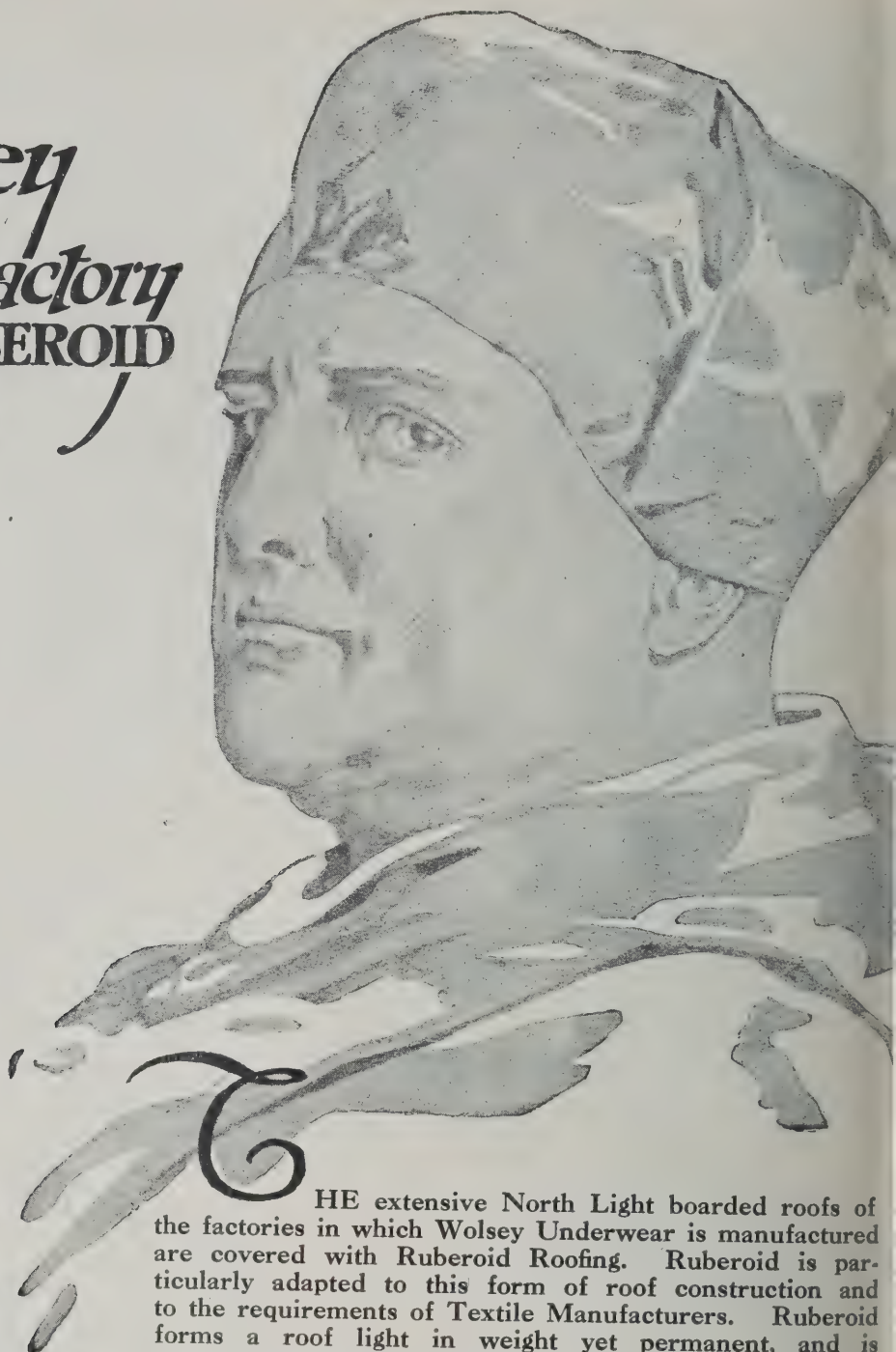
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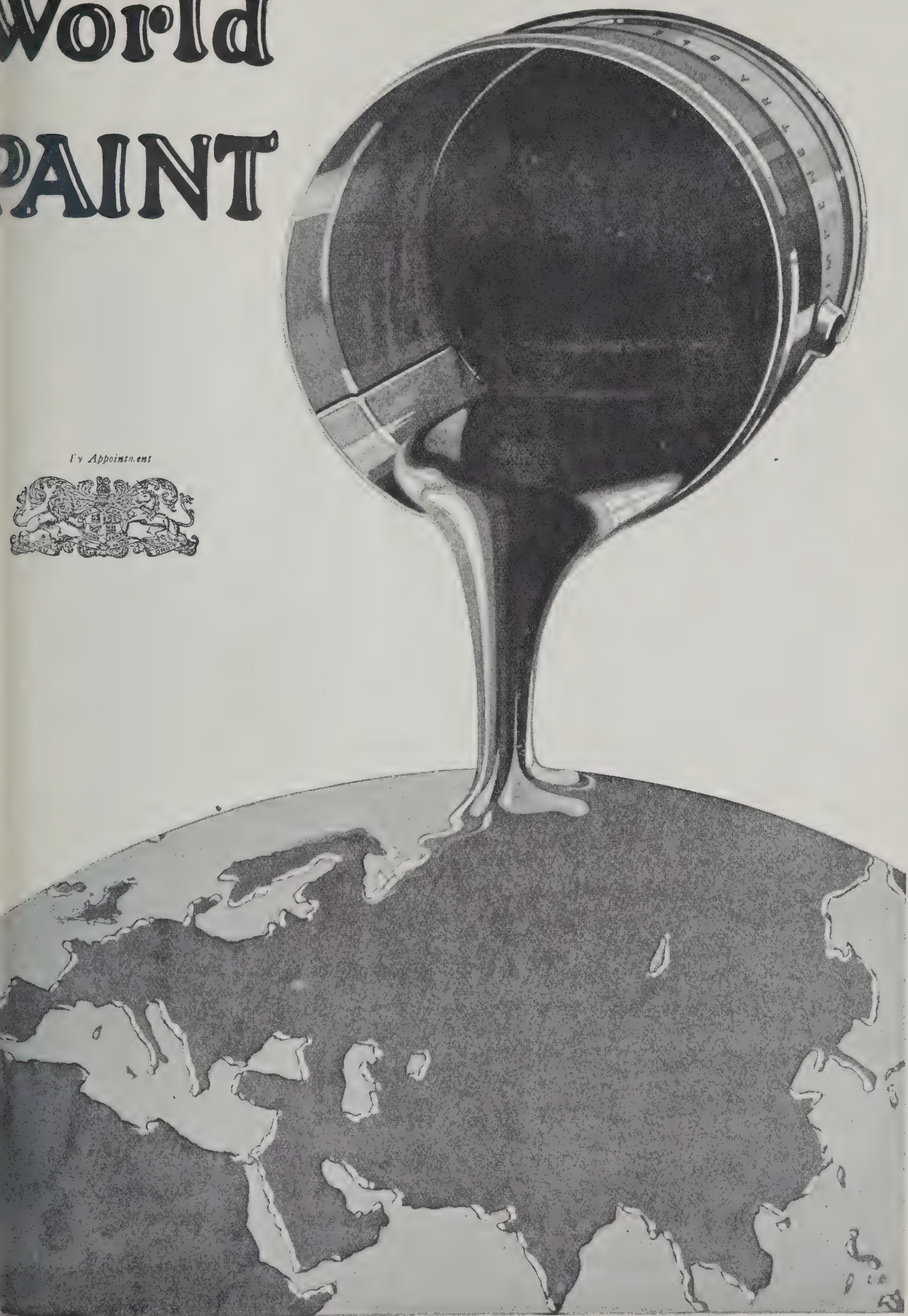
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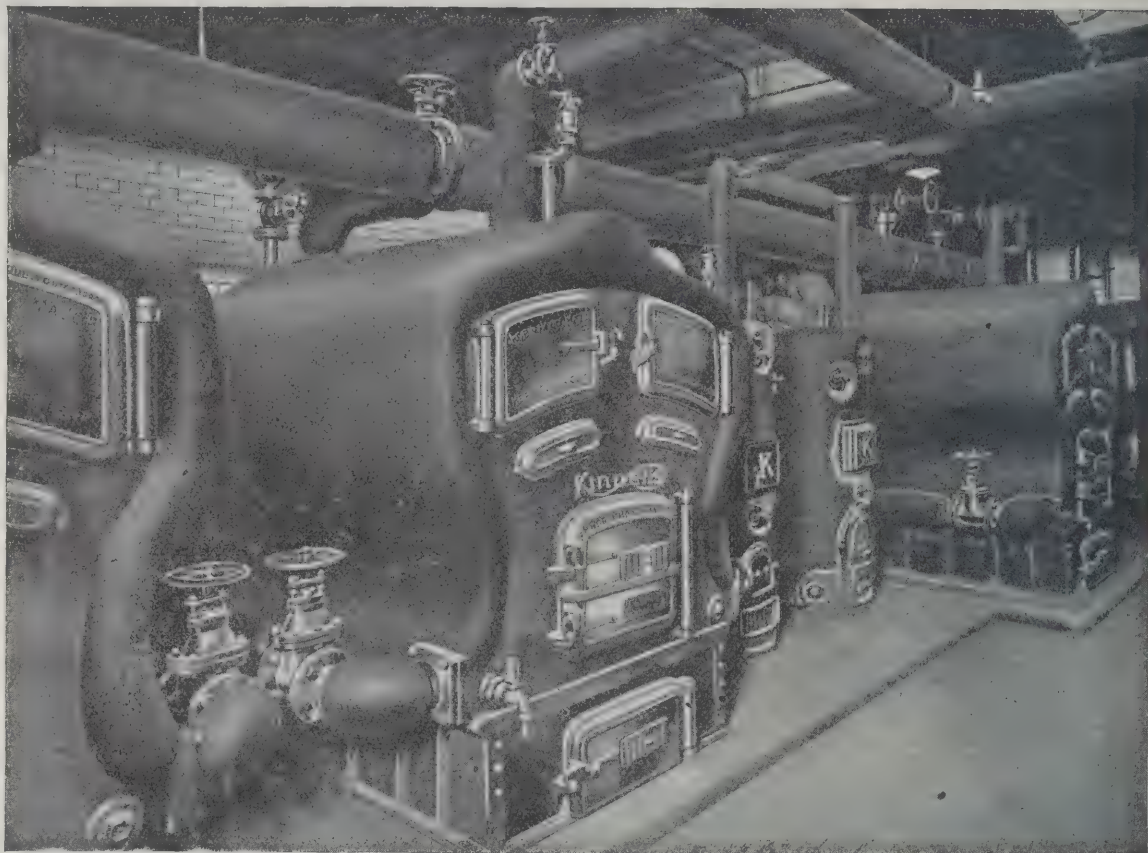
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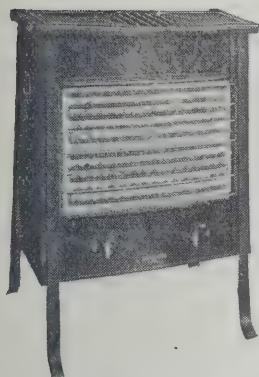
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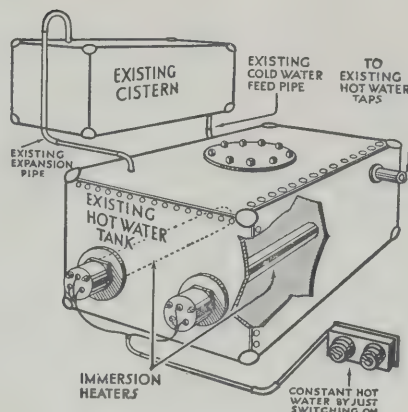
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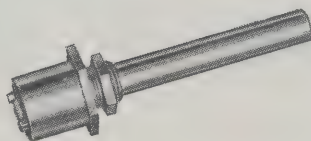
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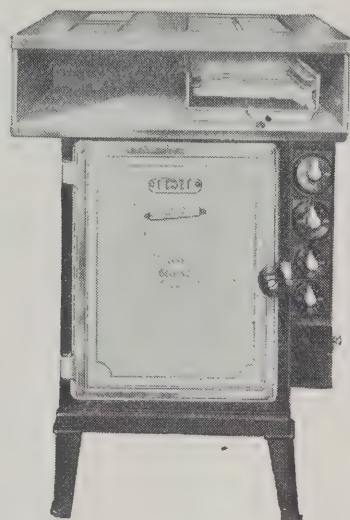
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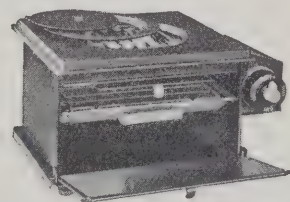
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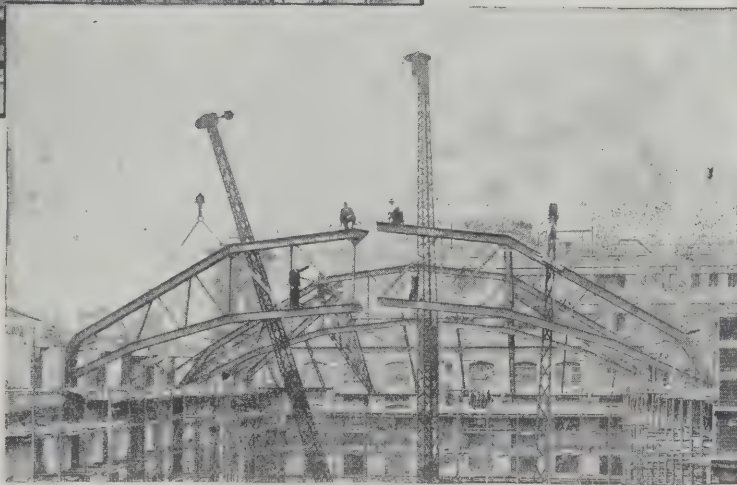
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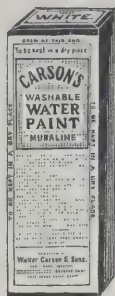
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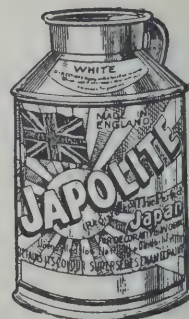
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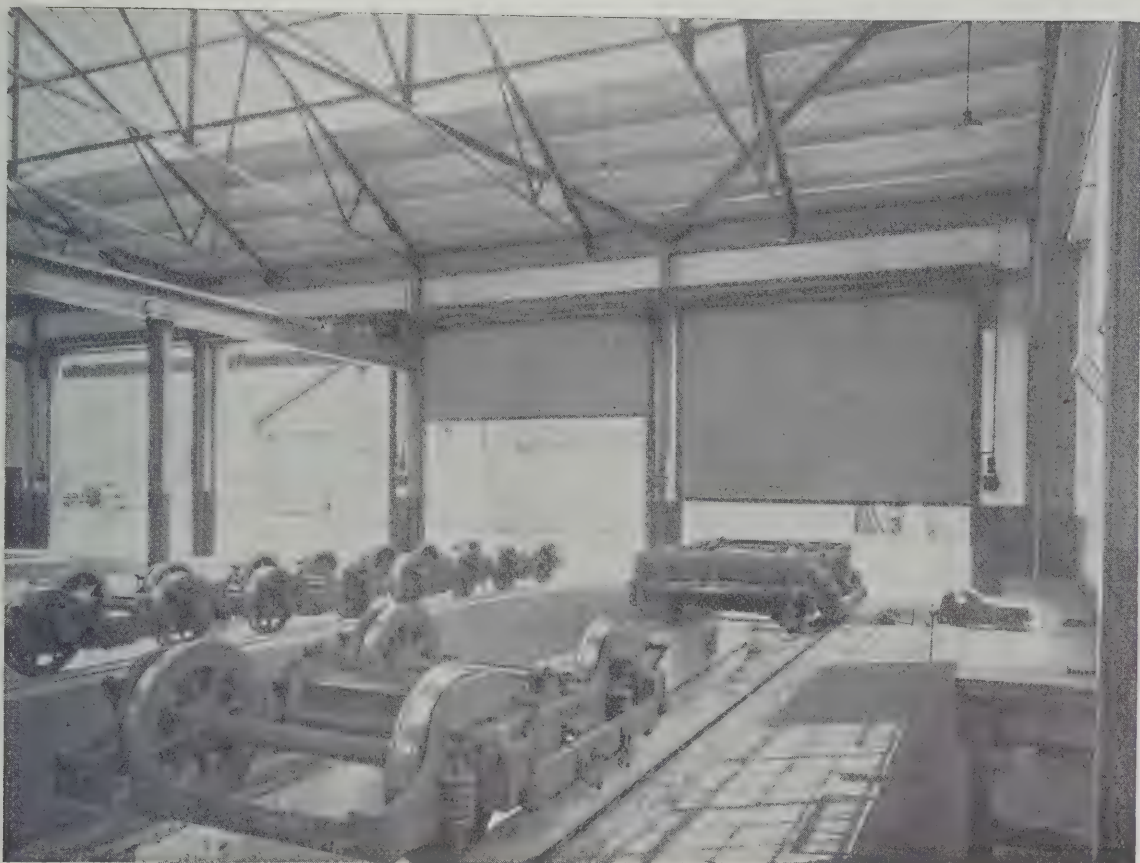
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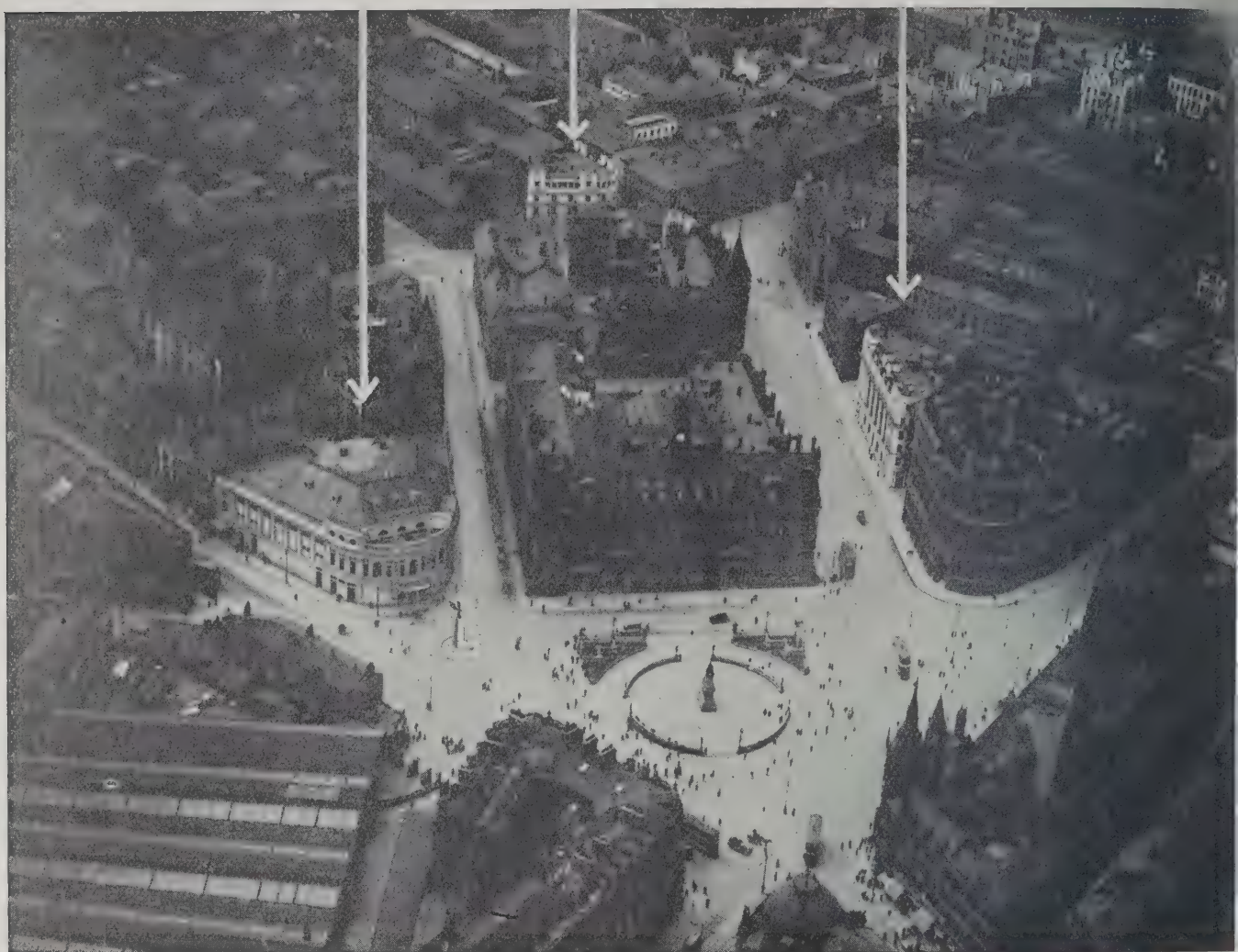
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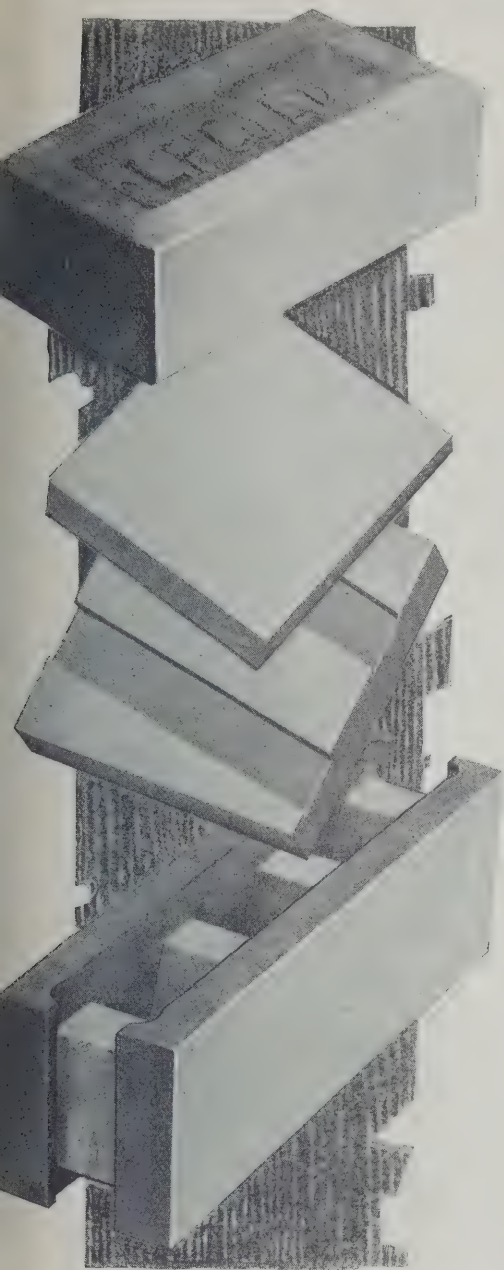


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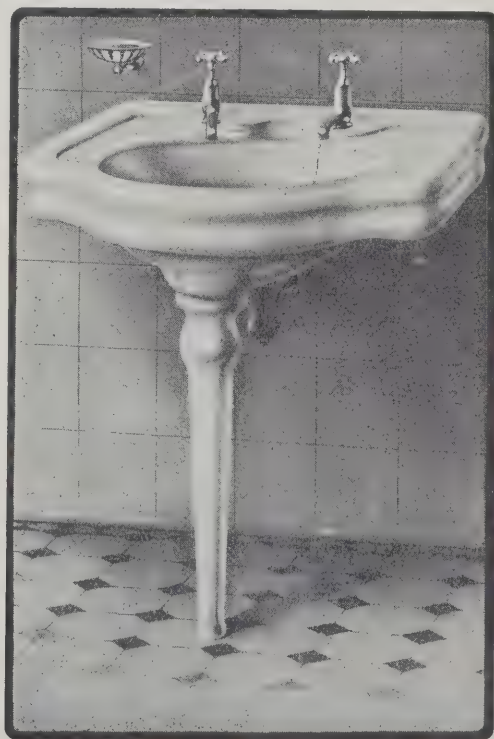
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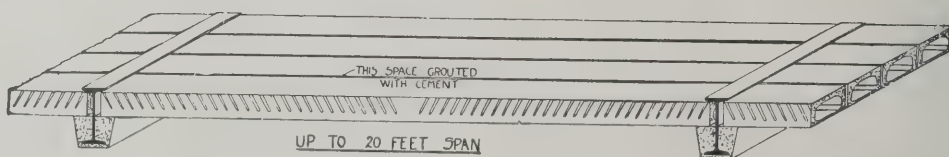
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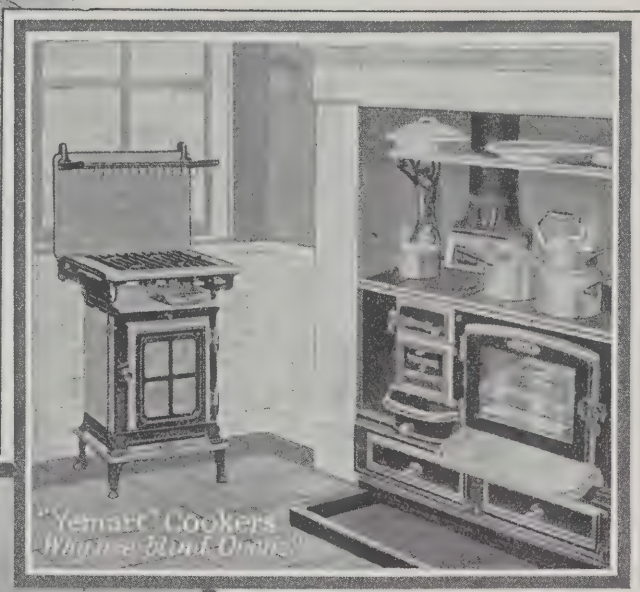
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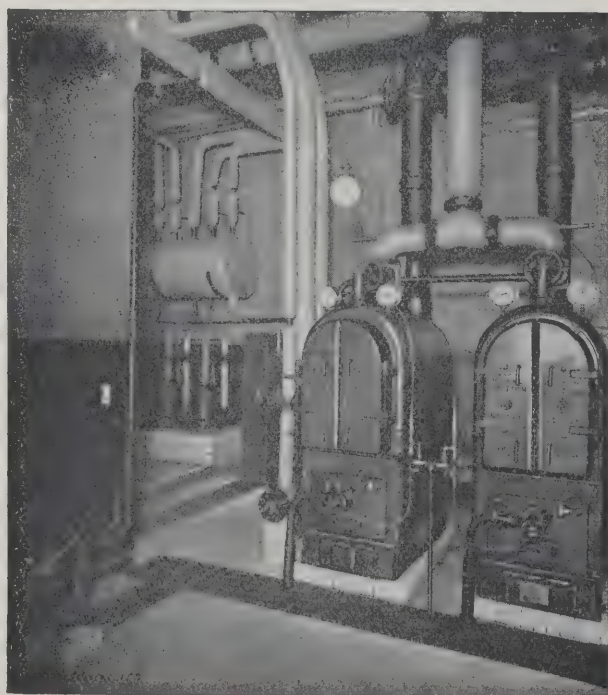


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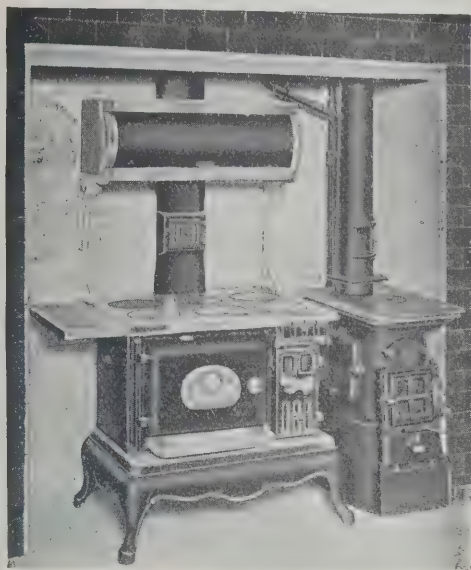
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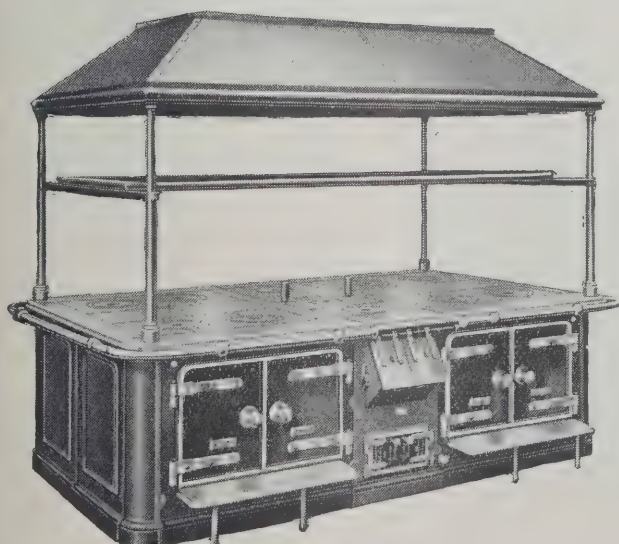
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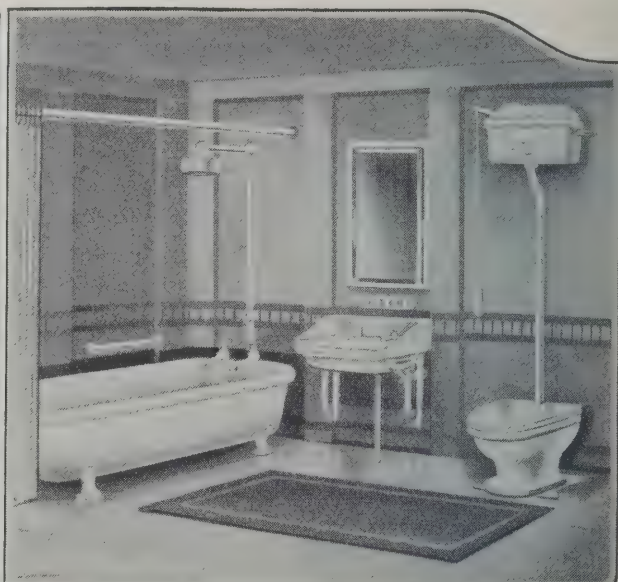
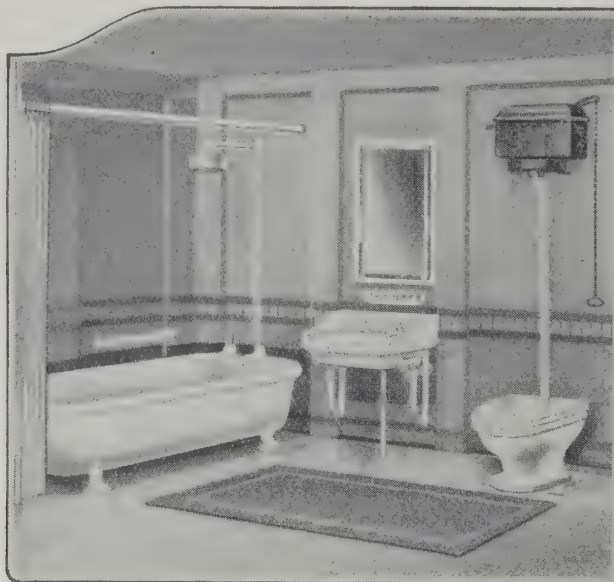
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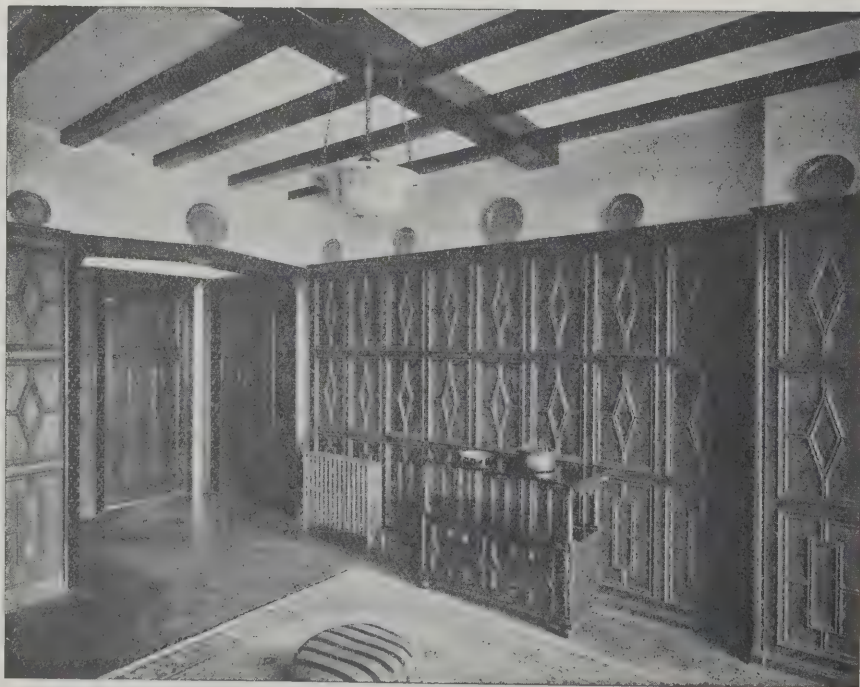
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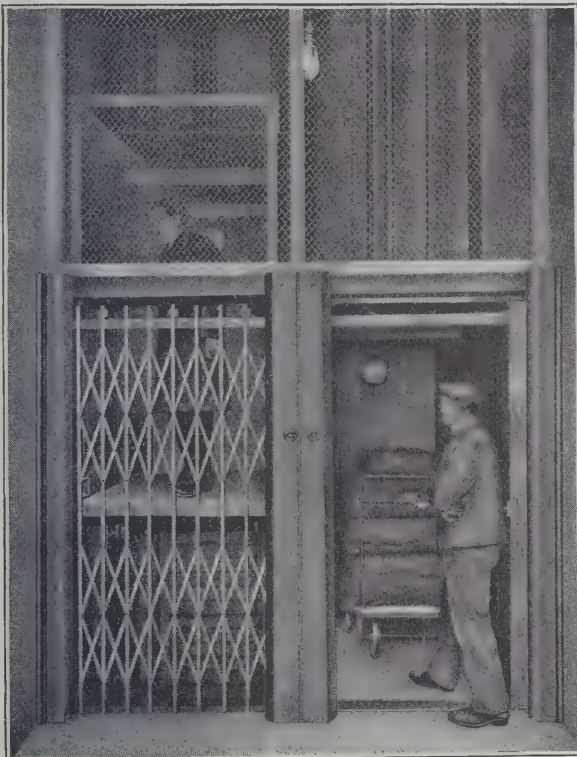
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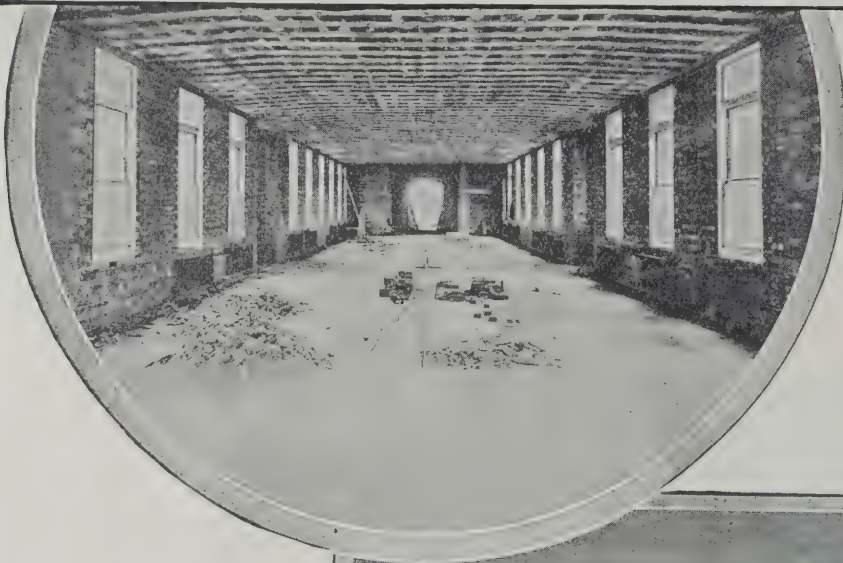
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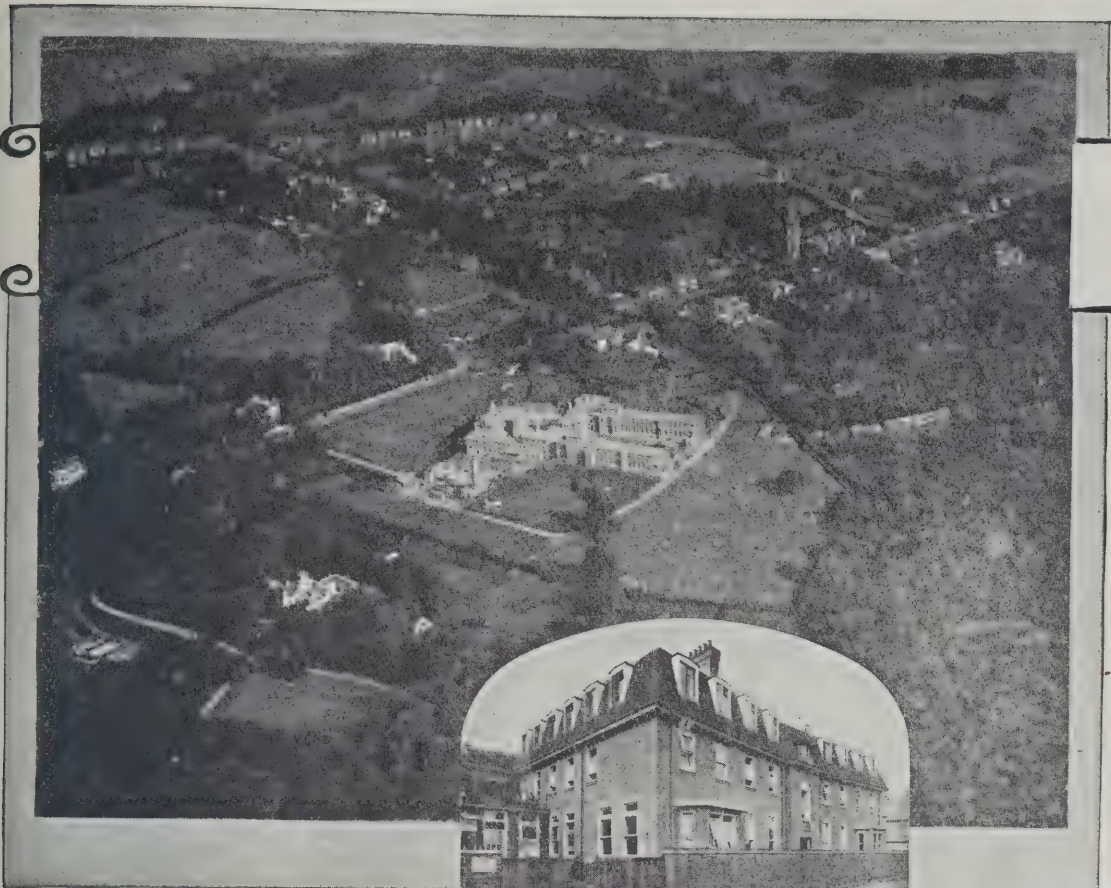
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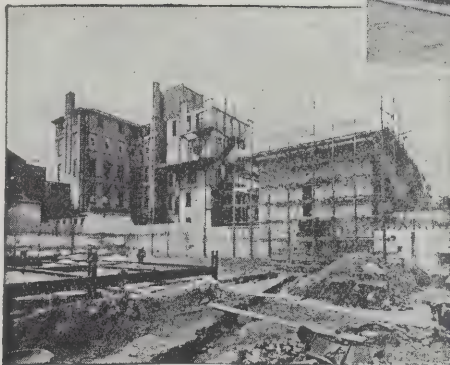
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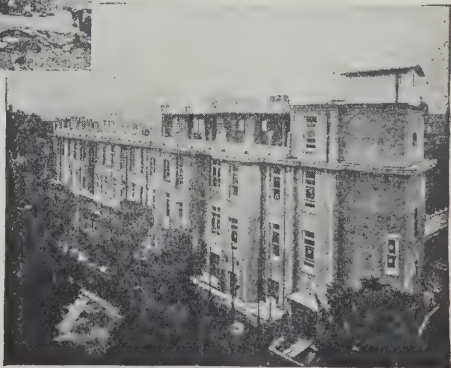
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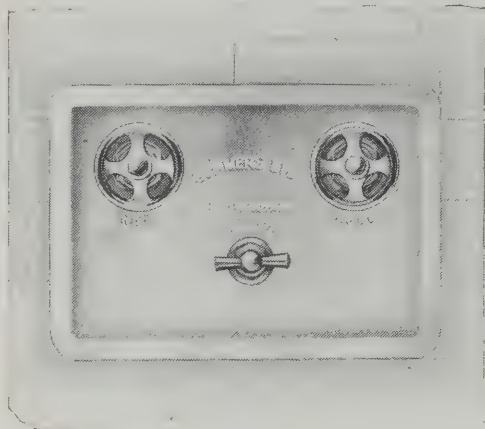
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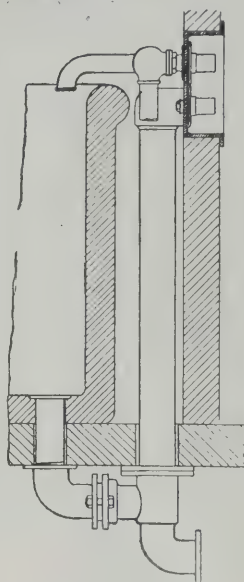
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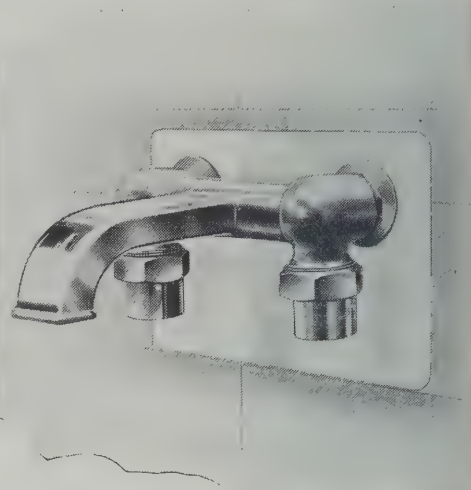


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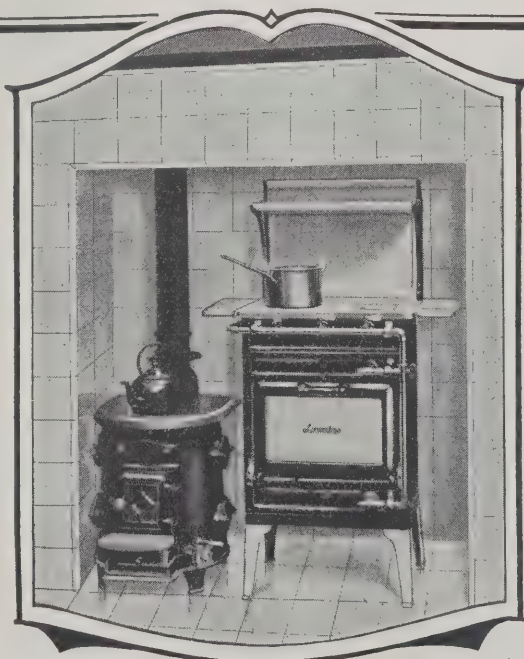
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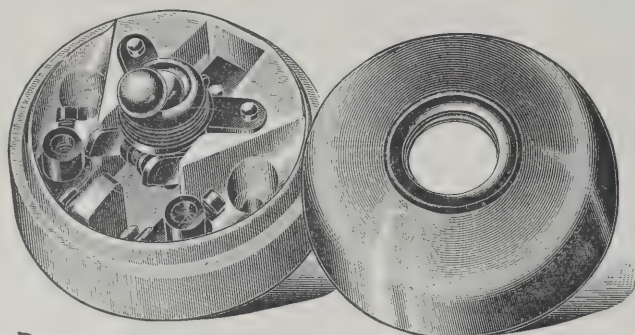
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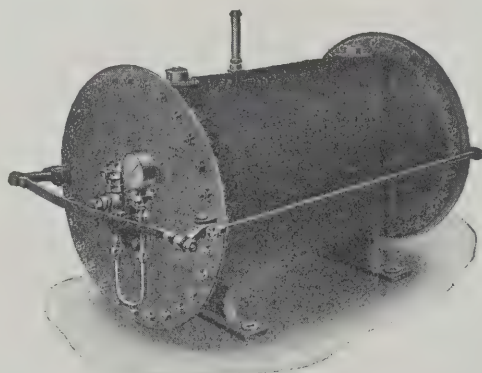
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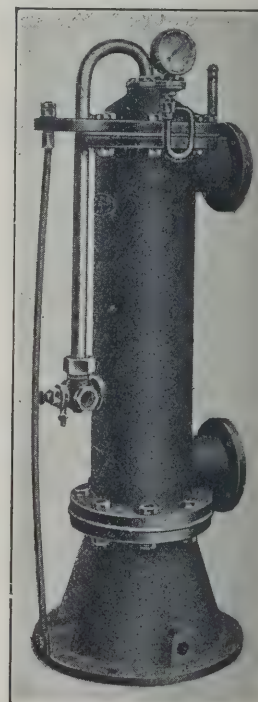


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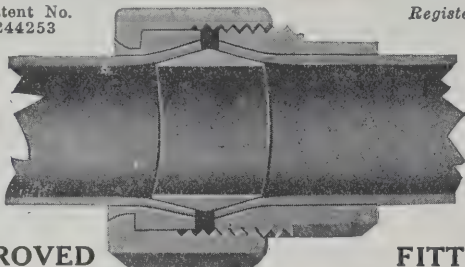
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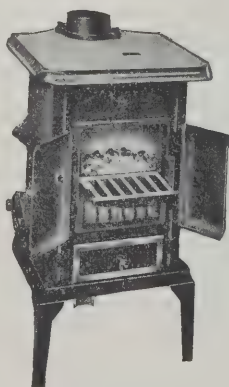
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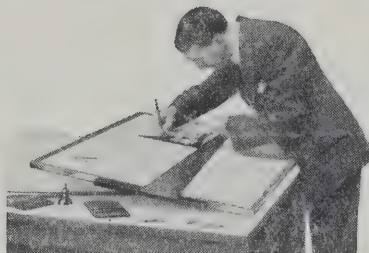
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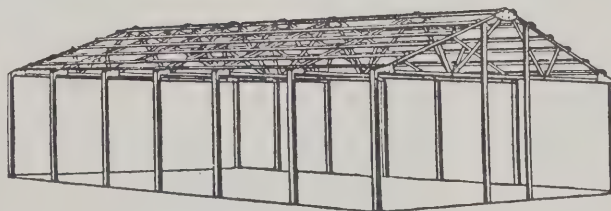
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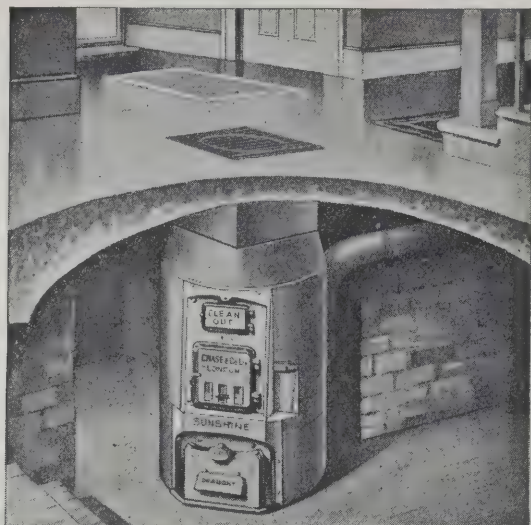
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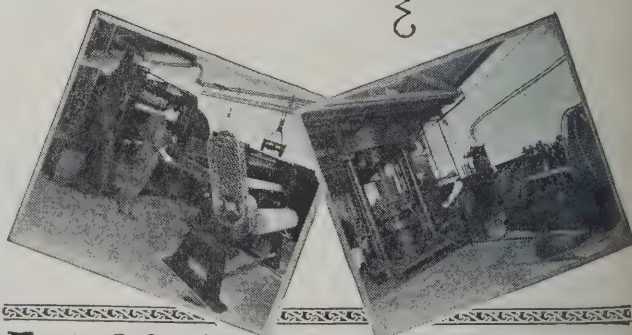
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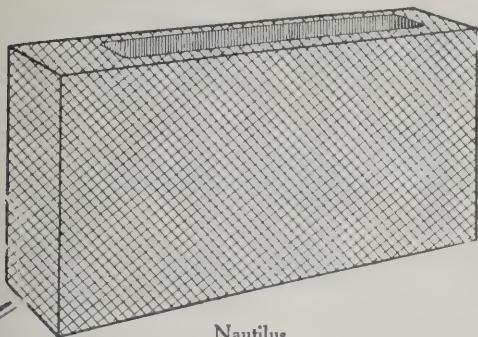
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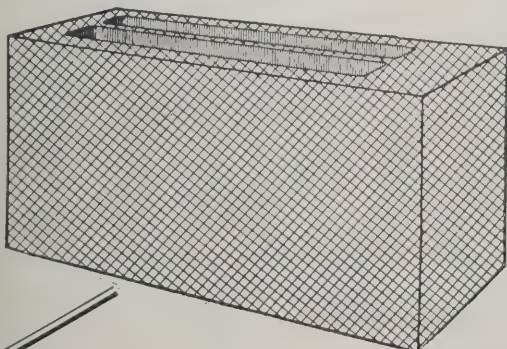
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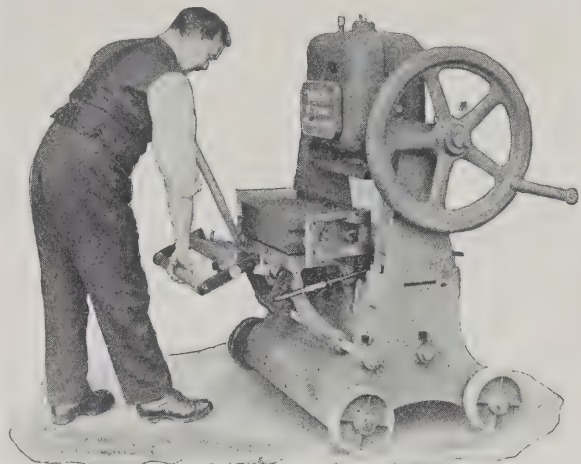
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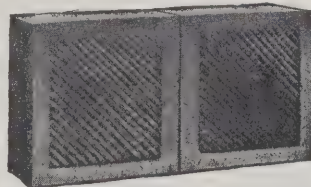


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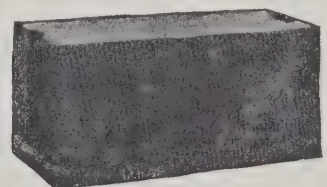
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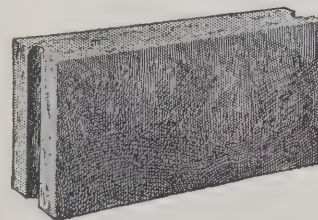
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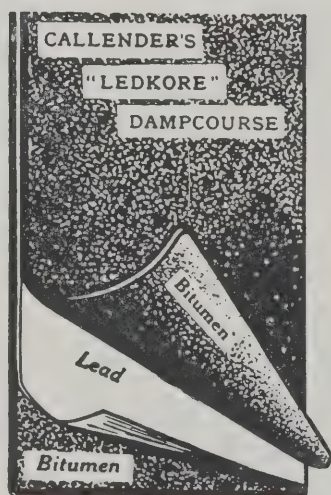
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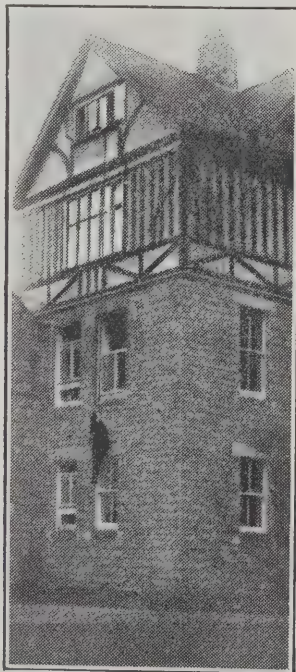
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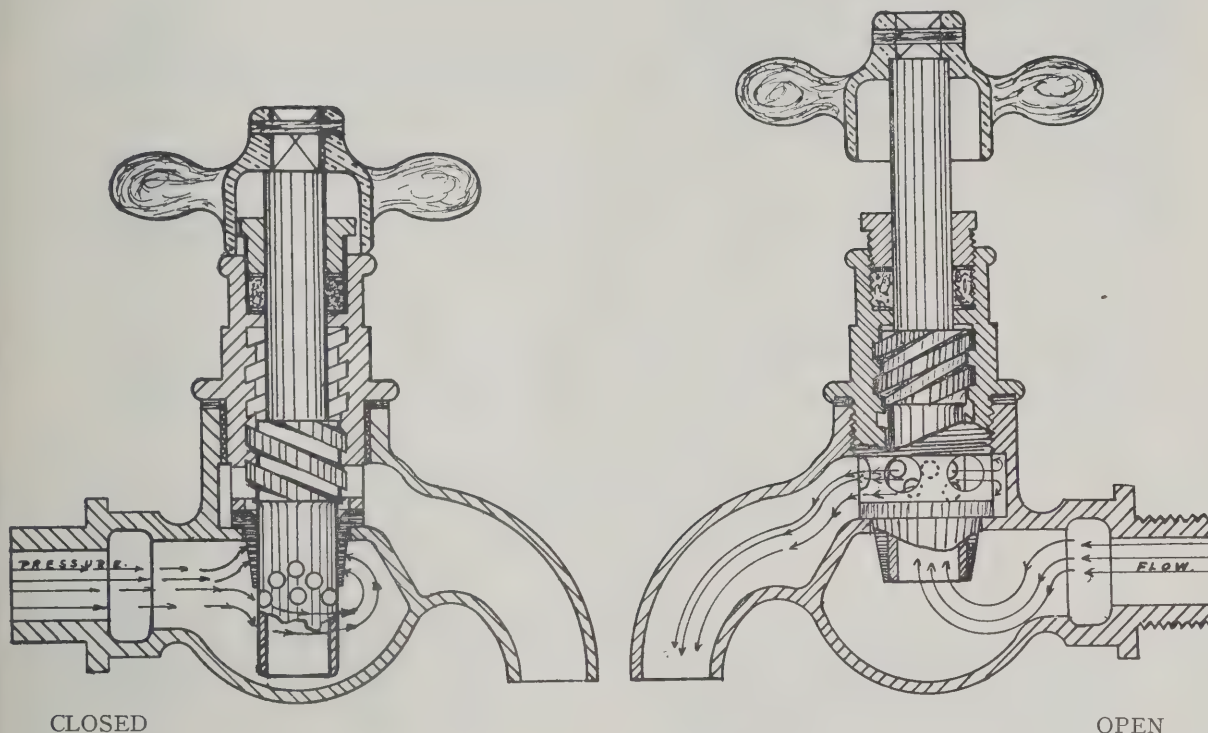


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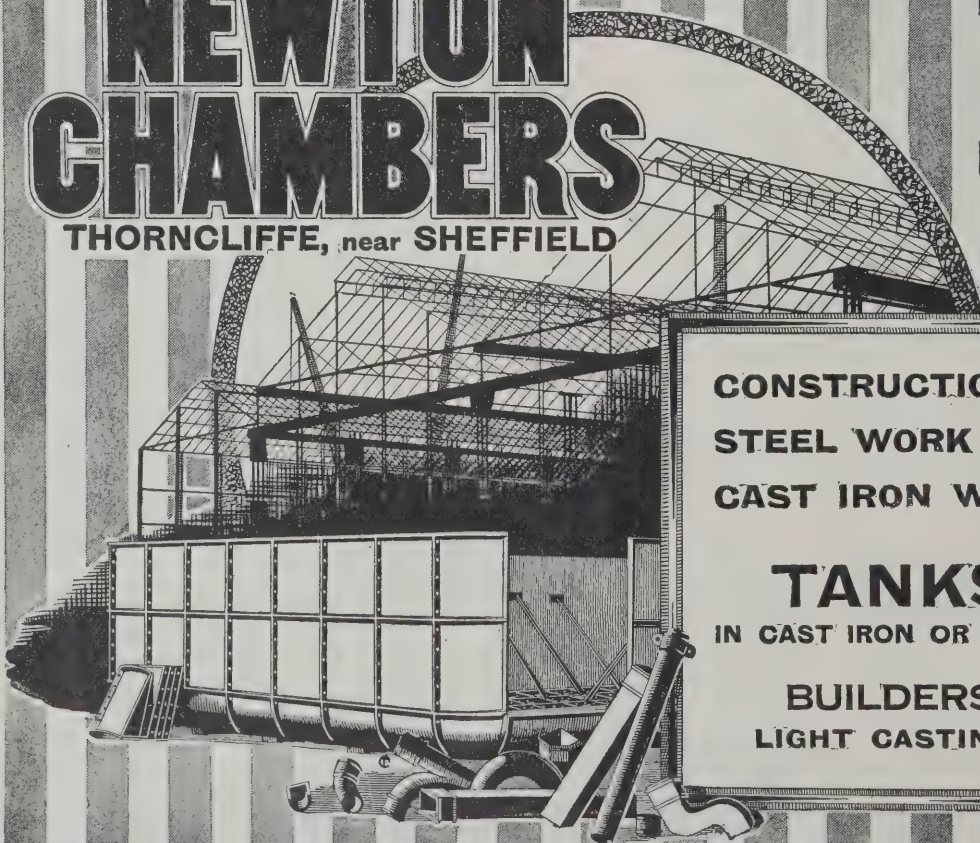
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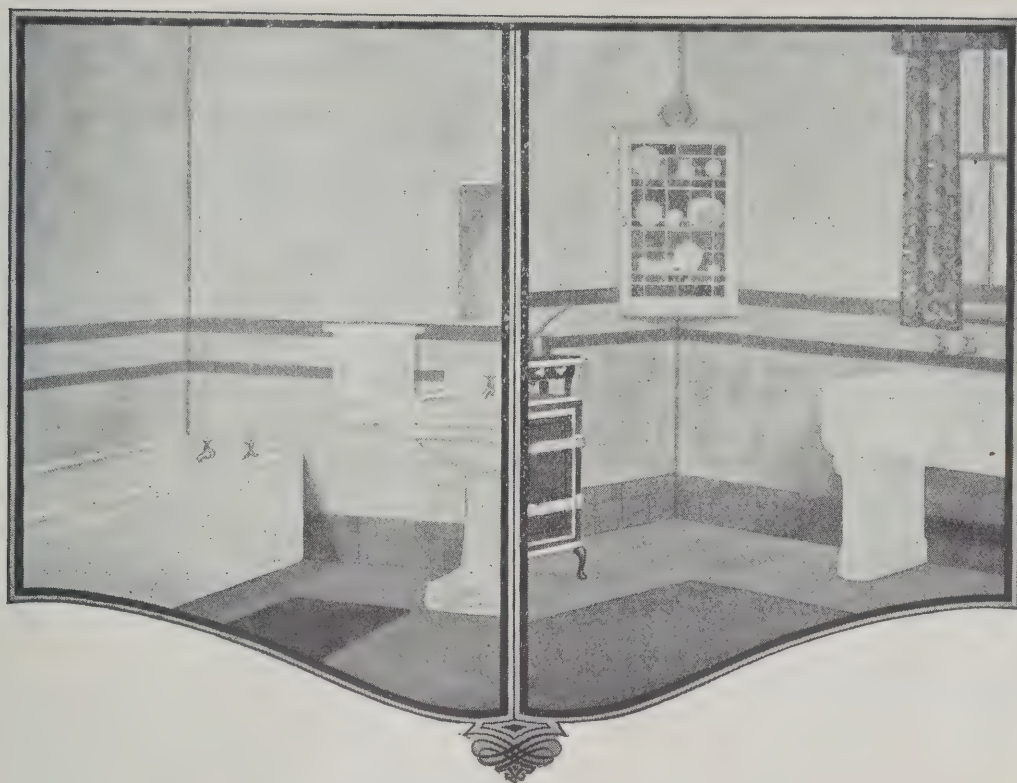
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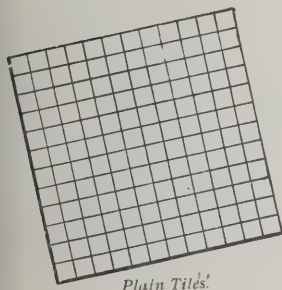


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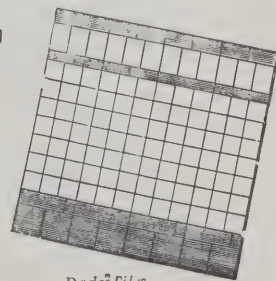
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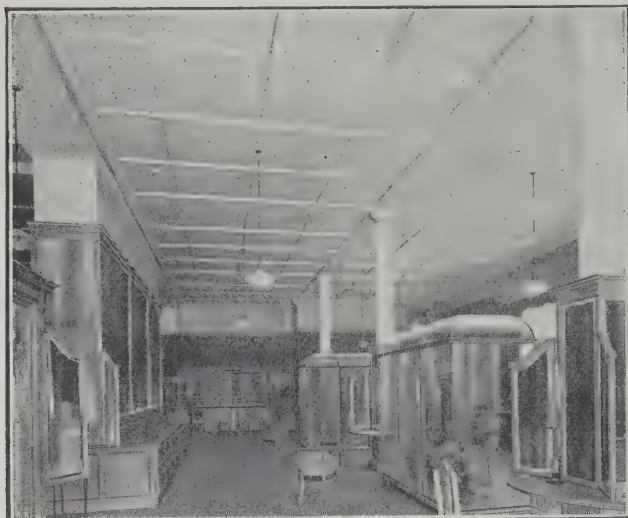


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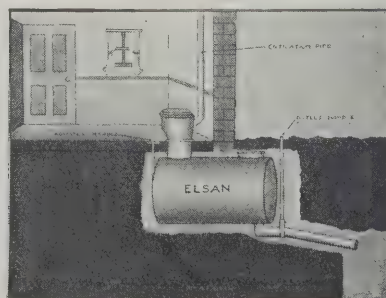
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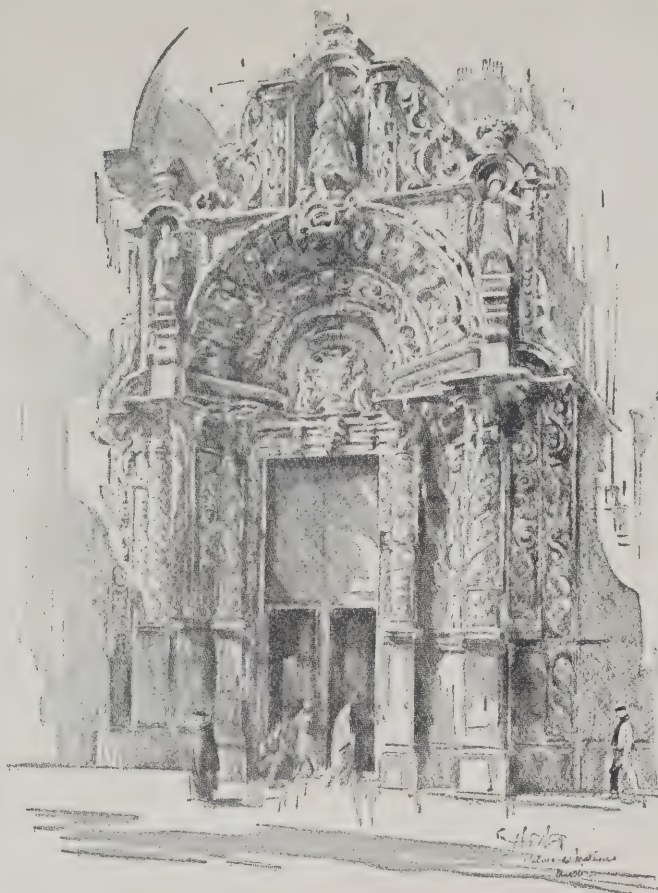
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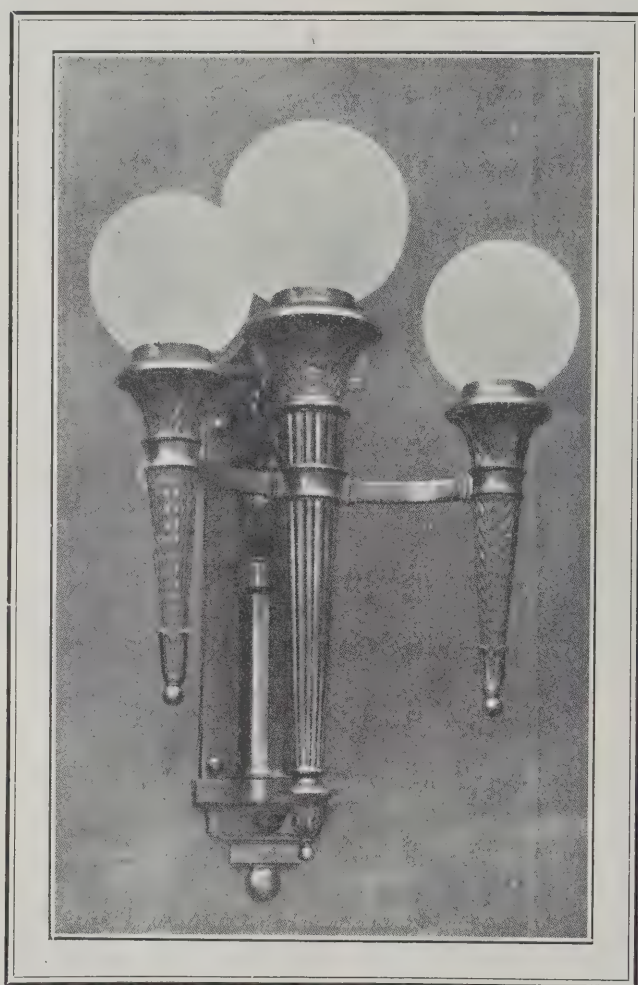
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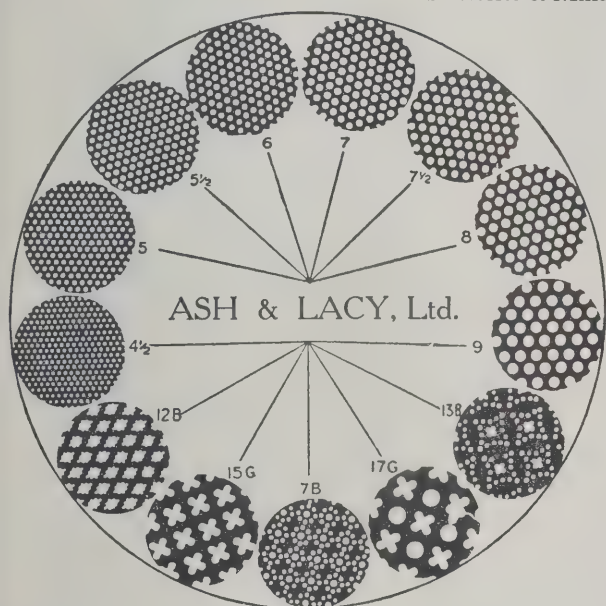
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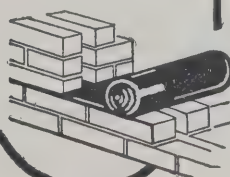


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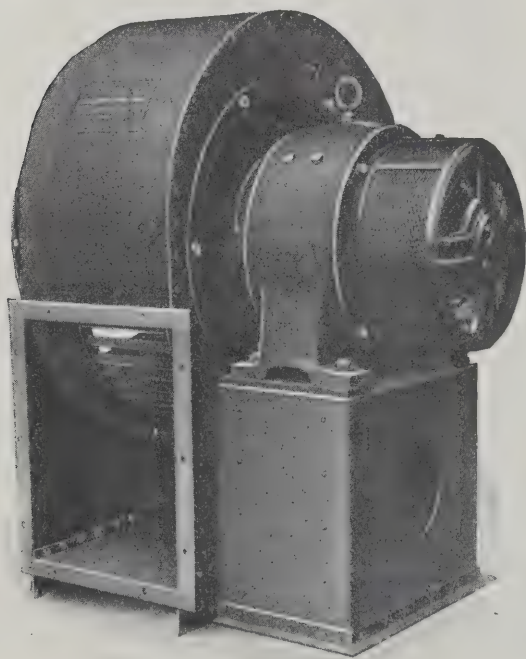
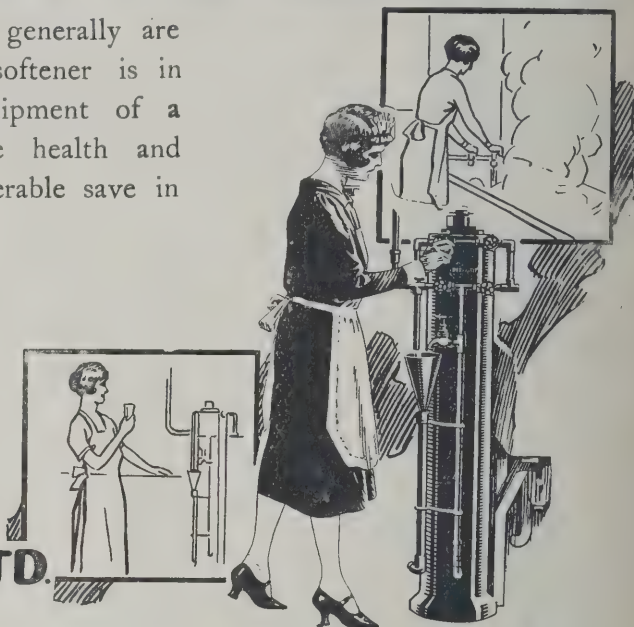
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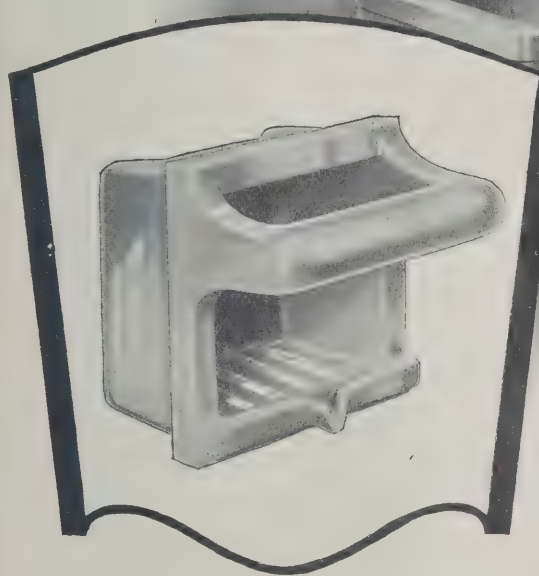
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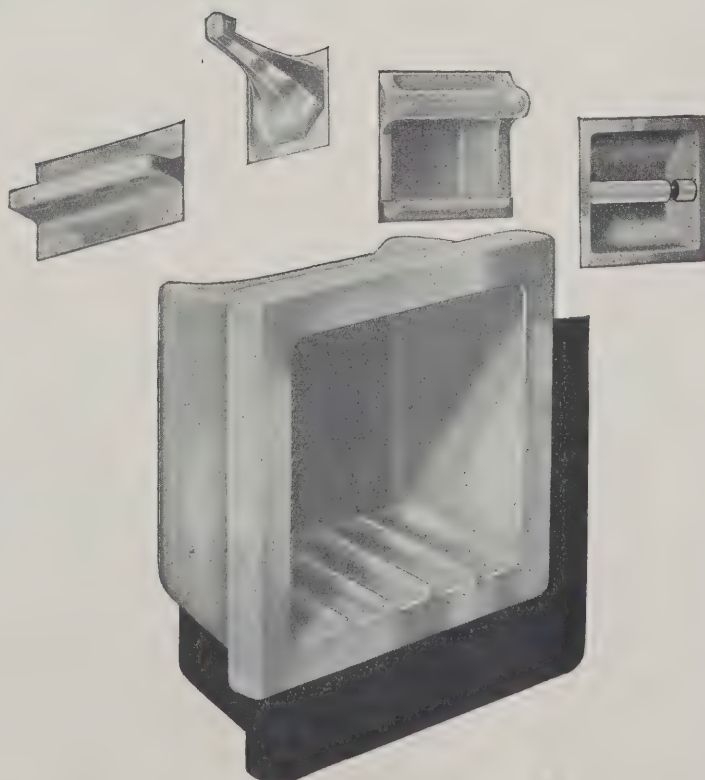


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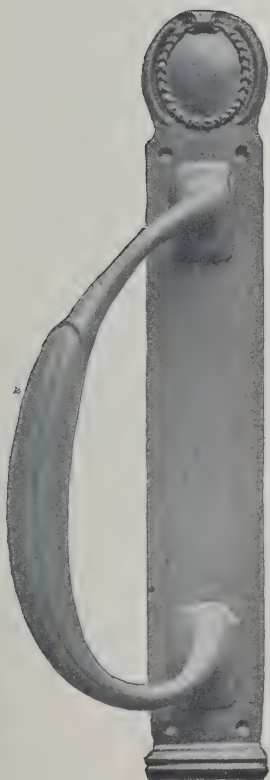


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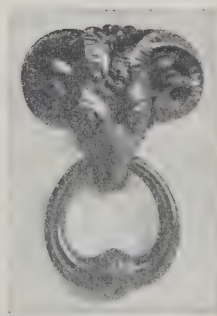
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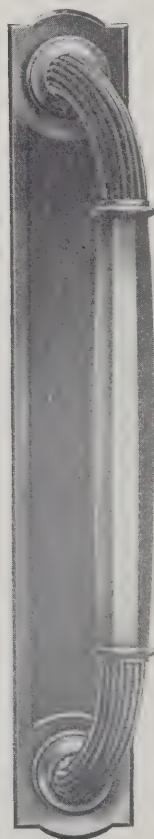
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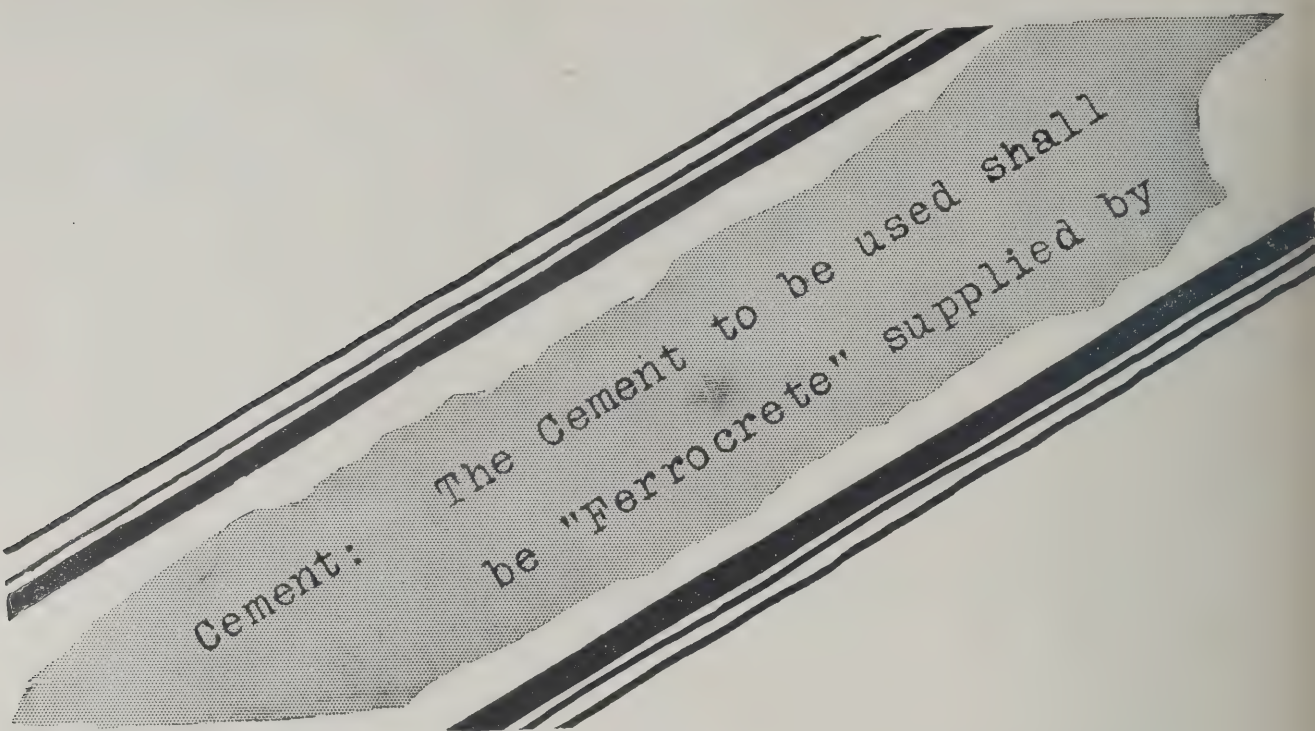


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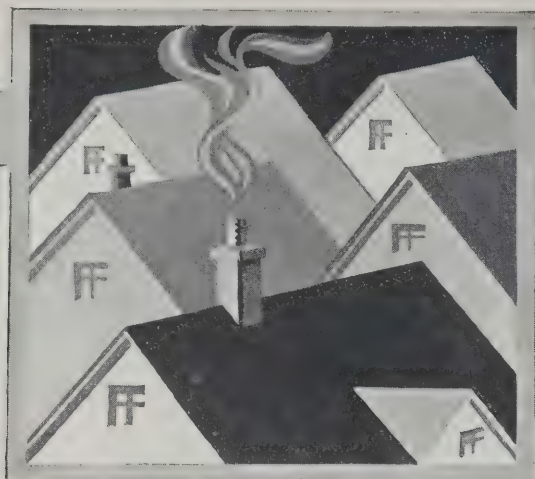
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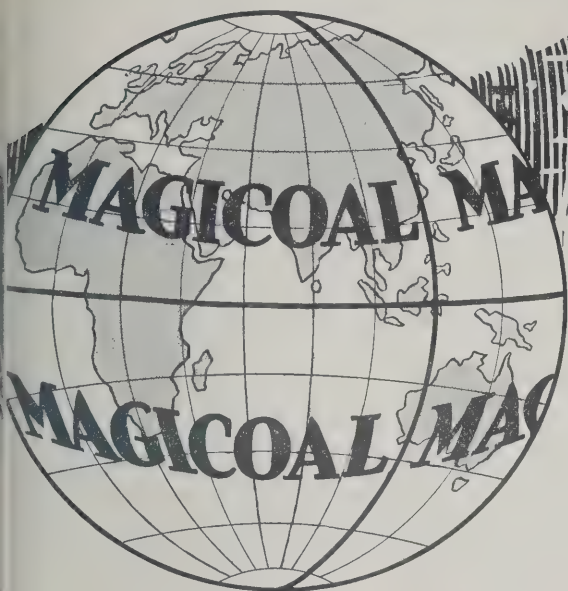
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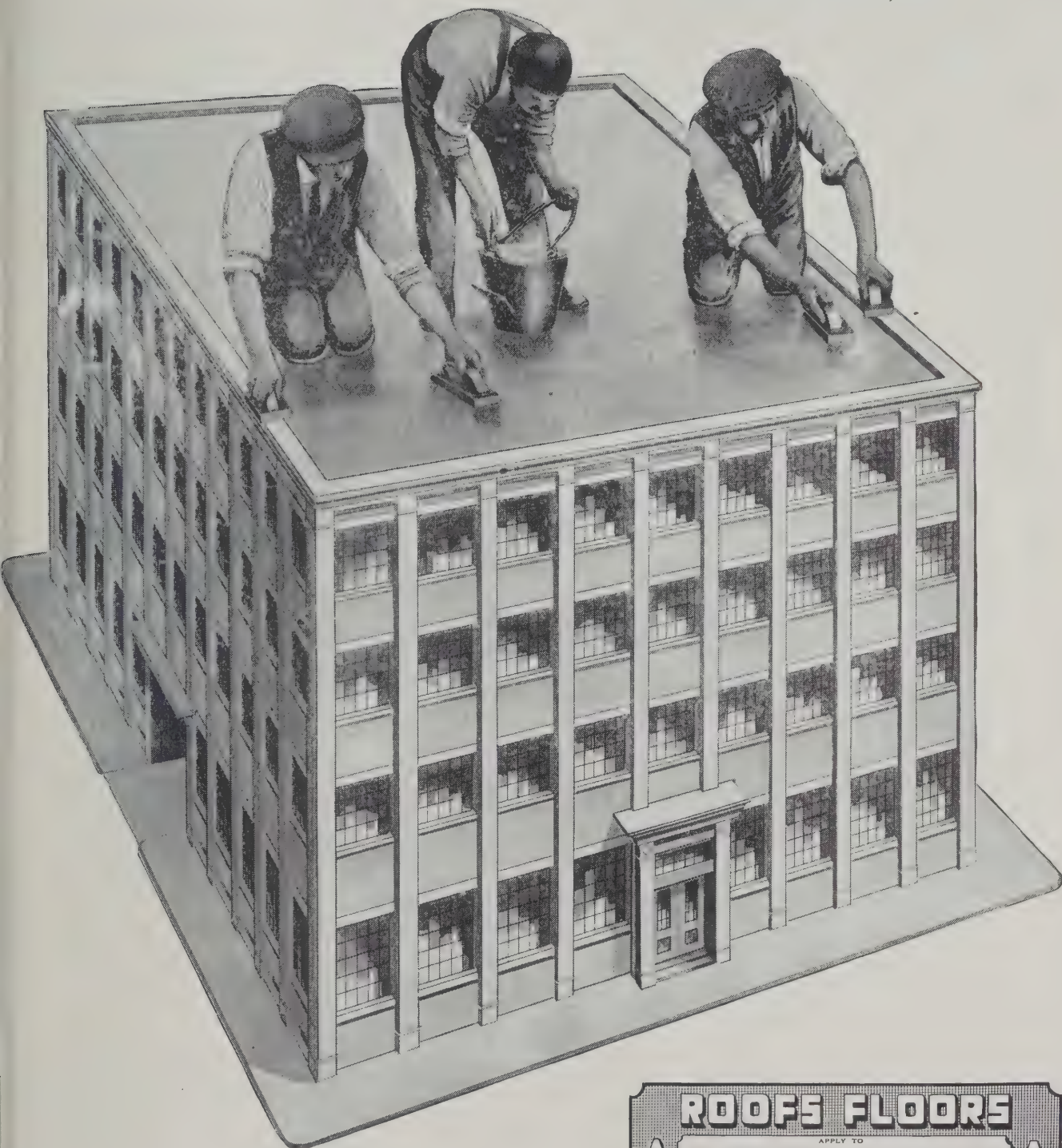
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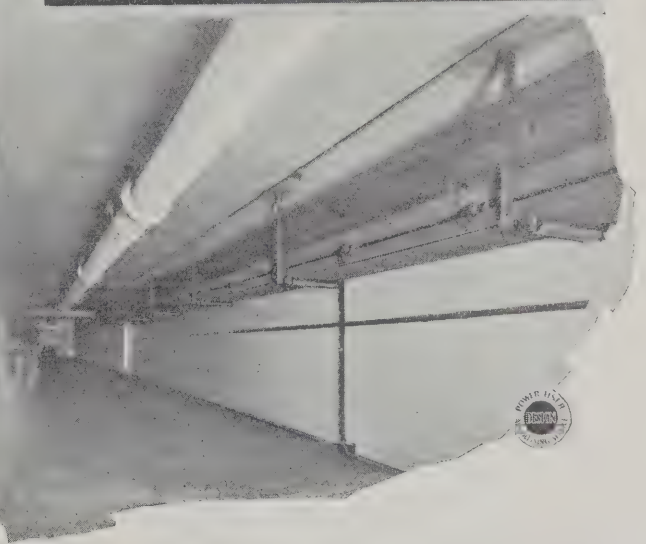
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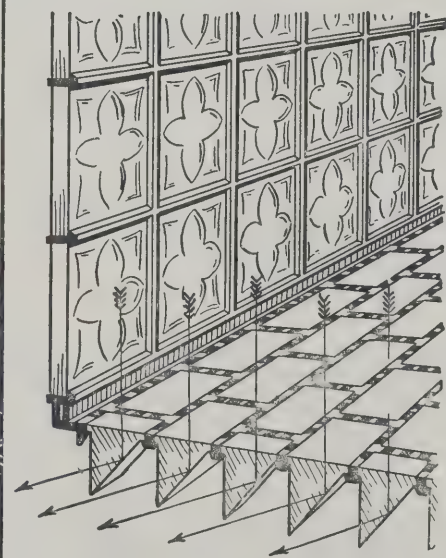
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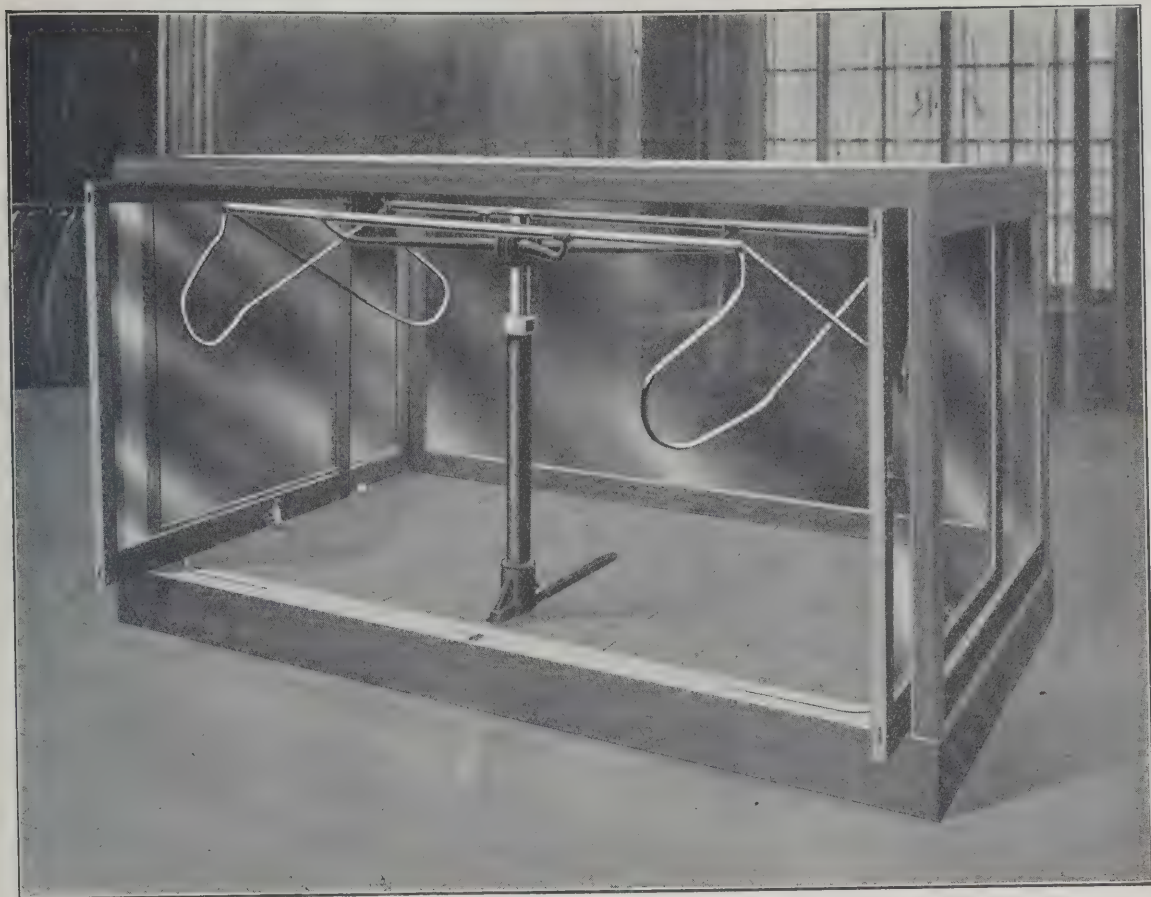
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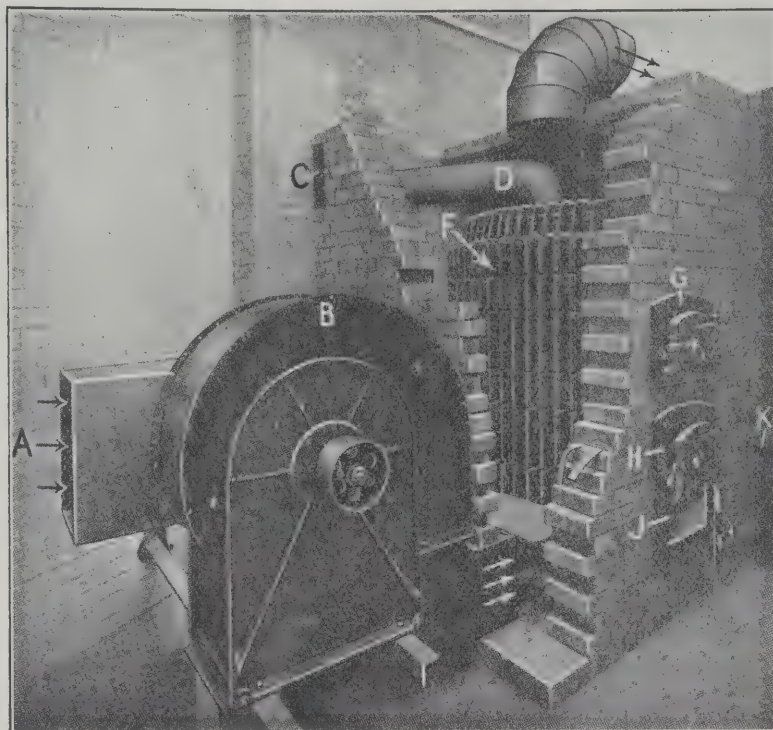
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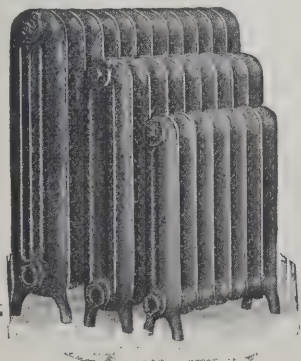
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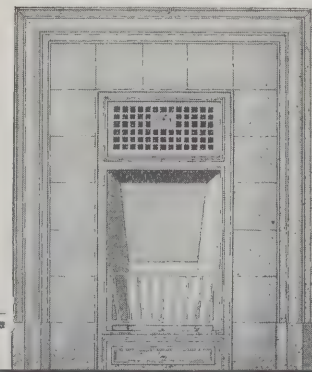
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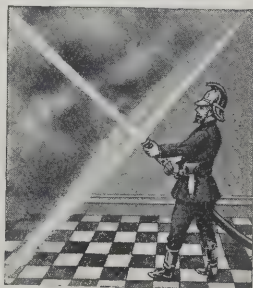
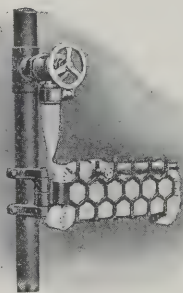
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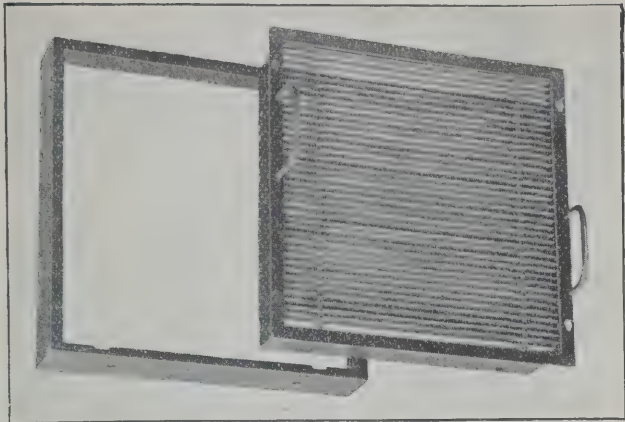
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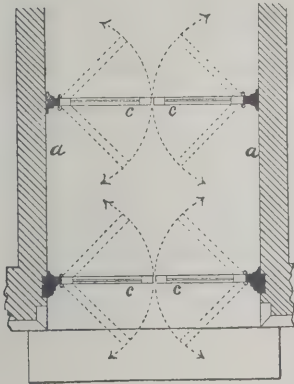


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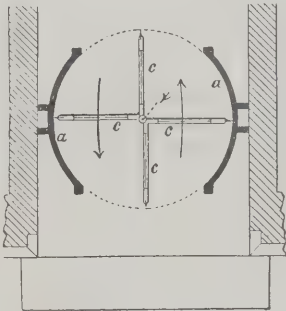


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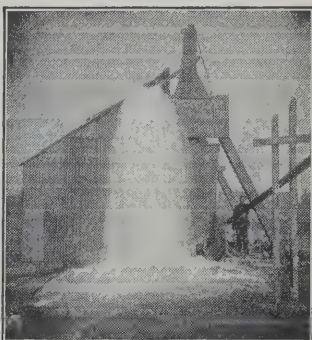
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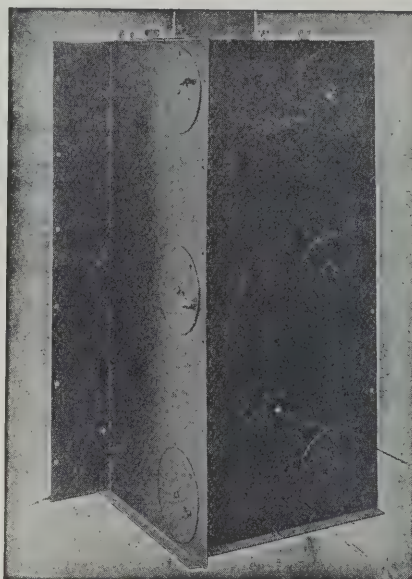
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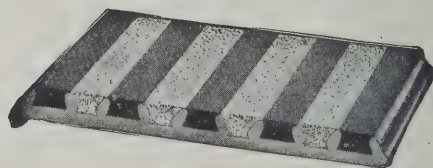
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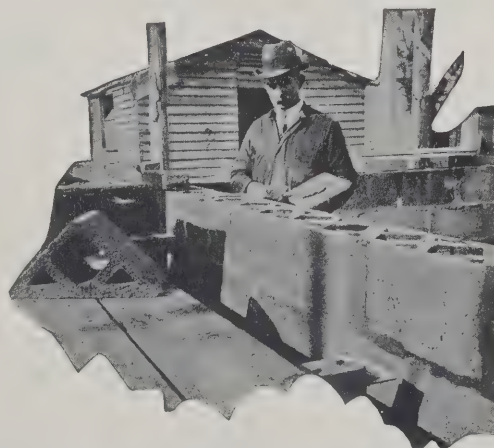
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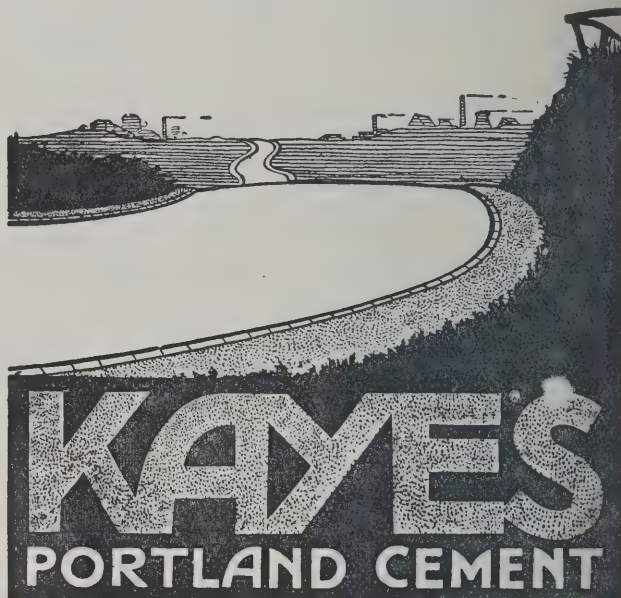
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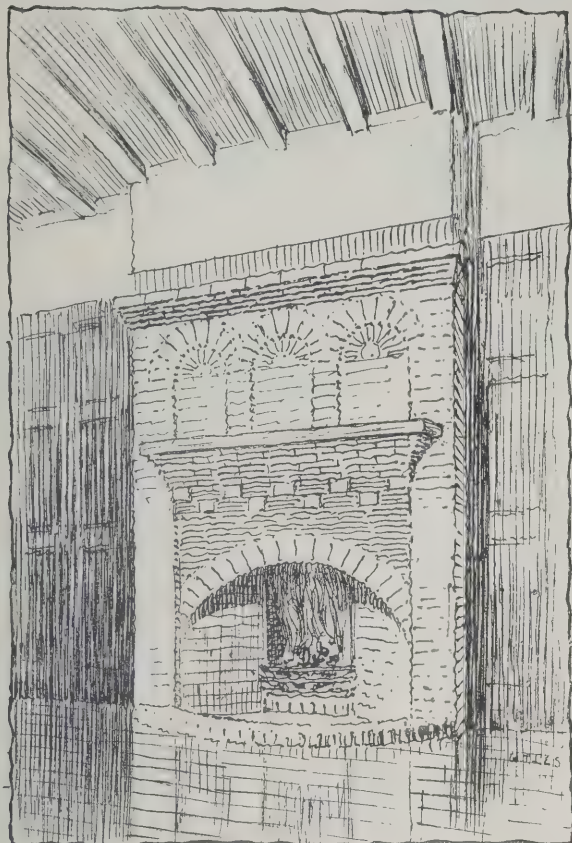
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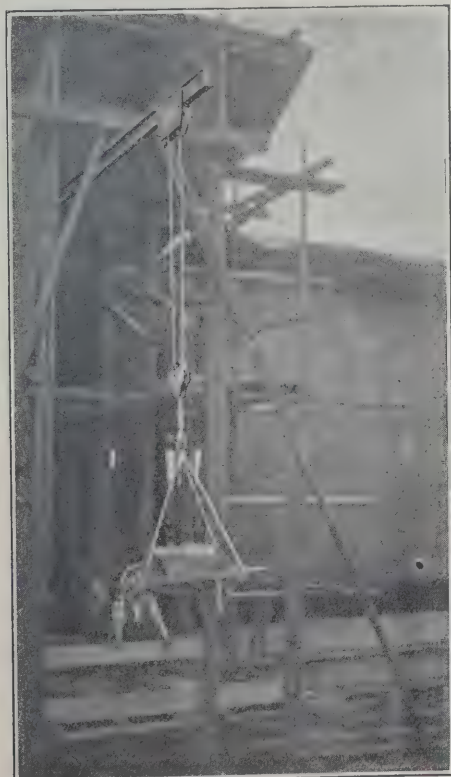
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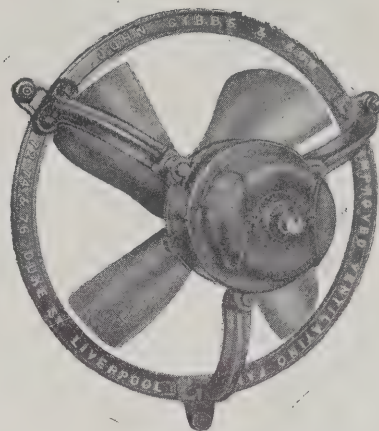
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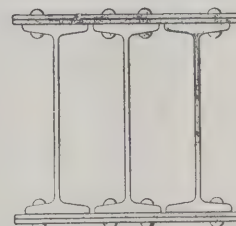
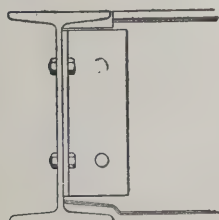
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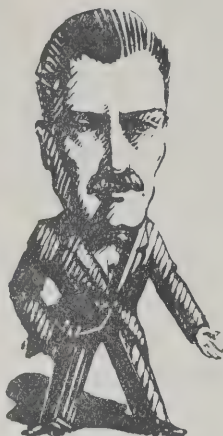
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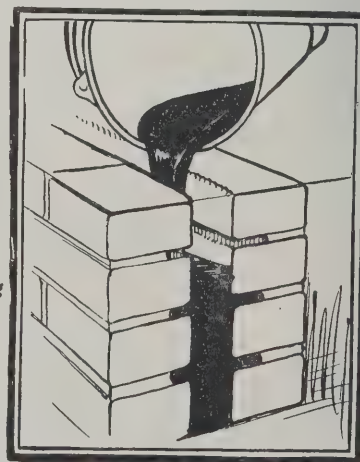
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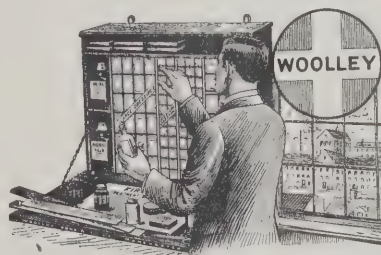
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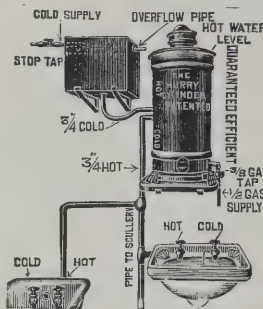
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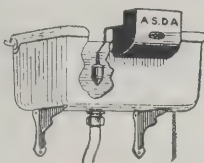
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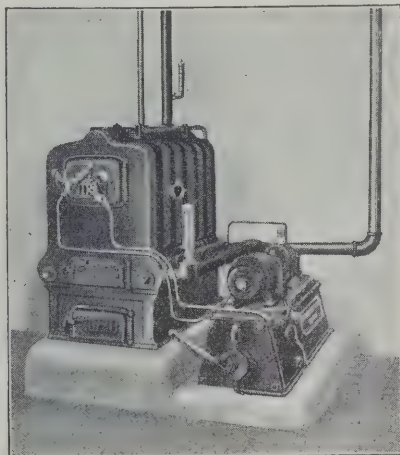
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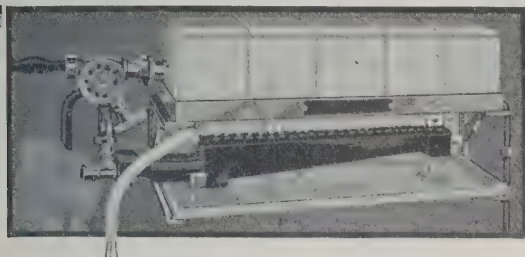
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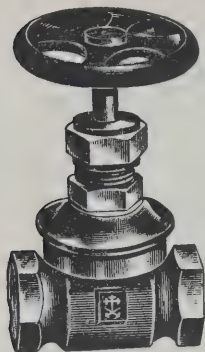
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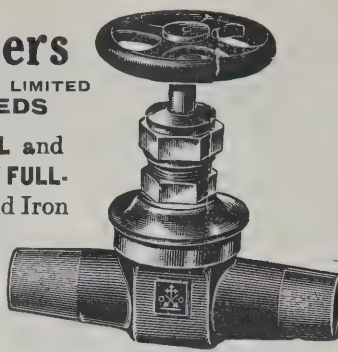
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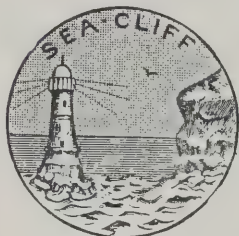
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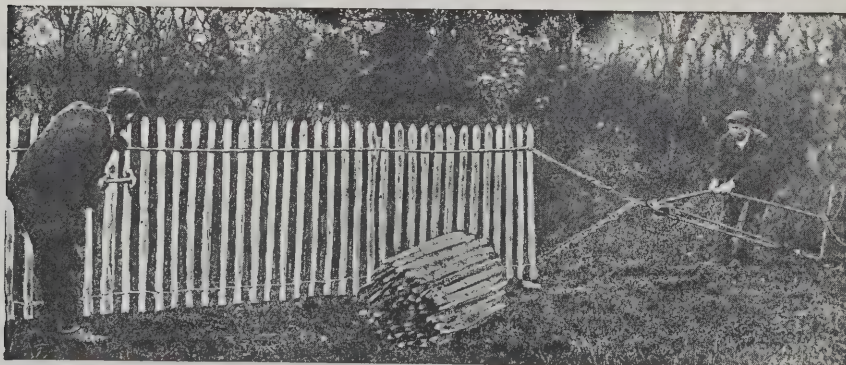
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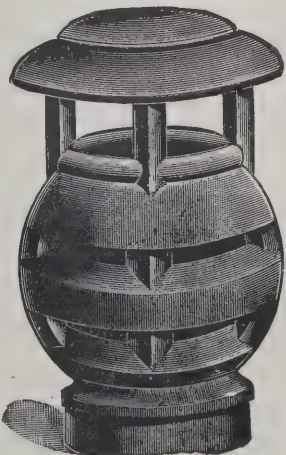
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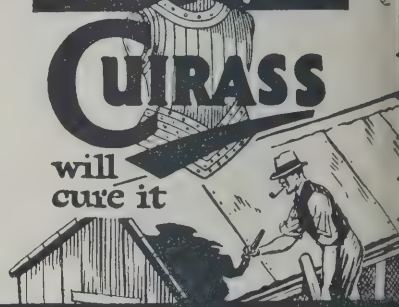
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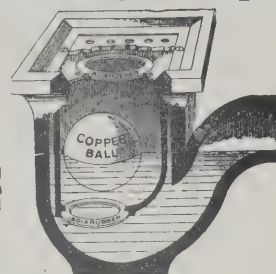
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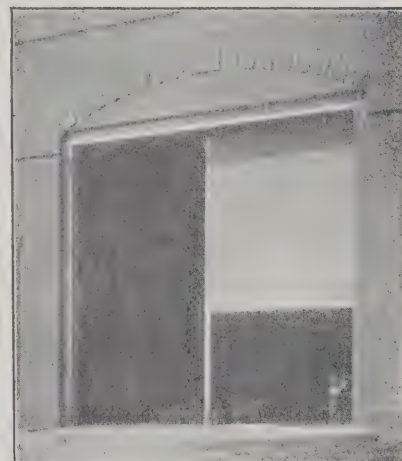
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ENTRANCE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

The list will close not later than August 31 next. Meantime, in view of the proposed Registration of Architects, and in order that unattached Architects and/or Surveyors may be protected by this Association, the Council has decided, for a limited period only, to admit applicants without examination provided they satisfy the Board in regard to their qualifications.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Applications Board, I.A.A.S., 15 Bedford Street, W.C.2.

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL.

The Association supports the principle of Registration, and is in favour of the retention of Clauses 11 and 12 with but slight modification. It submits that the R.I.B.A., in agreeing to drastic amendment of these clauses, is not doing justice to itself or the profession.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive **TENDERS** before 11 a.m. on Thursday, July 14, 1927, for the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange at Ilford.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application to, and Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from, the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of one guinea (cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.). The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

TO PAINTERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive **TENDERS** before 11 a.m. on Friday, July 15, 1927, for Internal Painting at Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Specification, a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract, Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of one guinea (cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.). The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive **TENDERS** before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, July 19, 1927, for Alterations and Additions to the "Midland" Telephone Exchange, Birmingham.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at H.M.O.W., 42 Paradise Street, Birmingham.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of one guinea (cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.). The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive **TENDERS** before 11 a.m. on Wednesday, July 13, 1927, for Alterations and Additions to Eastville Employment Exchange, Bristol.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at H.M.O.W., 25 George Street, Bristol.

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TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive **TENDERS** before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, July 12, 1927, for the erection of an Employment Exchange at Newcastle, Staffs.

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TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

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In consequence of the necessity of closing
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where no proof is required by Tuesday,
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